CGAP 2027

MARCH 2027

PREL. DOC. NO 2C

Title	Compilation of Responses to the REPO Questionnaire
Document	Prel. Doc. No 2C of October 2026 - *available in English only with responses showing in the language they were received*
Author	PB
Agenda Item	Item TBD
Mandate(s)	C&D Nos 22-25 of CGAP 2026
Objective	To share the responses received by HCCH Members to the 2026 Questionnaire on the cross-border recognition and enforcement of protection orders, prepared to assist the WG on REPO.
Action to be Taken	For Decision ☐ For Approval ☐ For Discussion ☐ For Action / Completion ☐ For Information ☒
Annexes	N/A
Related Documents	Prel. Doc. No 2B of May 2026 – REPO Questionnaire 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".

Compilation of Responses to the REPO Questionnaire

Last updated: 06-10-2026

The following States are included in this compilation[1] (The abbreviations in brackets are used hereinafter):

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Australia
5. Austria *
6. Belgium *
7. Brazil
8. Bulgaria *
9. Canada:[2]
   a) Federal (Fed.)
   b) Alberta (AB)
   c) British Columbia (BC)
   d) Manitoba (MB)
   e) New Brunswick (NB)
   f) Nova Scotia (NS)
   g) Northwest Territories (NT)
   h) Nunavut (NU)
   i) Ontario (ON)
   j) Prince Edward Island (PE)
   k) Quebec (QC)
   l) Saskatchewan (SK)
   m) Yukon (YT)
10. Chile
11. China:
    a) Mainland
    b) Hong Kong S.A.R (HKSAR)
    c) Macao S.A.R (MSAR)
12. Costa Rica
13. Croatia *
14. Czech Republic (R.) *
15. Dominican Republic (R.)[3]
16. Estonia *
17. European Union (EU)[4]
18. France *
19. Germany *
20. Guatemala
21. Hungary *
22. Indonesia
23. Ireland *
24. Israel
25. Italy *
26. Lithuania *
27. Luxembourg *
28. Malta *
29. Mexico
30. Panama[5]
31. Poland *
32. Portugal *
33. Romania *
34. Slovakia *
35. Slovenia *
36. Sweden *
37. Switzerland
38. Ukraine
39. United Kingdom (UK)
40. United States of America (USA)
41. Uruguay

Legend regarding tick boxes:

1. State — This State ticked the box.

   ~~State~~ — This State did not tick the box.

   ~~State~~ — This State did not tick the sub-box because they did not tick the 1st box.

2. State — This State ticked the sub-box even though they did not tick the 1st box.

Name of Authority / Office

Andorra	Ministerio de Justicia e Interior
Argentina	Embassy of Argentina in the Netherlands
Armenia	Ministry of Justice
Australia	Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department
Austria	Federal Ministry of Justice, Vienna
Belgium	Federal Public Service Justice (FPS Justice)
Brazil	Ministry of Foreign Affairs

1 The responses to the questionnaire, including those from EU Member States, have been included in this compilation as they were received.

2 Responses from Canada were received in English and French. As the working language of the WG is English, only the English version of the responses has been included in this compilation.

3 Responses provided by the judiciary (Poder Judicial de la República Dominicana).

4 EU Member States are represented with an *

5 Responses provided by the judiciary (Órgano Judicial de la República de Panamá).

Bulgaria	Ministry of Justice, International Legal Cooperation and European Affairs Directorate
Canada (Fed.)	Constitutional, Administrative and International Law Section, Justice Canada
Canada (AB)	Alberta Justice, Legal Services Division
Canada (BC)	Ministry of Attorney General, Justice Services Branch, Family Policy Legislation & Transformation
Canada (MB)	Legal Services Branch, Manitoba Justice
Canada (NB)	Legislative Services, Office of the Attorney General
Canada (NS)	Nova Scotia Department of Justice
Canada (NT)	Department of Justice, Policy and Planning Division Government of the Northwest Territories **NOTE:** Responses cover acts of the Northwest Territories that are administered by the Department of Justice
Canada (NU)	Policy and Planning Division, Department of Justice, Government of Nunavut
Canada (ON)	Justice Policy Branch, Policy Division, Ministry of the Attorney General
Canada (PE)	Government of Prince Edward Island
Canada (QC)	Quebec Ministry of Justice
Canada (SK)	Public Law, Ministry of Justice and Attorney General
Canada (YT)	Department of Justice (Yukon), Legal Services Branch
Chile	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
China (MSAR)	Legal Affairs Bureau of the Macao Special Administrative Region, People's Republic of China
Costa Rica	Dirección Jurídica del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto / Corte Suprema de Justicia
Croatia	Ministry of Justice, Public Administration and Digital Transformation
Czech Republic	Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic
Dominican Rep.	Antonia Grullon, Juez de Corte de Apelación de Niños, Nilas y Adolescente del Distrito Nacional
Estonia	Ministry of Justice and Digital Affairs
EU	European Commission (DG JUST A2 - Civil Justice)
France	DACS
Germany	Federal Ministry of Justice and Protection of Consumers
Guatemala	Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Hungary	Minisry of Justice
Ireland	Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration
Israel	Ministry of Justice
Italy	Ministry of Justice
Luxembourg	Ministère de la justice
Malta	Legal Affairs and Policy Developemnt, Ministry for Justice, Research and Innovation
Mexico	Juzgado Cuarto Familiar por Audiencias del Poder Judicial del Estado de Chihuahua.
Panama	Órgano Judicial de la República de Panamá
Poland	Ministry of Justice
Portugal	Directorate General for Justice Policy
Romania	Ministry of Justice
Slovakia	Ministry of Justice
Slovenia	Ministry of Justice
Sweden	Ministry of Justice
Switzerland	Office fédéral de la justice
Ukraine	Ministry of Justice of Ukraine
UK	Ministry of Justice Legal Advisers

Uruguay	Dirección de Asuntos de Derecho Internacional y Unidad Especializada en Género del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

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?

☐ Prohibiting communication with or contacting the protected person(s)

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Australia
5. Austria
6. Belgium
7. Brazil
8. Bulgaria
9. Canada:
   a) Fed
   b) AB
   c) BC
   d) MB
   e) NB
   f) NS
   g) NT
   h) NU
   i) ON
   j) PE
   k) QC
   l) SK
   m) YT
10. ~~Chile~~ China:
   a) Mainland
   b) HKSAR
   c) MSAR
11. Costa Rica
12. Croatia
13. Czech R.
14. Dominican R.
15. Estonia
16. EU
17. France
18. Germany
19. Guatemala
20. Hungary
21. Indonesia
22. Ireland
23. Israel
24. Italy
25. Lithuania
26. Luxembourg
27. Malta
28. Mexico
29. Panama
30. Poland
31. Portugal
32. Romania
33. Slovakia
34. Slovenia
35. Sweden
36. Switzerland
37. Ukraine
38. UK
39. USA
40. Uruguay

Comments

Andorra	Medida de prohibición provisional, artículo 110.2d) del Código de Procedimiento Penal (CPP). Pena art. 38.3 del Código Penal (CP), y artículo 23.2 d) de la Ley 14/2026, del 15 de junio, de texto consolidado para la erradicación de la violencia de género y violencia doméstica.
Armenia	Article 7, Paragraph 3, Clause 5 of the Law "On Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence and Protection of Persons Subjected to Domestic and Family Violence" (hereinafter, the "Law"), a person who has committed domestic and family violence may be prohibited from communicating with the person subjected to domestic and family violence — and, where necessary, with persons under their care — by telephone, correspondence, or other means of communication. Under Article 8, Paragraph 5, Clause of the Law, a person who has committed domestic and family violence may similarly be prohibited from communicating with the person subjected to domestic and family violence, and, where necessary, with persons under their care, by telephone, correspondence or other means of communication. Pursuant to Article 74 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Armenia: 1. One of the special protection measures applicable in the course of proceedings is the restriction on approaching or communicating with the protected person. Pursuant to Article 75 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia: 1. Where there are facts indicating a threat to the life or health of the protected person, but such facts are insufficient to initiate criminal prosecution against a person, the authority conducting the proceedings shall formally warn that person that approaching or communicating with the protected person is prohibited, as well as inform them of the possible liability prescribed by law for failure to comply with that requirement. 2 The performance of the actions provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be confirmed by serving an official notice of warning.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Yes. A temporary prohibition of residence imposed by the public prosecutor with a view to preventing domestic violence entails a prohibition on contacting the persons designated

	in the order who share the residence with the removed person (Article 3(2) and (4) of the Act of 15 May 2012 on temporary prohibition of residence in case of domestic violence). In practice, the prohibition on contact is intended to protect the co-residents whose safety is threatened and applies to the persons identified by the public prosecutor in the order (Circular COL 18/2012, point 2.8(D)). Where the person subject to the measure is a parent, the prohibition on contact may affect arrangements concerning parental responsibility, the child's accommodation or the right to maintain personal relations with the child. During the period of the prohibition, the parties may apply to the Family Court for urgent and provisional measures pursuant to Article 5(6) of the Act of 15 May 2012. Following the expiry of the temporary prohibition of residence, the circumstances that gave rise to the measure may constitute a new circumstance within the meaning of Article 1253ter/7 of the Judicial Code, allowing the Family Court to review previously ordered arrangements concerning parental responsibility, accommodation or personal relations with the child. Pursuant to Article 374(1) of the old Civil Code, the Family Court may modify the arrangements governing the exercise of parental responsibility, determine the child's accommodation arrangements and regulate personal relations between the child and a parent. Where required by the best interests of the child, the Family Court may restrict or exclude a parent's accommodation rights. The Family Court may also order that personal relations take place under supervision, for example in a contact centre. For very serious reasons, personal relations may be refused altogether. CRIMINAL MATTERS - Outside legal proceedings (COL 03/2023 on the Mobile Stalking Alarm) In cases of stalking within a family context, where there is a high risk of serious harm to the integrity of the victim, his or her children or relatives, a Mobile Stalking Alarm may be implemented. This mechanism is accompanied by a contact prohibition, established through case law, with regard to the person or persons to be protected. - Pre-trial detention (Act of 20 July 1990 on Pre-trial Detention) The execution of pre-trial detention under electronic monitoring or the conditional release of the accused may be made subject to this condition (Arts. 35-38). - Sentence and sentencing mesures (Criminal Code) Article 50 of the Criminal Code introduces the residence prohibition, prohibition from entering specified places and contact prohibition as additional sentences which may be imposed for any offence. They may be imposed in addition to a custodial sentence, a liberty-restricting sentence or a financial penalty, or, in certain cases, instead of a principal sentence. Probation sentences (Art. 44 CC), electronic monitoring sentences (Art. 43 CC) and suspension of the execution of sentences (Art. 65 CC) may be made subject to this specific condition. - Execution of the sentence (Act of 17 May 2006 concerning the External Legal Status of Sentenced Persons) The Sentence Application Judge or, where appropriate, the Sentence Application Court, may attach this specific condition to the granting of a sentence implementation modality (leave permit, penitentiary leave, limited detention, conditional release or electronic monitoring).

	- Additional sentence of placement at the disposal of the Sentence Application Court (Art. 95/2 et seq. of the Act concerning the Legal Status of Prisoners) Following the expiry of the principal sentence, and within the framework of placement at the disposal of the Sentence Application Court, release under supervision may be made subject to this specific condition. - Security measure for the protection of society (Arts. 20-27 of the Act of 5 May 2014 on Internment and the Act of 29 February 2024 introducing a Security Measure for the Protection of Society) Where a convicted person suffers from a serious psychiatric disorder which does not abolish his or her free will or capacity for discernment, but gives rise to a serious and continuing risk of reoffending, the court may, subject to certain conditions (imposition of a sentence of imprisonment of at least five years together with, on a mandatory or optional basis, an additional sentence of placement at the disposal of the sentence Application Court), impose a security measure for the protection of society. The Social Protection Chamber may attach this specific condition to the granting of a modality for the execution of the measure (leave permits and leaves, limited detention, electronic monitoring or conditional release on a trial basis). - Internment measure (Act of 5 May 2014 on Internment) Where an individual is subject to an internment measure, the Social Protection Chamber may attach this specific condition to the granting of a modality for the execution of the measure (leave permits and leaves, limited detention, electronic monitoring or conditional release on a trial basis).
Brazil	Under Law No. 11,340/2006 (Maria da Penha Law-MPL), art. 22(III)(b), the court may prohibit the aggressor from contacting the victim, her family members or witnesses by any means of communication. Additionally, on August 19, 2026, the Brazilian Supreme Court (STF, Tema 1.412) unanimously ruled that MPL protective measures apply to all forms of gender-based violence against women, considering the broader scope of violence in the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women, known as the Convention of Belém do Pará. From then on, the protective measures may be even applied outside domestic, family, or intimate contexts to professional, social, political, and community settings. Breach is an autonomous crime under art. 24-A MPL (imprisonment of 2 to 5 years and a fine, as increased by Law No. 14,994/2024; Law No. 14,344/2022 (Henry Borel Law-HBL), art. 20(III)(b), for children and adolescents; whose safety in the digital environment is now further reinforced by the ECA Digital (Law No. 15.211/2025. There are also criminal precautionary measures under the Code of Criminal Procedure (CPP), art. 319(III); and general preventive or injunctive relief under the Code of Civil Procedure (CPC) (arts. 300, 497, 536 and 537).
Bulgaria	I. Protection Against Domestic Violence Act Article 5. (1) The measures for protection against domestic violence shall be: [...] 4. prohibition of the perpetrator to make contact with the victim in any form, including by telephone, by electronic or ordinary mail and fax, as well as by any other means and systems of communication under conditions and for a period determined by the court. II. Criminal Procedure Code Article 67(1) At the proposal of the prosecutor with consent of the victim or at the request of the victim, the competent first-instance court may prohibit the accused party from: [...] 2. contacting the victim, in any form, including by phone, electronic or ordinary mail, and fax;

Canada (Fed.)	Peace bonds are a preventive criminal law mechanism that allows the imposition of conditions to address a specific fear, depending on the type of peace bond. There are both common law peace bonds developed by the courts and statutory peace bonds found in the Criminal Code (see sections 810-811.1 of the Criminal Code for peace bond provisions). The Criminal Code lists potential relevant conditions for each type of peace bond for the justice to consider imposing and also allows the justice to impose other conditions they deem appropriate in the circumstances of the case. General, domestic violence, sexual offence and forced/underage marriage peace bonds mention communication as a listed condition, can be a condition of other peace bonds depending on circumstances. Judicial interim release (bail) conditions are mandatory, legally binding rules imposed by the police or a court that an accused person must follow to remain in the community while awaiting their criminal trial, instead of being detained. The purpose of imposing conditions is to address risks posed by the accused if released on bail. The Criminal Code outlines the types of conditions that the police or the court can impose (subsections 501(3) and 515(4)). Importantly, the court has broad discretion to make any reasonable conditions that it considers necessary or desirable (paragraphs 515(4)(g) and (h)). The conditions must be tailored to the accused's specific situation and/or case. Conditions of release may only be imposed, where they are necessary to further the goals of the bail system, namely, to ensure the accused person's attendance in court, to protect public safety, or to maintain confidence in the administration of justice (subsection 515(10)). An accused person who does not comply with their bail conditions may have their bail revoked (section 524) and/or be convicted of the criminal offence of breaching bail, which is punishable by a maximum term of two years' imprisonment (section 145). To address public safety concerns, there are certain circumstances when the court must consider imposing a condition that the accused not communicate with any victim, witness or other person identified in the order (subsections 515(4.2) and (4.3)). In relation to sentencing, conditions can also be imposed by the court for various types of release with the underlying purpose of protecting society, contributing to respect for the law, and maintaining a just and safe society by imposing sanctions with one or more of the objectives set out in the Criminal Code, such as denunciation, deterrence, and rehabilitation. Examples of sentencing conditions that may be imposed on an offender to address this concern are non-communication orders, which require the offender to avoid communicating with a particular individual. This can be ordered in the context of conditional sentence orders (where an offender serves their sentence in the community rather than in jail) under section 742.3(2)(a.3) of the Criminal Code, and in probation orders (imposed where an offender is conditionally discharged, has had their sentence suspended, or has served a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years) under section 732.1(3)(a.1) of the Criminal Code. The Parole Board of Canada also has broad powers to impose special conditions specific to an offender released on parole. Additionally in the sentencing context, orders can be made under section 161 of the Criminal Code to protect children from situations where child sexual offenders are at a high risk of reoffending and can include a prohibition from having any contact with a person who is under the age of 16 years.
Canada (BC)	A protection order made under section 183 of British Columbia's Family Law Act may include a provision restraining a family member from directly or indirectly communicating with or contacting the at-risk family member or a specified person.

Canada (MB)	Orders prohibiting contact with a protected person are available pursuant to The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act in situations of domestic violence or stalking, under The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act in situations of child sexual exploitation or human trafficking and under The Family Law Act as between spouses or former spouses.
Canada (NB)	Emergency intervention order - Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act, SNB 2017, c. 5, s. 4(5)(b) Restraining order - Family Law Act, SNB 2020, c. 23, s. 81(1)(b) Protective intervention order - Family Services Act, SNB 1980, c, F-2.2, s. 39(1)(c)(ii)
Canada (NS)	Section 8 of the Domestic Violence Intervention Act. Section 30 of the Children and Family Services Act (protection of a child).
Canada (NT)	Under the Protection Against Family Violence Act (PAFVA), SNWT 2003, c.4, section 4(1) a justice may make an emergency protection order if they are satisfied on a balance of probabilities that (a) family violence has occurred, and (b) by reason of seriousness or urgency the order should be made without delay to ensure the protection of the person who is at risk of harm or the property that is at risk of damage. Under section 7(1) the court may make a protection order if satisfied on a balance of probabilities that family violence has occurred. Both an emergency protection order and a protection order can restrain the respondent from communicating with or contacting the applicant or other specified person - s.4(3)(a) and 7(2)(a).
Canada (NU)	Emergency Protection Orders, Community Intervention Orders
Canada (SK)	See The Victims of Interpersonal Violence Act, SS 1994, c V-6.02: https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/api/v1/products/929/formats/1495/download
Canada (YT)	Emergency Intervention Order and Victim's Assistance Order Family Violence Prevention Act, ss. 4(3)(d), 7(1)(c) Restraining Order Children's Law Act, s. 36; Family Property and Support Act, s. 49 Adult Protection Order Adult Protection and Decision Making Act, s. 72(2)(b)
China (HKSAR)	For non-molestation order to be granted under sections 3, 3A and 3B of the Domestic and Cohabitation Relationships Violence Ordinance, Cap.189 ("Cap.189"), Courts of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("HKSAR") have interpretated molestation to cover a broad range of intimidating, harassing and intrusive behaviour which may not involve actual physical violence. Threats or persistent pestering will suffice.
China (MSAR)	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.

Croatia	The Criminal Procedure Act (Official Gazette 152/08, 76/09, 80/11, 121/11, 91/12, 143/12, 56/13, 145/13, 152/14, 70/17, 126/19, 130/20, 80/22, 36/24, 72/25 13/26) exhaustively prescribes the protection orders in Article 98(2). Pursuant to the said Act, the protection orders are as follows: (a) prohibition on leaving one's place of residence or temporary residence; (b) prohibition on visiting a specified place or area; (c) obligation to report regularly to a designated person or a state authority; (d) prohibition on approaching a specified person; (e) prohibition on establishing or maintaining contact with a specified person; (f) prohibition on engaging in a specified business or professional activity; (g) temporary seizure of a passport or other travel document required for crossing the state border; (h) prohibition on stalking or harassing the victim or another person; (i) removal from the family home; and (j) prohibition on accessing the Internet.
Czech Republic	See EU response
Estonia	Regarding Civil protection orders see the text int the box 1. Other (please specify)" Regarding criminal protection orders: Code of Criminal Procedure § 141-1. Temporary restraining order. (1) The suspect or accused in proceedings concerning a criminal offence against the person or a criminal offence against a minor may, in order to protect the privacy or other personal rights of a victim and on an application or motion of the Prosecutor's Office by order of the pre-trial investigation judge or of the court, be prohibited from attending any places determined by the court, from approaching any persons determined by the court or from communicating with such persons. Code of Criminal Procedure § 310-1. Decision concerning a restraining order. (1) On an application of the victim and for the protection of their private life or other personal rights, the court may, under § 1055 of the Law of Obligation Act, impose a restraining order for a period of up to three years on an offender convicted of a criminal offence against the person or against a minor. Law of Obligations Act § 1055. Prohibition on performance of damaging acts. (1) If unlawful damage is caused continually or a threat is made that unlawful damage will be caused, the victim or the person who is threatened has the right to demand that behaviour which causes damage be terminated or the making of threats with such behaviour be refrained from. In the case of bodily injury, damage to health, violation of inviolability of personal life or any other personality rights, it may be demanded, inter alia, that the tortfeasor be prohibited to approach other persons (restraining order), the use of housing or communication be regulated or other similar measures be applied. Law Enforcement Act § 44. Prohibition on stay. (1) The police or, in the cases provided by law, another law enforcement agency may, on a temporary basis, prohibit a person from staying in the vicinity of a certain person or in a certain place, require them to leave the vicinity of the said person or the said place, or to avoid coming to a certain distance from the person or place in the following cases: 1) in the case of an immediate threat endangering a person's life or health, 2) for protecting dominant public interests, 3) for ascertaining or countering a serious threat,

	4) for ensuring the safety of a safeguarded person or object, 5) for ensuring the conduct of offence proceedings, or 6) for ensuring the application of a state supervision measure. (1-1) For ascertaining or countering a significant or serious threat, the police may, on a temporary basis, prohibit a person from staying in the vicinity of a victim of domestic violence for the purposes of the Victim Support Act (hereinafter victim of domestic violence) or a place relating to the victim, or require a person to leave the vicinity of a victim of domestic violence or a place relating to the victim, or to avoid coming to a certain distance from a victim of domestic violence or a place relating to the victim."
EU	At EU level, Directive (EU) 2024/1385 on combatting violence against women and domestic violence provides that EU Member States should ensure that emergency barring orders, restraining orders and protection orders are available under national law to provide effective protection for victims and their dependants. These three types of orders may prohibit or regulate some of the conducts ticked in this question (refer to art. 19, recitals 43-47, and the corresponding articles 52 and 53 of the Istanbul Convention, and art. 16(2) and (5), recitals 38 - 42). Link to the Directive: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202401385&qid=1716884102079 More information is also provided below in q. 3 in Section C (Part I) and in question 20 in Section F (Part III)
France	L'article 515-11 1° du code civil donne compétence au juge aux affaires familiales, à l'occasion de la délivrance d'une ordonnance de protection, pour interdire à la partie défenderesse de recevoir ou de rencontrer certaines personnes spécialement désignées par lui, ainsi que d'entrer en relation avec elles, de quelque façon que ce soit. En outre, les 6° et 6° bis du même article permettent au juge d'autoriser la partie demanderesse à dissimuler son domicile ou sa résidence et à élire domicile chez l'avocat qui l'assiste ou la représente ou auprès du procureur de la République près le tribunal judiciaire pour toutes les instances civiles dans lesquelles elle est également partie ou à élire domicile pour les besoins de la vie courante chez une personne morale qualifiée. Si, pour les besoins de l'exécution d'une décision de justice, le commissaire de justice chargé de cette exécution doit avoir connaissance de l'adresse de cette personne, celle-ci lui est communiquée, sans qu'il puisse la révéler à son mandant. Le décret n° 2026-493 du 12 juin 2026 pris en application de l'article 2 de la loi n° 2024-536 du 13 juin 2024 renforçant l'ordonnance de protection et créant l'ordonnance provisoire de protection immédiate (OPPI) met en œuvre l'occultation de l'adresse des personnes bénéficiaires d'une ordonnance de protection ou d'une ordonnance de protection immédiate à l'occasion de la communication des listes électorales, décidée par le juge qui a prononcé la dissimulation de l'adresse de la personne en danger au titre des mesures de l'ordonnance de protection ou de l'ordonnance de protection immédiate.
Germany	A family court may order that a person has to abstain from contacting the protected person, including electronic or other communication. This is also possible in order to protect a child (age 17 or below). Concerning children (age 17 or below), the same can also be ordered by a family court as part of an order regulating contact with the child (which may include ordering complete exclusion of any form of contact).

Ireland	The Domestic Violence Act 2018 provides for a number of orders that prohibit communication with the protected person including: Safety Order (s.6), Protection Order (s.10), Barring Order (s.7), Interim Barring Order (s.8) and Emergency Barring Order (s.9). Further to this, section 28 of the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 provides for a Civil Restraining Order which can also prohibit communication. In circumstances where a person is found guilty of harassment or stalking, section 10(4) of the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997, as amended, provides for the court to order that the person shall not, for such period as the court may specify, communicate by any means with or about the other person or that the person shall not approach within such distance as the court shall specify of the place of residence, education or employment of the other person. Section 46 of the Sexual Offences Act 2017 provides that a court may impose a "harassment order" on a person convicted of a sexual offence. The order may be made at sentencing, or at any time prior to release from prison. Similar to the provisions of section 10 of the Non-Fatal Offences Act 1997, a s.46 harassment order may prohibit the perpetrator from communicating with the victim by any means and/or approaching the victim's home, place of work or other specified place. Civil injunctions obtained in the Circuit and High Court can also place restrictions on individuals. These are granted in the Circuit and High Court and often relate to issues surrounding property, particularly agricultural land, business property and harassment arising out of same. They are legally understood an 'extraordinary remedy' and are only granted where financial compensation will not suffice. If financial compensation will right the situation, judges would generally make this order as opposed to an injunction. Breaking an injunction leads to a charge of contempt of court, which can result in fines or jail time. There are three types. Prohibitory injunction –it is an order that stops someone from doing something Mandatory injunction – asks somebody to do something specific, engage in an act to take an action. Interlocutory – temporary until trial of the action. Prior to Civil Restraining Orders these would have represented a legal remedy for those needed the protection of the court outside of the domestic violence eligibility criteria, and they may still be used in the Circuit and High Courts. They are not frequently taken up for harassment as the burden of proof is high and they are expensive legal proceedings.
Luxembourg	Protection orders of a civil nature applicable in the following contexts: • where a person is expelled from the domicile by the police for acts of domestic violence (Art. 1 of the Law of 8 September 2003 on Domestic Violence, Arts. 1017-1 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure), • where a person assaults or threatens to assault a person with whom they currently cohabit or have cohabited in a family setting, or engages in behaviour that seriously harms their mental health and thereby renders any encounter with them intolerable (Arts. 1017-8 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure), • where a person attempts to intimidate a victim of human trafficking, a witness, a staff member of a victim assistance service for human trafficking, a family member or an acquaintance of any of the aforementioned persons, or where they prepare to commit an act of retaliation against such a person (Art. 1017-13 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure).

	Under article 107, second indent, point 9, and article 136-42, second indent, point 9 of the Criminal Procedural Code (CPP), a defendant subject to judicial control can be ordered to refrain from receiving, meeting, or entering into contact with specified persons in any manner whatsoever. Protection orders of a criminal nature applicable in the following contexts: Pursuant to Article 409, final indent, of the Criminal Code, the court may impose a range of protective measures, including a prohibition on contacting the victim, in cases of conviction for assault and battery, particularly where the offence is committed in a domestic or family context.
Malta	See EU response
Mexico	Si. Las autoridades competentes pueden ordenar la prohibición de cualquier forma de comunicación entre la persona agresora y la persona protegida, incluyendo comunicaciones directas por cualquier medio, como media de protección.
Panama	Puede ordenarse la prohibición de comunicación o contacto con la víctima, incluso por medios tecnológicos o electrónicos, particularmente en casos de violencia contra la mujer. (Ley 38 de 2001, Protocolo de Investigación de los Delitos de Violencia contra la Mujer).
Poland	Article 41a of the (Polish) Criminal Code: § 1. The court may impose the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing for a crime against sexual liberty or decency committed against a minor or for other crime against liberty, or while sentencing for an intentional crime involving the use of force, especially the force towards an immediate family member. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision. § 1a. The court upon the motion of the harmed party, imposes the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing for a crime against sexual liberty or decency. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision. § 2. The court imposes the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing to the penalty of deprivation of liberty without the conditional suspension of its enforcement for a crime against sexual liberty or decency. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision. § 3. The court may impose the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain

	individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent for life while sentencing the perpetrator again under the conditions prescribed by § 2. § 3a. While imposing the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, for the crimes provided for in chapters XXV and XXVI, the court imposes the prohibition from approaching to the harmed party for the same period of time. § 4. While imposing the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals, the court determines the distance to the protected individuals that the sentenced person is obliged to maintain. § 5. While imposing the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, the court determines a deadline for carrying out the order. § 6. The prohibition on contacting a specified person includes any action relating to an attempt to contact a protected person, including actions taken by the sentenced person through another person or by means of a telecomputer network. Article 72 of the (Polish) Criminal Code: § 1. While suspending the enforcement of a penalty, the court imposes the obligation, or may impose the obligation if a penal measure is also being imposed, to: (...) 7a) refrain from of contacting the harmed person or other persons in a specific manner, or from approaching to the harmed person or other persons, (...) - the imposition of at least one of the obligations is mandatory. § 1a. While imposing the obligation provided for in § 1 section 7a, the court determines the minimal distance to the protected individuals that the sentenced person is obliged to maintain." Article 275a of The (Polish) Code of Criminal Proceeding: "§ 1. By means of a precautionary measure, a person accused of a criminal offence committed with the use of violence to the detriment of a person remaining in a common household with them may be ordered to temporarily leave the premises occupied jointly with the injured and its immediate surroundings, or prohibited from approaching the injured at a specified distance, if there is a justified risk that the accused would commit the criminal offence with the use of violence once again against such a person, especially when they threatened to do so. (...)" Article 276a of The (Polish) Code of Criminal Proceeding: § 1. As a precautionary measure, it is possible to prohibit the accused of an offence committed against a member of medical staff in connection with the performance of medical care by that member or against a person designated to assist a member of medical staff in connection with the performance of medical care to approach the aggrieved party at the specified distance, to prohibit any contact or to prohibit the publication of any content that violates legally protected rights of the aggrieved party, including via information technology systems or telecommunications networks. § 1a. The precautionary measure referred to in § 1 may also be applied to the defendant accused of a criminal offence referred to in Article 190a of the Act of 6 June 1997 - Penal Code, committed in connection with the profession pursued by the aggrieved party. (...) explanation: article 190a of the (Polish) Criminal Code refers to stalking Article 11aa of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence of 29 July 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 180, item 1493), consolidated text of 7 November 2024 (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1673):

	1. A person experiencing domestic violence may request that the court referred to in Article 11a(1) issue a restraining order against the person perpetrator of domestic violence, prohibiting them from approaching within a distance expressed in meters, or prohibit the person perpetrator of domestic violence from contacting them, when the person perpetrator of domestic violence, through their conduct involving domestic violence, poses a threat to the life or health of the person experiencing such violence. Prohibiting communication order may also be issued in cases of harassment via remote electronic means of communication if the harassment causes the protected person to feel a justified sense of threat, humiliation, or distress, or significantly infringes upon their privacy. Cases involving domestic violence are governed by Articles 560(2) through 560(12) of the Act of November 17, 1964, Code of Civil Procedure (Journal of Laws of 2026, Item 468, as amended). Pursuant to Article 560(7), § 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the court, when granting a request for a restraining order against contacting an adult victim of domestic violence, at the request of the petitioner or a party to the proceedings, may—where special circumstances warrant it—specify in its order the permissible methods of contact and their scope, taking into account the safety of the victim of domestic violence."
Romania	The Court or the police officer that issues the protection order can impose such measure for the defendant. The law expressly states that any means of communication with the victim can be prohibited, including mobile phone methods of communication. For reference, see Art. 5 para. (1) let. e) and Art. 12 para. (1) let. f) of Law no. 26/2024.
Slovenia	Yes. ZPND, Article 19(1), may prohibit any contact with the victim, including by means of distance communication and through third persons. ZKP, Article 195.a, may prohibit contacts in any manner, including electronic communications. KZ-1, Article 71.a, also permits a post-conviction prohibition on direct or indirect contact or communication with the victim or close persons
Sweden	Covered by the most common type of non-contact order, an ordinary non-contact order. Otherwise, see coordinated EU response
Ukraine	Urgent prohibition order (prohibition on contacting the victim in any manner). Restraining order (prohibition on searching for the victim, either personally or through third parties, if the victim is staying voluntarily at a location unknown to the perpetrator, stalking the victim, or communicating with the victim in any manner, and prohibition of correspondence or telephone conversations with the victim, or any other contact through means of communication, personally or through third parties, restriction of communication with the victimised child). Restrictive measure (prohibition on searching for the victim, either personally or through third parties, if the victim is staying voluntarily at a location unknown to the perpetrator, stalking the victim, or communicating with the victim in any manner, and prohibition of correspondence or telephone conversations with the victim, or any other contact through means of communication, personally or through third parties). Measure of restraint (restriction of communication, prohibition of correspondence, telephone conversations with a victim of domestic violence, or any other contact through means of communication or electronic communications, either personally or through third parties). 1. The prohibition on contacting the victim in any manner may be imposed as an urgent prohibition order, which is issued to the perpetrator by competent divisions of the National Police of Ukraine where there is an immediate threat to the life or health of the victim, with

	the aim of immediately stopping domestic violence and preventing its continuation or recurrence, in accordance with paragraph 3 of part 2 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". 2. The prohibition on searching for the victim, either personally or through third parties, if he or she is voluntarily staying at a place unknown to the perpetrator, stalking him or her, or communicating with him or her in any manner, and the prohibition of correspondence or telephone conversations with the victim, or any other contact through means of communication, personally or through third parties, may be imposed as a restraining order, which is issued by a court in respect of the perpetrator in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". 3. The restriction of communication with the victimised child may be imposed as a restraining order, which is issued by a court in respect of the perpetrator in accordance with paragraph 3 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". 4. The prohibition of correspondence or telephone conversations with a victim of domestic violence, or any other contact through means of communication or electronic communications, personally or through third parties, may be imposed as a restrictive measure, which may be applied by a court in the interests of a victim of a crime related to domestic violence, simultaneously with the imposition of a punishment not related to imprisonment or release from criminal liability or punishment on the grounds provided for by the Criminal Code of Ukraine, in accordance with paragraph 4 of part 1 of Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (extracts from the Criminal Code of Ukraine are attached). 5. The requirement to refrain from communication with any person identified by the investigating judge or the court, or to communicate with such a person subject to conditions determined by the investigating judge or the court, may be imposed as a measure of restraint by the investigating judge or the court, in accordance with paragraph 4 of part 5 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (extracts from the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine are attached). 6. The prohibition of correspondence or telephone conversations with a victim of domestic violence, or any other contact through means of communication or electronic communications, personally or through third parties, may be imposed as a measure of restraint by the investigating judge or the court, in the interests of a victim of a crime related to domestic violence, in accordance with paragraph 4 of part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (extracts from the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine are attached). Supreme Court case-law: In cases concerning the issuance of a restraining order, the decision shall be made on the basis of a risk assessment. It is sufficient for the applicant to provide evidence of domestic violence and to make a statement about the existence of risks, whereupon the burden of proving that there is no likelihood of the violence continuing or being repeated shifts to the perpetrator (judgment of the Civil Cassation Court within the Supreme Court of 19 June 2026 in case No. 336/6805/25). Evidence of domestic violence committed through electronic communications may include video files, recordings of voice messages in messaging applications (Telegram, Viber, etc.), screenshots of correspondence on social media, as well as screenshots of payment instructions where the payment description contains abusive words, threats or degrading

	statements (judgments of the Civil Cassation Court within the Supreme Court of 25 June 2026 in case No. 564/2604/25 and of 19 June 2026 in case No. 336/6805/25).
UK	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.
USA	In the United States, individual jurisdictions—Tribal, state, and local governments--issue the majority of protection orders (POs). We will refer to these collectively as the tribunal" for purposes of this document. In practical terms, this means that if a victim seeks a PO, he/she will generally petition a tribunal for relief, and the enforcement of these orders are often accomplished by state, tribal, and local law enforcement. State and tribal courts generally have broad authority to protect victims. However, the various protections available will vary in scope depending upon the state law and the specific facts of the case. The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) is a U.S. federal law, first enacted in 1994, that provides funding and legal protections to prevent and respond to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking, among other protections. Per VAWA, as amended (Public Law 103-322), the term "protection order" means: "(A) any injunction, restraining order, or any other order issued by a civil or criminal court for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, sexual violence, or contact or communication with or physical proximity to, another person, including any temporary or final order issued by a civil or criminal court whether obtained by filing an independent action or as a pendente lite order in another proceeding so long as any civil or criminal order was issued in response to a complaint, petition, or motion filed by or on behalf of a person seeking protection; and (B) any support, child custody or visitation provisions, orders, remedies or relief issued as part of a protection order, restraining order, or injunction pursuant to State, tribal, territorial, or local law authorizing the issuance of protection orders, restraining orders, or injunctions for the protection of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking." (See section 2266(5) of Title 18 of the United States Code.)
Uruguay	Ley No 17.514. CAPITULO IV - MEDIDAS DE PROTECCION, art. 10, numeral 4 Prohibir al agresor comunicarse, relacionarse, entrevistarse o desarrollar cualquier conducta similar en relación con la víctima, demás personas afectadas, testigos o denunciantes del hecho. Ley No 19.580. SECCIÓN IV - PROCESOS DE PROTECCIÓN EN EL ÁMBITO JUDICIAL, art. 65 (Medidas cautelares especiales), literal B) Prohibir a la persona agresora comunicarse, relacionarse, entrevistarse o desarrollar cualquier conducta similar -por sí o a través de terceros- en relación con la víctima, sus hijos e hijas y demás personas afectadas, testigos o denunciantes del hecho.

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

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Australia
5. Austria
6. Belgium
7. Brazil
8. Bulgaria
9. Canada:
   a) Fed
   b) AB
   ~~BC~~
   c) MB
   d) NB
   e) NS
   f) NT
   g) NU
   h) ON
   i) PE
   j) QC
   k) SK
   ~~YT~~
10. Chile
11. China:
   a) Mainland
   b) HKSAR
   c) MSAR
12. Costa Rica
13. Croatia
14. Czech R.
15. Dominican R.
16. Estonia
17. EU
18. France
19. Germany
20. Guatemala
21. Hungary
22. Indonesia
23. Ireland
24. Israel
25. Italy
26. Lithuania
27. Luxembourg
28. Malta
29. Mexico
30. Panama
31. Poland
32. Portugal
33. Romania
34. Slovakia
35. Slovenia
36. Sweden
37. Switzerland
38. Ukraine
39. UK
40. USA
41. Uruguay

Comments	
Andorra	Los mismos artículos mencionados y el art. 23.2 c) de la Ley 14/2026.
Armenia	Under point 3 of part 3 of Article 7 of the Law, a person who has committed domestic and family violence may be prohibited from approaching the person subjected to domestic and family violence (and, where necessary, persons under their care) closer than a distance that would reasonably cause the person subjected to domestic and family violence to fear a threat to their personal safety. When applying this restriction, the order sets a specific distance. Under point 3 of part 5 of Article 8 of the Law, a person who has committed domestic and family violence may similarly be prohibited from approaching the person subjected to domestic and family violence (and, where necessary, persons under their care) closer than such a distance; the order likewise sets a specific distance when applying this restriction. Pursuant to Article 74 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Armenia: 1. One of the special protection measures applicable in the course of proceedings is the restriction on approaching or communicating with the protected person. Pursuant to Article 75 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia: 1. Where there are facts indicating a threat to the life or health of the protected person, but such facts are insufficient to initiate criminal prosecution against a person, the authority conducting the proceedings shall formally warn that person that approaching or communicating with the protected person is prohibited, as well as inform them of the possible liability prescribed by law for failure to comply with that requirement. 2 The performance of the actions provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be confirmed by serving an official notice of warning.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Yes. Under the aforementioned Act of 15 May 2012, the measure does not establish a distance-based exclusion zone around the protected person. Instead, it requires the removed person to leave the shared residence and prohibits that person from entering, stopping at or being present in that residence. The order must precisely identify the residence covered by the temporary prohibition of residence (Article 3(4) of the Act). It also entails a prohibition on contacting the persons designated in the order. Although the measure is not based on a specified geographical perimeter, these restrictions ensure a separation between the parties and protect the designated co-residents from the serious and immediate threat that justified the measure. CRIMINAL MATTERS - Outside legal proceedings (aforementioned COL 03/2023) In cases of stalking within a family context, where there is a high risk of serious harm to the integrity of the victim, their children or relatives, a Mobile Stalking Alarm may be implemented. It is accompanied by a praetorian contact prohibition in respect of the person or persons to be protected. - Pre-trial detention (Aforementioned Act of 20 July 1990) The execution of pre-trial detention under electronic monitoring or the conditional release of the accused may be made subject to this condition (Arts. 35-38). - Sentence and sentencing measures (Aforementioned CC) Article 50 of the Criminal Code introduces the residence prohibition, prohibition from entering specified places and contact prohibition as additional sentences that may be imposed for any offence. They may be imposed together with a custodial sentence, a

	liberty-restricting sentence or a financial penalty, or, in certain cases, in place of a principal sentence. Probation sentences (Art. 44 CC), electronic monitoring sentences (Art. 43 CC) and suspension of the execution of sentences (Art. 65 CC) may be subject to this specific condition. - Execution of the sentence (Aforementioned Act of 17 May 2006) The Sentence Application Judge or, where appropriate, the Sentence Application Court, may attach this specific condition to the granting of a sentence implementation modality (leave permit, penitentiary leave, limited detention, conditional release or electronic monitoring). - Additional sentence of placement at the disposal of the Sentence Application Court (Art. 95/2 of the aforementioned act of 17 May 2006) Following the expiry of the principal sentence, within the framework of placement at the disposal of the Sentence Application Court, release under supervision may be made subject to this specific condition. - Security measure for the protection of society (Arts. 20-27 of the aforementioned Act of 5 May 2014 and the aforementioned Act of 29 February 2024) Where a convicted person suffers from a serious psychiatric disorder which does not abolish their free will or capacity for discernment, but gives rise to a serious and continuing risk of reoffending, the court may, subject to certain conditions, impose a security measure for the protection of society. The Social Protection Chamber may attach this specific condition to the granting of a modality for the execution of the measure (leave permits and leaves, limited detention, electronic monitoring or trial release). - Internment measure (Aforementioned Act of 5 May 2014) Where an individual is subject to an internment measure, the Social Protection Chamber may attach this specific condition to the granting of a modality for the execution of the measure (leave permits and leaves, limited detention, electronic monitoring or trial release).
Brazil	MPL art. 22(III)(a) empowers courts to prohibit the person causing the risk from approaching the protected person, relatives or witnesses and may establish a minimum distance. Similar restrictions may cover the home, workplace, school or other identified locations. The same type of order is available, outside the gender-based or domestic violence context, as a pre-trial measure other than detention under art. 319(II)-(III) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CPP), applicable e.g. to stalking cases not covered by the MPL
Bulgaria	I. Protection Against Domestic Violence Act Article 5. (1) The measures for protection against domestic violence shall be: [...] 3. prohibiting the perpetrator to come close to the victim, the dwelling, place of work and the locations of social contacts and recreation of the victim under conditions and for a term, specified by the court. II. Criminal Procedure Code Article 67(1) At the proposal of the prosecutor with consent of the victim or at the request of the victim, the competent first-instance court may prohibit the accused party from: 1. directly approaching the victim;

Canada (Fed.)	General, domestic violence, sexual offence and forced/underage marriage peace bonds mention this as a listed condition, can be a condition of other peace bonds depending on circumstances. Examples of bail conditions that may be imposed on an accused to address this concern include remaining within a particular territorial jurisdiction, notifying any change of address and employment, having a surety (a person who agrees to act as the accused's supervisor while they are released in the community, and a person they may be required to reside with at a certain address), and wearing electronic monitoring equipment, such as an ankle bracelet. To address public safety concerns, there are certain circumstances when the court must consider imposing a condition that the accused refrain from going to any place specified in the release order (for example, where the offence occurred and/or a victim is living). In relation to sentencing, the court has broad discretion in conditional sentence orders, under section 742.3(2)(f) of the Criminal Code, to make any reasonable conditions that it considers desirable for securing the good conduct of the offender and for preventing a repetition by the offender of the same offence or the commission of other offences. In probation orders, the court has broad discretion, under section 732.1(3)(h) of the Criminal Code, to make any reasonable conditions that it considers desirable for protecting society and for facilitating the offender's successful reintegration into the community. The Parole Board of Canada also has broad powers to impose special conditions specific to an offender released on parole. Additionally in the sentencing context, orders can be made under section 161 of the Criminal Code to protect children from situations where child sexual offenders are at a high-risk of re-offending and can include a prohibition from being within two kilometers of where the victim ordinarily resides.
Canada (MB)	Orders limiting approach or proximity are available under The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act in situations of domestic violence or stalking and under The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act in situations of child sexual exploitation or human trafficking. An order preventing someone from attending a place where a spouse or former spouse resides or works is available under The Family Law Act
Canada (NB)	Emergency intervention order - Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act, s. 4(5)(a)
Canada (NS)	Section 8 of the Domestic Violence Intervention Act. Section 30 of the Children and Family Services Act (protection of a child).
Canada (NT)	Prohibited through the PAFVA prohibition on communication and contact above.
Canada (NU)	Emergency Protection Orders
Canada (YT)	Prohibitions of this nature are not expressly addressed in legislation, but specific terms intended to prevent this behaviour may be available at a judge's discretion (see "Other" section at the bottom of this Part).
Chile	Domestic abuse. One of the measures that courts can take, even before a complaint is formally filed, is to prohibit physical proximity to the (alleged) victim.
China (HKSAR)	An ouster order may be granted under Cap.189 which prohibits entry/remaining in a specified area or prohibits a person from approaching or staying close to a protected person.
China (MSAR)	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.
Estonia	Please see the text in the box 1.1 and 1. Other (please specify)".
France	Cette interdiction est induite par l'article 515-11 1° du code civil précité. L'article 515-11-1 du même code dispose en outre que cette interdiction peut être assortie d'une interdiction de se rapprocher de la partie demanderesse à moins d'une certaine distance que le juge fixe à l'occasion d'une décision ordonnant le port par chacune des parties d'un dispositif élecronique mobile anti-rapprochement, sous réserve du consentement des deux parties. En cas de refus de la partie défenderesse, le juge en avis immédiatement le procureur de la République.
Germany	A family court may order that a person abstain from entering the protected person's home, from entering a certain area around that home, from going to places where the protected person is regularly staying, such as the work place, a school where she would accompany her children, a supermarket where she goes to shop etc. or from approaching or being in physical proximity to the victim beyond a certain distance. An equivalent order can be taken in order to protect a child (based on a different law, i.e. section 1666 of the German Civil Code (BGB)), if that order addresses a parent, certain additional conditions must be fulfilled in order to make sure that human rights related to family life are respected (§ 1666a BGB)
Ireland	All of the Orders listed above can include conditions to prohibit approaching or being in physical proximity to the protected person.
Israel	In high risk cases, protection orders can include technological monitoring that enables authorities to track the perpetrator. The current provision in the law is a temporary order.
Luxembourg	Protection orders of a civil nature applicable in the following contexts: • where a person is expelled from the domicile by the police for acts of domestic violence (Art. 1 of the Law of 8 September 2003 on Domestic Violence, Arts. 1017-1 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure), • where a person assaults or threatens to assault a person with whom they currently cohabit or have cohabited in a family setting, or engages in behaviour that seriously harms their mental health and thereby renders any encounter with them intolerable (Arts. 1017-8 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure), • where a person attempts to intimidate a victim of human trafficking, a witness, a staff member of a victim assistance service for human trafficking, a family member or an acquaintance of any of the aforementioned persons, or where they prepare to commit an act of retaliation against such a person (Art. 1017-13 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure). Protection orders of a criminal nature applicable in the following contexts: Under article 107, second indent, points 1 and 3, of the CPP, and article 136-42, points 1 and 3 of the CPP, the judicial control order can restrict the defendant from leaving certain territorial limits or going to certain places, including imposing a minimum distance to be kept from the victim. Pursuant to Article 409, final indent, of the Criminal Code (CP), the court may impose a range of protective measures, including a prohibition on approaching the victim, in cases of conviction for assault and battery, particularly where the offence is committed in a domestic or family context.

Mexico	Si. Puede ordenarse a la persona agresora abstenerse de acercarse a la persona protegida y a ciertos metros de distancia especificados por la autoridad competente y a determinados lugares frecuentados por ésta.
Panama	La legislación panameña permite ordenar al presunto agresor que no se acerque a la víctima (mujer, adulto mayor, niños), incluso mediante mecanismos de monitoreo, así como prohibir su acercamiento al domicilio, lugar de trabajo, estudio u otros lugares habitualmente frecuentados por ella. (Código Procesal Penal, arts. 331 y 333).
Poland	as above plus: The court may also, upon the request of a person who is a victim of domestic violence, issue an order prohibiting entry onto the premises of a school, educational institution, child care or arts facility, or a sports facility attended by the victim of domestic violence, the victim's workplace, or any other place where the victim of domestic violence usually or regularly stays, and from remaining on such premises. The aforementioned provision of Article 755(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure stipulates that in cases concerning the prevention of domestic violence, the court may also grant interim relief by extending the validity of the order and prohibition referred to in Article 15aa(1) of the Act of April 6, 1990, on the Police, or Article 18a(1 of the Act of August 24, 2001, on the Military Police and Military Law Enforcement Agencies, or the prohibitions referred to in Article 15aaa of the Act of April 6, 1990, on the Police, or Article 18aa of the Act of August 24, 2001, on the Military Police and Military Law Enforcement Authorities. The court may modify the area or distance from the jointly occupied residence specified in the order or prohibition, or the distance in meters specified in the restraining order against the victim of domestic violence—the distance to which the perpetrator of domestic violence may not approach the victim. Although this does not follow directly from Article 755(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure, it is nonetheless not precluded for the court to grant a protective measure consisting of ordering the perpetrator of domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings or prohibiting him from approaching the residence and its immediate surroundings, even in cases where no such order or prohibition has been issued by a police officer or a member of the Military Police. This possibility stems directly from Article 755 § 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure and the open list of measures to secure claims set forth in that provision.
Romania	Similar observations to those at the previous point. For reference, see Art. 5 para. 1 let. c) and d) and Art. 12 para (1) let. c) and e). The Court can oblige the aggressor to wear an electronic device which can determine his location.
Slovenia	Yes. ZPND, Article 19(1), ZNPPol, Article 60, ZKP, Article 195.a, and KZ-1, Article 71.a, provide for prohibitions on approaching the protected person and/or maintaining a prescribed distance.
Sweden	Covered by the most common type of non-contact order, an ordinary non-contact order
Ukraine	1. The prohibition on entering and staying at the place of residence (stay) of the victim may be imposed as an urgent prohibition order, which is issued to the perpetrator by competent divisions of the National Police of Ukraine where there is an immediate threat to the life or health of the victim, with the aim to stop immediately the domestic violence and to prevent its continuation or recurrence, in accordance with paragraph 2 of part 2 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence".

	2. The prohibition on approaching the place of residence (stay), education, work or other places frequently visited by the victim within a specified distance, and the prohibition on searching the victim, either personally or through third parties, if he or she is voluntarily staying at a place unknown to the perpetrator, stalking him or her, or communicating with him or her in any manner, may be imposed as a restraining order, which is issued by a court in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". 3. The prohibition on approaching within a specified distance the place where a victim of domestic violence may permanently or temporarily reside, or temporarily or regularly stay in connection with work, education, medical treatment or for other reasons, may be imposed as a restrictive measure, which may be applied by a court in the interests of a victim of a crime related to domestic violence, simultaneously with the imposition of a punishment not related to imprisonment or release from criminal liability or punishment on the grounds provided for by the Criminal Code of Ukraine, in accordance with paragraph 3 of part 1 of Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. 4 The prohibition on approaching within a specified distance the place where a victim of domestic violence may permanently or temporarily reside, or temporarily or regularly stay in connection with work, education, medical treatment or for other reasons, may be imposed as a measure of restraint by the investigating judge or the court, in the interests of a victim of a crime related to domestic violence, in accordance with paragraph 3 of part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (extracts from the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine are attached).
UK	Many of our orders can prohibit approaching or being within a specified distance of the protected person.
Uruguay	Ley No 17.514. CAPITULO IV - MEDIDAS DE PROTECCIÓN, Artículo 10, numeral 3 Prohibir, restringir o limitar la presencia del agresor en el domicilio o residencia, lugares de trabajo, estudio u otros que frecuente la víctima. Ley No 19.580. SECCIÓN IV- PROC ESO DE PROTECCIÓN EN EL ÁMBITO JUDICIAL, art. 65 (medidas cautelares especiales), literal C) Prohibir, restringir o limitar la presencia de la persona agresora en el domicilio o residencia de la víctima, lugares de trabajo, estudio u otros que frecuente ella o sus hijas e hijos u otras personas a su cargo, pudiendo disponer mecanismos de seguimiento que aseguren el estricto cumplimiento de la medida dispuesta, tales como los sistemas de tecnología de verificación de presencia y localización de personas u otros análogos.

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

~~Andorra~~
1. Argentina

~~Armenia~~
2. Australia
3. Austria
4. Belgium
5. Brazil
6. Bulgaria
7. Canada:
   a) Fed
   b) AB
   c) BC
   d) MB
   e) NB
   f) NS
   g) NT
   h) NU

   ~~ON~~
   i) PE
   j) QC
   k) SK
   l) YT
8. Chile
9. China:
   a) Mainland
   b) HKSAR
   c) MSAR
10. Costa Rica
11. Croatia
12. Czech R.
13. Dominican R.
14. Estonia

    ~~EU~~
15. France
16. Germany
17. Guatemala
18. Hungary
19. Indonesia
20. Ireland
21. Israel
22. Italy

    ~~Lithuania~~
23. Luxembourg
24. Malta
25. Mexico
26. Panama
27. Poland
28. Portugal
29. Romania
30. Slovakia
31. Slovenia
32. Sweden
33. Switzerland
34. Ukraine
35. UK
36. USA
37. Uruguay

Comments

Austria	Is covered by protection orders against stalking.

Belgium	Stalking constitutes a criminal offence in its own right in Belgium and is governed by Articles 237 to 239 of the Criminal Code. Depending on the circumstances of the case and the protection needs identified in respect of the victim, any of the measures referred to in this document may therefore be imposed on the perpetrator of the stalking. Article 237. Stalking Stalking consists of deliberately disturbing a person's peace, even if this occurs only once or results from a single act, where the offender knew or ought to have known that such conduct would seriously affect the peace of mind of the person concerned. This offence is punishable by a level 2 penalty. Article 238. Aggravated stalking Stalking is punishable by a level 3 penalty where: 1. the victim is a minor or a person in a vulnerable situation; 2. the offence was committed by a person who is in a position of authority or trust in relation to the victim; 3. the offence was committed by two or more persons. Article 239. Aggravating factors When determining the penalty or measure and its severity for an offence referred to in this Section, the court shall take into consideration: 1. the fact that the offence was committed with the aim of causing the victim to engage in, or submit to, a non-consensual sexual act; 2. the fact that the offence was committed in the presence of a minor; 3. the fact that the offence was committed in the name of culture, custom, tradition, religion or so-called “honour”.
Brazil	Psychological and moral violence (which include harassment) are expressly recognised forms of domestic and family violence under MPL art. 7(II) and (V), and protective measures under art. 22 may be tailored to prevent such conduct. As established under STF Tema 1.412 (August 2026), these protections against gender-based harassment apply to any environment of risk (such as political or workplace harassment of women). Outside these contexts, harassment may amount to the crime of "perseguição" (stalking, Criminal Code (CP) art. 147-A, introduced by Law No. 14,132/2021) or to illegal constraint (CP art. 146), triggering precautionary measures under CPP art. 319.
Bulgaria	Protection Against Domestic Violence Act Article 2. (1) Domestic violence shall denote any act of physical, sexual or economic violence, as well as attempts of such violence, coercive restriction of personal life, personal liberty and personal rights committed against individuals, who are related, who are or have been in a family relationship or in de-facto conjugal co-habitation or are in an intimate relationship. Article 5. (1) The measures for protection against domestic violence shall be: 1. obligating the perpetrator to refrain from committing domestic violence;
Canada (Fed.)	Yes, but not a listed condition of peace bonds. Examples of bail conditions that may be imposed to address this concern include not possessing a firearm or other weapon, remaining within a particular territorial jurisdiction, notifying any change of address and employment, having a surety, wearing electronic monitoring equipment, such as an ankle bracelet, and keeping a curfew. To address public safety concerns, there are certain circumstances when the court must consider imposing

	a condition that the accused not communicate with any victim, witness or other person identified in the order and that the accused refrain from going to any place specified in the release order (for example, where the offence occurred and/or a victim is living). In relation to sentencing, the court has broad discretion in conditional sentence orders to make any reasonable conditions that it considers desirable for securing the good conduct of the offender and for preventing a repetition by the offender of the same offence or the commission of other offences. In probation orders, the court has broad discretion to make any reasonable conditions that it considers desirable for protecting society and for facilitating the offender's successful reintegration into the community. The Parole Board of Canada also has broad powers to impose special conditions specific to an offender released on parole.
Canada (BC)	A protection order made under section 183 of British Columbia's Family Law Act may place limits on the family member in communicating with or contacting the at-risk family member, including specifying the manner or means of communication or contact.
Canada (MB)	An order preventing someone from harassing another person is available undrer The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act. Additionally, an order prohibiting harassment is available to an applicant or a child in the lawful custody of the applicant under The Child Custody Enforcement Act. Pursuant to The Family Law Act, a judge can make an order limiting or restricting how spouses or former spouses can communicate with each other.
Canada (NB)	Restraining order - Family Law Act, s. 81(1)(a)
Canada (NS)	Domestic Violence is defined as including a series of acts that collectively causes the victim to fear for his or her safety, including following, contacting, communicating with, observing or recording any person." Section 5(1)(e) Domestic Violence Intervention Act."
Canada (NT)	Prohibited through the PAFVA prohibition on communication and contact above.
Canada (NU)	Emergency Protection Orders
Canada (YT)	Victim's Assistance Order Family Violence Prevention Act, s. 7(1)(c) Restraining Order Children's Law Act, s 36, Family Property and Support Act, s. 49. Adult Protection Order Adult Protection and Decision Making Act, s. 72(2)(b)
Chile	This is a labor rule: in work contexts, harassment is forbidden and employers must take measures to prevent these behaviors.
China (HKSAR)	Non-molestation order as above
China (MSAR)	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.
Estonia	Please see the text in the box 1.1 and 1. Other (please specify).
France	Cette interdiction est induite par les articles 515-11 1° et 515-11-1 du code civil.
Germany	In case of harassment, the family court may take the above mentioned orders.

Ireland	All of the Orders listed above can include conditions to prohibit harrassment. To note, the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 widened the existing harassment offence in section 10 of the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997 to include any persistent conduct that seriously interferes with a person's peace and privacy or causes alarm, distress, or harm.
Luxembourg	Protection orders of a civil nature: See replies under Prohibiting communication with or contacting the protected person(s)" and "Prohibiting approaching or being in physical proximity to the protected person(s)". Protection orders of a criminal nature applicable in the following contexts: Harassment is criminalised under article 442-2 of the CP as "harcèlement obsessionnel", targeting repeated harassment that gravely affects the tranquility of the victim. Regarding sexual harassment, it is already possible to prosecute it under Article 442-2 of the CP, which punishes all repeated acts of harassment regardless of where the offence occurs, including those of a sexual nature committed in the context of work relationships, CSJ corr. February 20, 2013, 102/13. A draft law that has just been introduced aims to amend this Article 442-2 of the CP by explicitly including this form of harassment in the Criminal Code. "
Mexico	Las medidas de protección pueden prohibir actos de intimidación, amenazas, hostigamiento o cualquier otra conducta de violencia psicológica o no física.
Panama	Las medidas de protección pueden comprender la prohibición de actos de hostigamiento o acoso cuando estos constituyan violencia psicológica o formen parte de una situación que comprometa la seguridad de la víctima. (Ley 38 de 2001, Código Procesal Penal, Ley 7 de 2018, Protocolo de Investigación de los Delitos de Violencia contra la Mujer)
Poland	Article 11aa of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence of July 29, 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 180, item 1493), as amended on November 7, 2024 (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1673). 1. A person experiencing domestic violence may request that the court referred to in Article 11a(1) issue a restraining order against the person perpetrator of domestic violence, prohibiting them from approaching within a distance expressed in meters, or prohibit the person perpetrator of domestic violence from contacting them, when the person perpetrator of domestic violence, through their conduct involving domestic violence, poses a threat to the life or health of the person experiencing such violence. 2. A person experiencing domestic violence may request a restraining order against the perpetrator even if the perpetrator harasses the victim remotely via electronic means of communication, thereby causing the victim to feel, under the circumstances, a sense of threat, humiliation, or distress, or significantly infringes upon the victim's privacy. Cases involving domestic violence, on the other hand, are governed by Articles 560(2) through 560(12) of the Act of November 17, 1964, Code of Civil Procedure (Journal of Laws of 2026, Item 468, as amended). Pursuant to Article 560 (7), § 1 of the Code of Civil Procedure, when ruling on a motion to order a person committing domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings, or to issue a restraining order prohibiting that person from approaching the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings, shall specify in its order the area that the perpetrator of domestic violence must leave and in which they may not remain, or the distance from the jointly occupied residence that the perpetrator of domestic violence is required to maintain. Pursuant to § 3 of this provision, when granting a request for a restraining order against a person who is a victim of domestic violence, the court specifies in its order the

	distance, expressed in meters, within which the perpetrator of domestic violence may not approach the victim, and pursuant to § 4, when considering a petition to issue a prohibition on contacting an adult victim of domestic violence, the court may, at the request of the petitioner or a party to the proceedings—where special circumstances warrant it—specify in its order the permissible methods of contact and their scope, taking into account the safety of the victim of domestic violence. The orders referred to in § 1, 3, and 4 of the aforementioned articles, as well as an order granting a request to prohibit entry onto the premises of a school, educational institution, care facility, arts institution, or sports facility attended by a person experiencing domestic violence, the workplace or any other place where the victim of domestic violence usually or regularly stays, and from remaining on such premises, are effective and enforceable upon announcement. These orders may be revoked or modified due to a change in the circumstances of the case, even if they have been appealed or have become final (Article 560 (7) § 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure
Romania	The Court can impose the aggressor the obligation to maintain a minimal distance from the places which the victim usually frequents, like the workplace, its home, school or any other place expressly mentioned by the Court.
Slovakia	There is a general provision on urgent measure under the Section 325 of the Civil Contentious Code according to which, the person subject to the measure is ordered to do something, refrain from doing something or endure something.
Slovenia	Yes. Non-harassment can be addressed, in particular, under ZPND, Article 19(2), and ZNPPol, Article 60 (including harassment by communication means), depending on the relationship and circumstances.
Sweden	Covered by the most common type of non-contact order, an ordinary non-contact order
Ukraine	Ukrainian legislation does not provide for a separate type of protective order in the form of a prohibition on harassment. At the same time, protection against psychological, sexual, economic and other forms of domestic violence is ensured through the application of other measures, including prohibitions on contacting and stalking the victim.
UK	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.)
Uruguay	Ley No 19580, art. 65 (Medidas cautelares especiales), literal A: Ordenar a la persona agresora que cese en los actos de perturbación o intimidación que, directa o indirectamente, realice hacia la víctima

☐ Prohibiting stalking:

~~Andorra~~
1. Argentina

~~Armenia~~
2. Australia
3. Austria
4. Belgium
5. Brazil
6. Bulgaria
7. Canada:
   a) Fed
   b) AB
   c) BC
   d) MB

~~NB~~

~~NS~~
   e) NT
   f) NU

~~ON~~
   g) PE
   h) QC
   i) SK

~~YT~~

~~Chile~~
8. China:
   a) Mainland
   b) HKSAR
   c) MSAR
9. Costa Rica
10. Croatia
11. Czech R.
12. Dominican R.
13. Estonia
14. EU
15. France
16. Germany
17. Guatemala

~~Hungary~~
18. Indonesia
19. Ireland
20. Israel
21. Italy

~~Lithuania~~
22. Luxembourg
23. Malta
24. Mexico

~~Panama~~
25. Poland
26. Portugal
27. Romania
28. Slovakia
29. Slovenia

30. Sweden
31. Switzerland
32. Ukraine
33. UK
34. USA
35. Uruguay

Comments:

Belgium	see above
Brazil	Stalking ("perseguição") is an autonomous crime since Law No. 14,132/2021 (CP art. 147-A: repeatedly pursuing a person, by any means, threatening their physical or psychological integrity, restricting their freedom of movement, or otherwise invading or disturbing their sphere of freedom or privacy - penalty of 6 months to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine, increased if committed against a woman for reasons connected to her gender, a child, adolescent or elderly person, or using an electronic device). Criminal courts may impose precautionary measures under CPP art. 319 (no-contact, no-approach, electronic monitoring). Depending on the facts and procedural setting, protection may be granted through the Maria da Penha Law, the Henry Borel Law, criminal precautionary measures or general civil injunctive relief.
Bulgaria	Protection Against Domestic Violence Act - Art. 5, para 1 in conjuction with Art. 2, para 1.
Canada (Fed.)	Same response as for prohibiting harassment" above."
Canada (AB)	“Stalking" is defined as "repeated conduct by a person, without lawful excuse or authority, that the person knows or reasonably ought to know constitutes harassment of a family member and causes a family member to fear for a family member’s personal safety" - Protection Against Family Violence Act (Alberta) - section 1(1)(k.1)."
Canada (BC)	A protection order made under section 183 of British Columbia's Family Law Act may include a provision restraining a family member from following the at-risk family member.
Canada (MB)	An order preventing someone from stalking another person is available under The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act and from following a child from place to place under The Child Sexual Eploitation and Human Trafficking Act in situations of child sexual exploitation and human trafficking.
Canada (NT)	Prohibited through the PAFVA prohibition on communication and contact above.
Canada (NU)	Emergency Protection Orders
Canada (YT)	Prohibitions of this nature are not expressly addressed in legislation, but specific terms intended to prevent this behaviour may be available at a judge’s discretion (see “Other” section at the bottom of this Part).
China (HKSAR)	Non-molestation order as above.
China (MSAR)	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.
Estonia	Please see the text in the box 1. Other (please specify)"
France	Cette interdiction est induite par les articles 515-11 1° et 515-11-1 du code civil.
Germany	In case of stalking, the family court may take the above mentioned orders.
Ireland	All of the Orders listed above can include conditions to prohibit stalking. To note, the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 included a new stalking offence,

	defined in terms of causing either a fear of violence or serious alarm and distress that has a substantial impact on a person's day-to-day activities.
Luxembourg	Protection orders of a civil or criminal nature: See replies under Prohibiting communication with or contacting the protected person(s)" and "Prohibiting approaching or being in physical proximity to the protected person(s)". See also the answer above.
Mexico	Las conductas de acoso reiterado pueden quedar comprendidas dentro de las medidas de protección.
Panama	La persecución o el acoso están reconocidos como formas de violencia psicológica, pero no se contempla como una orden de protección específica denominada stalking. (Código Penal, art. 138-A, modificado por Ley 517 de 2026).
Poland	as above
Slovenia	Yes. ZPND expressly covers unlawful harassment by following the victim (Article 19(2)). Stalking may also constitute a criminal offence under KZ-1, Article 134.a, enabling protective measures in criminal proceedings where the statutory conditions are met.
Sweden	Sweden: Covered by the most common type of non-contact order, an ordinary non-contact order
Ukraine	The prohibition on searching the victim, either personally or through third parties, if he or she is voluntarily staying at a place unknown to the perpetrator, stalking him or her, or communicating with him or her in any manner, may be imposed as a restraining order, which is issued by a court in respect of the perpetrator in accordance with paragraph 5 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence"
UK	A number of our orders can prohibit activities that constitute stalking (which is generally any behaviour that consitutes 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

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
   ~~Armenia~~
3. Australia
   ~~Austria~~
4. Belgium
5. Brazil
6. Bulgaria
7. Canada:
   a) Fed
      ~~AB~~
      ~~BC~~
   b) MB
      ~~NB~~
      ~~NS~~
      ~~NT~~
   c) NU
      ~~ON~~
   d) PE
   e) QC
   f) SK
      ~~YT~~
8. Chile
9. China:
   a) Mainland
      ~~HKSAR~~
      ~~MSAR~~
10. Costa Rica
11. Croatia
12. Czech R.
    ~~Dominican R.~~
13. Estonia
14. EU
15. France
16. Germany
17. Guatemala
    ~~Hungary~~
18. Indonesia
19. Ireland
20. Israel
21. Italy
    ~~Lithuania~~
22. Luxembourg
23. Malta
24. Mexico
25. Panama
26. Poland
27. Portugal
28. Romania
29. Slovakia
30. Slovenia
31. Sweden
32. Switzerland
33. Ukraine
34. UK
35. USA
36. Uruguay

Comments:

Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS

	Yes. Under the aforementioned Act of 15 May 2012, a temporary prohibition of residence entails a prohibition on contacting the persons designated in the order. As the legislation does not restrict the prohibition to particular means of communication, it encompasses contact through social media, online messaging services, e-mail and any other form of electronic communication.
Brazil	MPL art. 22(III)(b) covers prohibition of contact "by any means of communication", which Brazilian courts interpret to include social media and messaging apps. The Penal Code (CP), art. 147-A(1) expressly aggravates stalking committed through an electronic or similar device/network. Non-consensual sharing of intimate images ("revenge porn") is separately criminalised (CP art. 218-C, Law No. 13,718/2018), and courts routinely order removal/take-down and non-publication as urgent civil relief. For children and adolescents, the ECA Digital (Law No. 15.211/2025) expanded online protective measures by establishing the "safety by design" principle, imposing strict duties on platforms to remove harmful content immediately and implement age verification and parental supervision controls.
Bulgaria	Protection Against Domestic Violence Act Article 5. (1) The measures for protection against domestic violence shall be: ... 4. prohibition of the perpetrator to make contact with the victim in any form, including by telephone, by electronic or ordinary mail and fax, as well as by any other means and systems of communication under conditions and for a period determined by the court.
Canada (Fed.)	Only included as a listed condition for the peace bond concerning sexual offences against minors, could be a condition of other peace bonds depending on the circumstances. Examples of bail conditions that may be imposed to address this concern include having a surety and not possessing or using a device capable of accessing the Internet. In relation to sentencing, see response under prohibiting harassment" above concerning the court's discretion to make conditions in conditional sentence orders and probation orders and the Parole Board of Canada's powers to impose conditions upon release on parole. Additionally in the sentencing context, orders can be made under section 161 of the Criminal Code to protect children from situations where child sexual offenders are at a high-risk of re-offending and can include a prohibition from using the Internet or other digital network, unless the offender does so in accordance with conditions set by the court.
Canada (MB)	The definition of stalking under The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act includes using the internet or electronic means to harass or threaten another person. While there is no specific prohibition on social media or online activity in a situation of stalking, a judge can make an order with any terms they consider appropriate to protect the subject including authorizing the seizure of any personal property used in the furtherance of the stalking. Further, a judge can pronounce an order restricting or specifying how spouses or former spouses communicate with each other pursuant to The Family Law Act; this could include communication online or via social media.
Canada (NU)	Emergency Protection Orders
Canada (YT)	Prohibitions of this nature are not expressly addressed in legislation, but specific terms intended to prevent this behaviour may be available at a judge's discretion (see "Other" section at the bottom of this Part).
China (HKSAR)	A non-molestation order can forbid the respondent from messaging the victim on social media platforms or bar the respondent from making disparaging remarks online to target

	the victim. The court however cannot order a platform operator to ban a user or dictate actions to tech companies. For content removal, the victim must report directly to the platform operator or seek other civil remedies such as data privacy actions through the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data.
Estonia	Please see the text in the box 1.1 and 1. Others (please specify)".
France	L'interdiction de contact sur les réseaux sociaux ou en ligne est induite par l'article 515-11 1° du code civil.
Germany	Concerning adults, this can be done under general civil law provisions concerning the protection of personality rights. Concerning children, social media and online activities of a child are generally a matter for parental responsibility and the child is represented by their parents in case online acivities of an adult violate the child's personality rights.
Ireland	A Civil Restraining Order can a) prohibit following or communicating by any means with or about the person (ie applicant or a person connected to the applicant) and also b) prohibit the respondent from engaging in forms of 'relevant conduct' against the applicant, relevant conduct as set out in the Act includes s.27(3)(a) following or communicating by any means with or about the person, (c) impersonating a person, (e) purporting to act or communicate on behalf of a person, and (i) causing, without the consent of the person, an electronic communication or information system operated by a person to function in a particular way - all of which may be interpreted to include online activity. Domestic violence orders can prohibit a person from following or communicating (including by electronic means) with the applicant or a dependent person.", which could include social media/online activity."
Israel	In order to ensure that this prohibition will not impact the restricted person's free speech, such orders are only used in extreme situations. This type of prohibition is only available under the Prevention of Threatening Harassment Law (and not the Prevention of Domestic Violence Law).
Luxembourg	Protection orders of a criminal nature: See reply regarding the prohibition to contact someone.
Mexico	Las autoridades pueden restringir el contacto por medios electrónicos o digitales cuando ello sea necesario para garantizar la protección de la víctima.
Panama	Únicamente en cuanto a la prohibición de contactar u hostigar a la víctima mediante medios tecnológicos o electrónicos. (Protocolo de Investigación de los Delitos de Violencia contra la Mujer, Ministerio Público).
Poland	regarding the domestic violence - as above regarding the orders in criminal matters: Article 72 of the (Polish) Criminal Code: § 1. While suspending the enforcement of a penalty, the court imposes the obligation, or may impose the obligation if a penal measure is also being imposed, to: (...) 8) act during the test period in other appropriate manner that may prevent committing another crime - the imposition of at least one of the obligations is mandatory." Article 276a of the (Polish) Code of Criminal Proceeding: § 1. As a precautionary measure, it is possible to prohibit the accused of an offence committed against a member of medical staff in connection with the performance of medical care by that member or against a person designated to assist a member of medical staff in connection with the performance of medical care to approach the

	aggrieved party at the specified distance, to prohibit any contact or to prohibit the publication of any content that violates legally protected rights of the aggrieved party, including via information technology systems or telecommunications networks. § 1a. The precautionary measure referred to in § 1 may also be applied to the defendant accused of a criminal offence referred to in Article 190a of the Act of 6 June 1997 - Penal Code, committed in connection with the profession pursued by the aggrieved party. (...) § 3. The prohibition to publish any content that violates legally protected rights of the aggrieved party, referred to in § 1, includes the prohibition to publish that content and make it available otherwise, regardless of whether it was created by the defendant or any other person, via web portals constituting an electronic service within the meaning of the Act of 18 July 2002 on the Provision of Services by Electronic Means. (...)
Romania	The Court cannot prohibit the use of social media as a general activity, but it can forbid the aggressor to use any method of communication to get in contact with the victim.
Slovakia	There is a general provision on urgent measure under the Section 325 of the Civil Procedure Code according to which, the person subject to the measure is ordered to do something, refrain from doing something or endure something
Slovenia	Yes, within the scope of the relevant measure. ZPND permits prohibition of contacts by distance communication and prohibition of publication/use of the victim's personal data and documents (Article 19). ZKP Article 195.a and KZ-1 Article 71.a include electronic communications
Sweden	Sweden: Covered by the most common type of non-contact order, an ordinary non-contact order. Such a non-contact order prohibits a person from visiting or in any other way contacting another person or following him or her. The legislation is technology neutral and thus applies to contacts made through social media or otherwise online.
Ukraine	Ukrainian legislation does not provide for a separate measure prohibiting the use of social media or the Internet. At the same time, the prohibition of correspondence or telephone conversations with the victim, or any other contact through means of communication, personally or through third parties, may be imposed as a restraining order, which is issued by a court in respect of the perpetrator in accordance with paragraph 6 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". Similar restrictions may be applied in accordance with paragraph 4 of part 1 of Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and paragraph 4 of part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine.
UK	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

~~Andorra~~
1. Argentina

~~Armenia~~
~~Australia~~
~~Austria~~
2. Belgium
3. Brazil

~~Bulgaria~~
4. Canada:
   a) Fed
   ~~AB~~
   ~~BC~~
   b) MB
   ~~NB~~
   ~~NS~~
   c) NT
   ~~NU~~
   ~~ON~~
   d) ~~PE~~
   e) QC
   ~~SK~~
   f) YT
5. Chile

~~China:~~
~~a) Mainland~~
~~b) HKSAR~~
~~c) MSAR~~
~~Costa Rica~~
6. Croatia
7. Czech R.
8. Dominican R.

~~Estonia~~
~~EU~~
9. France
10. Germany

~~Guatemala~~
11. Hungary

~~Indonesia~~
12. Ireland

~~Israel~~
13. Italy

~~Lithuania~~
14. Luxembourg
15. Malta
16. Mexico
17. Panama
18. Poland
19. Portugal

~~Romania~~
20. Slovakia

~~Slovenia~~ ~~Switzerland~~ 23. UK ~~Uruguay~~
21. Sweden 22. Ukraine 24. USA

Comments:

Australia	Broad conditions could be outlined within a protection orders along these lines.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Belgian law does not provide for a specific protection order prohibiting a person from taking a child abroad. However, comparable effects may be achieved through measures relating to parental responsibility. Under Article 374(1) of the old Civil Code, important decisions concerning a child, including those relating to the child's health, education, training, leisure activities and religious or philosophical orientation, are in principle taken jointly by the parents. Although the provisions governing parental responsibility were not specifically designed to regulate international travel, a proposed trip abroad may fall within their scope where it is liable to affect one or more of those aspects of the child's life, particularly where concerns arise regarding the child's health, physical integrity or welfare. Pursuant to Article 387bis of the old Civil Code, the Family Court may order measures relating to the exercise of parental responsibility. Where the parents disagree about a proposed trip abroad, either parent may apply to the Family Court. The public prosecutor may also bring the matter before the Family Court where this is required in the child's best interests. On that basis, the Family Court may prohibit travel to certain countries, make travel abroad subject to prior authorisation, order the surrender of the child's passport or identity documents, or adopt other measures designed to prevent the child from leaving Belgian territory. Although these measures are based on the rules governing parental responsibility rather than on a specific protection regime, they may be used to prevent a child from being taken abroad where this is necessary to protect the child's best interests, including in situations involving risks such as female genital mutilation, forced marriage or the unlawful removal of the child abroad.
Canada (Fed.)	Likely only applicable for the peace bond to prevent forced/underage marriage (under age 16), which mentions this as a listed condition. Examples of bail conditions that may be imposed to address this concern include reporting to a peace officer, remaining within a particular territorial jurisdiction, notifying any change of address and employment, depositing a passport to prevent travel, wearing electronic monitoring equipment, such as an ankle bracelet, keeping a curfew, and having a surety. In relation to sentencing, see response under prohibiting harassment" above concerning the court's discretion to make conditions in conditional sentence orders and probation orders and the Parole Board of Canada's powers to impose conditions upon release on parole
Canada (MB)	Not specifically, but under the Child Custody Enforcement Act a judge can grant an order requiring someone to deliver their passport, a child's passport or travel documents to the court when the court believes an individual plans to remove a child from Manitoba in contravention of a court order. Further if there are non-contact provisions in protection orders granted under either The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act or The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act it would impliedly include this action.
Canada (NT)	Prohibited under the Children's Law Act, SNWT 1997, c.14 in situations where taking a child abroad goes against a custody order or separation agreement.

	Bill 23, An Act to Amend the Children's Law Act received assent in October 2025. Once in force, the amendments will clarify the exercise of jurisdiction based on the habitual residence of the child, discourage the abduction of children as an alternative to the determination of decision-making responsibility by due process, and provide for the recognition and enforcement of orders made outside the NWT that grant decision-making responsibility, parenting time or contact.
Canada (YT)	For children only: Order preventing the removal of children from the Yukon Children's Law Act, s. 47
Chile	This only applies to children (the court can forbid travelling abroad with a child, even if the adult is the parent of said child).
China (HKSAR)	The aim of a non-molestation order under Cap.189 is to restrain a respondent from using or threatening violence, harassing or intimidating the applicant. It does not restrict travel or prohibit an adult from taking another person out of the jurisdiction as it is a civil injunction with no mechanisms for passport confiscation or border restriction. Depending on the situation, the act of taking someone against their will out of the jurisdiction is illegal and is an offence under the Offences Against the Persons Ordinance, Cap.212. Under the Child Abduction and Custody Ordinance, Cap. 512, the court of the HKSAR may also make an order prohibiting the removal of the child out of the HKSAR except with the consent of the person(s) who has custody or access to the child or leave of the court.
France	L'article 515-13 du code civil dispose que le juge aux affaires familiales peut également délivrer en urgence une ordonnance de protection à la personne majeure menacée de mariage forcé. Dans ce cadre, il peut, à sa demande, ordonner l'interdiction temporaire de sortie du territoire de la personne menacée. Cette interdiction de sortie du territoire est inscrite au fichier des prsonnes recherchées par le procureur de la République.
Germany	Concerning children, it is possible to restrict parental responsibility in such a way that parents may not bring the child outside the country, but this is subject to the strict condition that such measure is necessary to avoid a danger of physical or psychological harm (e.g. in cases where there is information that a forced marriage of a minor, or genital mutilation are imminent, or where there is a serious risk of child abduction).
Ireland	The Criminal Justice (Female Genital Mutilation) Act 2012 makes it an offence to remove or attempt to remove a girl or woman from the State where one of the purposes for the removal is to have an act of female genital mutilation done to her. The Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 gives effect to Council Framework Decision of 19 July 2002 on combatting trafficking in human beings and provides for a number of offences.
Italy	There is not a specific provision in this term. But, if a child is involved, a special consent from both parents, which must be contained in the ID card or passport, is required: in controversial cases, the civil judge decides about releasing or not the authorization to take the child abroad
Luxembourg	Protection orders of a criminal nature applicable in the following contexts: Under article 107, second indent, points 1 and 7 of the CPP, and article 136-42, second indent, points 1 and 7 of the CPP, the examining judge can place a defendant under a travel ban prohibiting the person from leaving designated territorial limits.

	General judicial control can also require the defendant to surrender their passport or travel documents to the police or greffe.
Mexico	En casos que involucren niñas, niños o adolescentes, pueden dictarse medidas para impedir su traslado ilicito al extranjero cuando exista un riesgo para su integridad o de sustracción.
Panama	En el caso de personas menores de edad, puede ordenarse a la autoridad migratoria o de pasaportes impedir su salida del país sin la autorización correspondiente. (Código Procesal Penal, art. 331, numeral 1).
Poland	Article 109 of the Family and Guardianship Code of February 25, 1964 § 1. If the welfare of a child is at risk, the guardianship court shall issue appropriate orders. § 2. The guardianship court may, in particular: 1) require the parents and the minor to take specific actions, in particular to work with a family assistant, to participate in other forms of family-based intervention, to refer the minor to a day-care facility as specified in the provisions on family support and the foster care system, or to refer the parents to a facility or specialist providing family therapy, counseling, or providing the family with other appropriate assistance, while simultaneously specifying the method for monitoring compliance with the issued orders, 2) specify which actions the parents may not take without court permission, or subject the parents to other restrictions applicable to a guardian, 3) place the exercise of parental authority under the constant supervision of a court-appointed guardian, 4) refer the minor to an organization or institution established for vocational training or to another facility providing partial care for children, 5) order the placement of the minor in a foster family, a family-style children's home, or institutional foster care, or temporarily entrust the role of a foster family to a married couple or a person who do not meet the requirements for foster families with respect to the necessary training specified in the regulations on family support and the foster care system, or order the placement of the minor in a residential care and treatment facility, a nursing and care facility, or a medical rehabilitation facility.
Slovakia	There is a general provision on urgent measure under the Section 325 of the Civil Procedure Code according to which, the person subject to the measure is ordered to do something, refrain from doing something or endure something. In matters concerning the care of the court for minors, the court may also order other interim measures, including an obligation imposed on a parent to refrain from taking the minor outside the territory of the Slovak Republic.
Slovenia	Not as a general adult protection order. For children, ZPND Article 20 allows the court, for the protection of a child, to prohibit the child from crossing the State border except with a specifically designated person, authority or organisation, and to order measures concerning the child's identity document.
Sweden	Sweden: An exit ban may be issued for a child (a person under 18) to prevent him/her from being taken abroad/leaving the country. The exit ban can be used to protect a child from a harmful stay abroad.
Ukraine	The Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence" and other legal acts regulating protective orders do not provide for such a measure.

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

☐ Prohibiting taking someone abroad and abandoning them there

~~Andorra~~
1. Argentina
~~Armenia~~
~~Australia~~
~~Austria~~
~~Belgium~~
~~Brazil~~
~~Bulgaria~~
2. Canada:
   a. Fed
   ~~b. AB~~
   c. ~~BC~~
   d. MB
   ~~e. NB~~
   ~~f. NS~~
   ~~g. NT~~
   ~~h. NU~~
   ~~i. ON~~
   ~~j. PE~~
   k. QC
   ~~l. SK~~
   ~~m. YT~~
~~Chile~~
~~China:~~
   ~~a) Mainland~~
   ~~b) HKSAR~~
   ~~c) MSAR~~
~~Costa Rica~~
~~Croatia~~
~~Czech R.~~
3. Dominican R.
~~Estonia~~
~~EU~~
~~France~~
4. Germany
~~Guatemala~~
~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
~~Ireland~~
~~Israel~~
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
~~Luxembourg~~
5. Malta
6. Mexico
~~Panama~~
7. Poland
8. Portugal
~~Romania~~
9. Slovakia
~~Slovenia~~
~~Sweden~~
~~Switzerland~~
~~Ukraine~~
10. UK
11. USA
~~Uruguay~~

Comments:

Australia	As above
Brazil	N/A. No named order of this kind exists. If such conduct occurred, it could engage criminal liability for "abandono material" (CP art. 244, failure to provide for a spouse/descendant/ascendant) and, where applicable, the general MPL protective-measures regime (e.g., patrimonial protection under art. 24) and general civil remedies, but Brazilian law does not provide a specific preventive order targeting transnational abandonment as such.
Canada (Fed.)	Not a listed condition and unlikely to be imposed as part of a peace bond order. In relation to bail and judicial interim release orders, the court has broad discretion to make any reasonable conditions that it considers necessary or desirable. However, conditions of release must be tailored to the accused's specific situation and/or case and can only be imposed where they are necessary to further the goals of the bail system, namely, to ensure the accused person's attendance in court, to protect public safety, or to maintain confidence in the administration of justice. In relation to sentencing the court has broad discretion in conditional sentence orders to make any reasonable conditions that it considers desirable. However, conditions must be for securing the good conduct of the offender and for preventing a repetition by the offender of the same offence or the commission of other offences. In probation orders, the court has broad discretion to make any reasonable conditions that it considers desirable for protecting society and for facilitating the offender's successful reintegration into the community. The Parole Board of Canada also has broad powers to impose special conditions specific to an offender released on parole.
Canada (MB)	Not specifically, but if there are non-contact provisions in protection orders granted under either The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act or The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act it would impliedly include this action from occurring.

China (HKSAR)	As indicated above, Cap.189 does not contain provisions about international travel or leaving a person stranded in another country. However if taking someone abroad involves direct physical violence, threats, or intimidation, it may violate a general non-molestation injunction. Abandonment itself however falls outside the specific scope of the civil domestic violence injunctions under Cap.189.
Germany	Abandoning a child or a helpless person for which one is responsible is generally forbidden by law without the need for a court order..
Mexico	Pueden adoptarse medidas de protección para impedir traslados que pongan en riesgo la seguridad o integridad de la persona protegida, particularmente tratandose de niñas, niños o adolescentes.
Panama	No se cuenta con una orden de protección panameña específicamente dirigida a impedir esa conducta, no obstante, lo descrito es sancionada bajo el ordenamiento jurídico panameño, basado en el principio de la extraterritorialidad de la ley penal.
Poland	as above
Slovakia	There is a general provision on urgent measure under the Section 325 of the Civil Procedure Code according to which, the person subject to the measure is ordered to do something, refrain from doing something or endure something.
UK	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

~~Andorra~~
1) Argentina
~~Armenia~~
2) Australia
~~Austria~~
3) Belgium
4) Brazil
~~Bulgaria~~
5) Canada:
a) Fed
~~AB~~
~~BC~~
b) MB
~~NB~~
~~NS~~
~~NT~~
~~NU~~
~~ON~~
c) ~~PE~~
d) QC
~~SK~~
~~YT~~
6) Chile
~~China:~~
~~a) Mainland~~
~~b) HKSAR~~
~~c) MSAR~~
7) Costa Rica
~~Croatia~~
~~Czech R.~~
~~Dominican R.~~
~~Estonia~~
~~EU~~
~~France~~
8) Germany
~~Guatemala~~
~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
9) Ireland
~~Israel~~
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
10) Luxembourg
11) Malta
~~Mexico~~
~~Panama~~
12) Poland
13) Portugal
~~Romania~~
14) Slovakia
~~Slovenia~~
~~Sweden~~
15) Switzerland
~~Ukraine~~
16) UK
17) USA
~~Uruguay~~

Comments:

Belgium	See the comments above regarding the possibility for the family court to take any order related to the parental responsibility, also in the medical field, as e.g. female genital mutilation.
Brazil	Through several instruments rather than a single dedicated order. Civil Code art. 15 protects the right to refuse medical treatment or surgical intervention involving risk to life; forced or non-consensual sterilisation is a crime under art. 15 of Law No. 9,263/1996 (Family Planning Act); non-consensual medical or surgical constraint may amount to illegal constraint (CP art. 146) or bodily harm (CP art. 129); and a court may grant an injunctive order (tutela inibitoria, CPC art. 497) to prevent a specific planned intervention. Female genital mutilation is not separately criminalised but would fall under aggravated bodily harm (CP art. 129, paras. 1-2) if it occurred.

Canada (Fed.)	Same response as for “prohibiting taking someone abroad and abandoning them there" above.
Canada (MB)	The definition of human trafficking under The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act includes the removal of organs or human tissue by force, fraud or abuse of power, therefore a protection order under that Act could be applicable.
Chile	This is true only when the adult has been declared incapacitated and has been appointed a guardian (it would be a prohibition for the guardian).
Germany	Concerning children, see above.
Ireland	The Criminal Justice (Female Genital Mutilation) Act 2012 makes it an offence to do or attempt to do an act of female genital mutilation.
Luxembourg	Protection orders of a criminal nature applicable in the following contexts: Article 409bis of the CP criminalises female genital mutilation (FGM). Article 378 of the CP makes it a criminal offence to perform an examination intended to certify a person's virginity. Article 409ter of the CP further criminalises hymenoplasty.
Panama	Bajo la legislación panameña, son consideradas intervenciones ilícitas según la Constitución Política de la República de Panamá, sin embargo, no se ha establecido una orden de protección de esta naturaleza
Poland	as above
Slovakia	There is a general provision on urgent measure under the Section 325 of the Civil Procedure Code according to which, the person subject to the measure is ordered to do something, refrain from doing something or endure something.
Slovenia	For children, ZPND Article 20 permits the court to decide on an urgent medical examination or treatment and other medical interventions for the child. This is a child-protection measure rather than a general prohibition on medical interventions against an adult.
Ukraine	The restraining order and urgent prohibition order do not provide for such prohibitions. Issues concerning the physical integrity of a person are regulated by other provisions of legislation. In particular, pursuant to part 3 of Article 28 of the Constitution of Ukraine, no person may be subjected to medical, scientific or other experiments without his or her free consent.
UK	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)

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Australia
5. Austria
6. Belgium
7. Brazil
8. Bulgaria
9. Canada:
   a) Fed
   b) AB
   c) BC
   d) MB
   e) NB
   f) NS
   g) NT
   h) NU
   i) ON
   j) PE
   k) QC
   l) SK
   m) YT
10. Chile
11. China:
    a) Mainland
    b) HKSAR
    c) MSAR
12. Costa Rica
13. Croatia
14. Czech R.
15. Dominican R.
16. Estonia
17. EU
18. France
19. Germany
20. Guatemala
21. Hungary
22. Indonesia
23. Ireland
24. Israel
25. Italy
26. Lithuania
27. Luxembourg
28. Malta
29. Mexico
30. Panama
31. Poland
32. Portugal
33. Romania
34. Slovakia
35. Slovenia
36. Sweden
37. Switzerland
38. Ukraine

39. UK 40. USA 41. Uruguay

Comments:

Andorra	Misma regulación que la mencionada y el art. 23.2 b) de la Ley 14/2026.
Armenia	Pursuant to Article 7, Part 3, Point 2, and Article 8, Part 5, Point 2 of the Law "On Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Persons Subjected to Domestic Violence" (hereinafter referred to as the "Law"), the following restriction shall be imposed on the person who has committed violence: prohibiting the person who has committed domestic and household violence from visiting the person subjected to domestic and household violence, who does not reside in the same residential premises as the perpetrator, and, where necessary, persons under their care, at their place of work, study, recreation, residence, or any other location.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Yes. The aforementioned Act of 15 May 2012 allows the public prosecutor to order a person to leave the shared residence immediately and to refrain from entering, stopping at or being present in that residence for the duration of the measure. As explained in Circular COL 18/2012, the prohibition is limited to the shared residence, namely the place where the person concerned and the protected person or persons have established a durable community life, without that relationship necessarily being of an emotional or sexual nature. Accordingly, the measure may apply, depending on the circumstances, to residents of a reception centre or other institution, students sharing accommodation, flatmates, or residents of a nursing home, provided that they have developed such a durable community life. The order must describe the residence concerned with sufficient precision. The Circular further states that the temporary prohibition of residence may concern only one residence and that every effort should be made to avoid preventing the removed person from pursuing his or her professional activities, insofar as this is compatible with the need to protect the other residents. In addition, within 24 hours following the verbal communication of the decision, the removed person must inform the public prosecutor of the address at which he or she can be contacted during the period of the temporary prohibition of residence, as well as the means by which he or she may be reached (Article 3(6) of the Act). CRIMINAL MATTERS - Outside legal proceedings (Aforementioned act of COL 03/2023) In cases of stalking within a family context, where there is a high risk of serious harm to the integrity of the victim, their children or relatives, a Mobile Stalking Alarm may be implemented. It is accompanied by a praetorian contact prohibition in respect of the person or persons to be protected. - Pre-trial detention (Aforementioned act of 20 July 1990) The execution of pre-trial detention under electronic monitoring or the conditional release of the accused may be made subject to this condition (Art. 35-38). - Sentence and sentencing measures (Aforementioned CC) Article 50 of the Criminal Code introduces the residence prohibition, prohibition from entering specified places and contact prohibition as additional sentences that may be imposed for any offence. They may be imposed in addition to a custodial sentence, a liberty-restricting sentence or a financial penalty, or, in certain circumstances, instead of a principal sentence.

	Probation sentences (Art. 44 CC), electronic monitoring sentences (Art. 43 CC) and suspension of the execution of sentences (Art. 65 CC) may be made subject to this specific condition. - Execution of the sentence (Aforementioned Act of 17 May 2006) The Sentence Application Judge or, where appropriate, the Sentence Application Court, may attach this specific condition to the granting of a sentence enforcement modality (leave permit, prison leave, limited detention, conditional release or electronic monitoring). - Additional sentence of placement at the disposal of the Sentence Application Court (Art. 95/2 et seq. of the aforementioned Act of 17 may 2006) Following the expiry of the principal sentence, within the framework of placement at the disposal of the Sentence Application Court, release under supervision may be made subject to this specific condition. - Security measure for the protection of society (Arts. 20-27 of the aforementioned Act of 5 May 2014 and 29 February 2024) Where a convicted person suffers from a serious psychiatric disorder which does not abolish their free will or capacity for discernment, but gives rise to a serious and continuing risk of reoffending, the court may, subject to certain conditions, impose a security measure for the protection of society. The Social Protection Chamber may attach this specific condition to the granting of a modality for the execution of the measure (leave permits and leave periods, limited detention, electronic monitoring or trial release). - Internment measure (Aforementioned Act of 5 May 2014) Where an individual is subject to an internment measure, the Social Protection Chamber may attach this specific condition to the granting of a modality for the execution of the measure (leave permits and leave periods, limited detention, electronic monitoring or trial release).
Bulgaria	I. Protection Against Domestic Violence Act Article 5. (1) The measures for protection against domestic violence shall be: ... 3. prohibiting the perpetrator to come close to the victim, the dwelling, place of work and the locations of social contacts and recreation of the victim under conditions and for a term, specified by the court. II. Criminal Procedure Code Article 67(1) At the proposal of the prosecutor with consent of the victim or at the request of the victim, the competent first-instance court may prohibit the accused party from: .... 3. entering certain localities, areas, or places where the protected person resides or visits.
Canada (Fed.)	General, domestic violence, sexual offence and forced/underage marriage peace bonds mention this as a listed condition, could be a condition of other peace bonds depending on circumstances. Examples of bail conditions that may be imposed to address this concern include remaining within a particular territorial jurisdiction, notifying any change of address and employment, having a surety, wearing electronic monitoring equipment, such as an ankle bracelet, and keeping a curfew. To address public safety concerns, there are certain circumstances when the court must consider imposing a condition that the accused refrain from going to any place specified in the release order (for example, where the offence occurred and/or a victim is living).

	In relation to sentencing, see response under prohibiting harassment" above concerning the court's discretion to make conditions in conditional sentence orders and probation orders and the Parole Board of Canada's powers to impose conditions upon release on parole. Additionally in the sentencing context, orders can be made under section 161 of the Criminal Code to protect children from situations where child sexual offenders are at a high-risk of re-offending and can include different prohibitions such as not attending public parks or swimming areas where children (under 16) are present, or not being within two kilometers of where the victim ordinarily resides. "
Canada (BC)	A protection order made under section 183 of British Columbia's Family Law Act may include a provision restraining a family member from attending at, nearing or entering a place regularly attended by the at-risk family member, including the residence, property, business, school or place of employment of the at-risk family member, even if the family member owns the place, or has a right to possess the place.
Canada (MB)	Protection orders under The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act, The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act can include such provisions as can orders involving spouses or former spouses under The Family Law Act
Canada (NB)	Emergency intervention order - Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act, s. 4(5)(a) Restraining order - Family Law Act, s. 81(1)(c)
Canada (NS)	Section 30 of the Children and Family Services Act (protection of a child).
Canada (NT)	Under the PAFVA, an emergency protection order may under s.4(3) and a protection order under s. 7(2) may contain: (b) a provision granting the applicant exclusive occupation of a residence, (f) a provision restraining the respondent from taking, converting, damaging or otherwise dealing with property in which the applicant has an interest.
Canada (NU)	Emergency Protection Orders
Canada (YT)	Victim's Assistance Order Family Violence Prevention Act, s. 7(1)(b) Adult Protection Order Adult Protection and Decision Making Act, s. 72(2)(a)
Chile	Domestic abuse. One of the measures that courts can take, even before a complaint is formally filed, is to orden the (alleged) perpetrator to stay away from the (alleged) victim's home, school, place of work, and any other place they frequent, such as a gym or a library. This can be monitored electronically (ankle monitor)
China (HKSAR)	There are provisions in sections 3(1)(c), 3A(4)(b) and 3B(1)(c) of Cap.189 which empower the court to make ouster orders to prohibit the respondent from entering or remaining in a specified part of the home such as the bedroom or a specified area such as a school or a workplace.
China (MSAR)	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).

Croatia	Article 62 of the Criminal Code (Official Gazette Nos. 125/11, 144/12, 56/15, 61/15, 101/17, 118/18, 126/19, 84/21, 114/22, 114/23, 36/24 136/25) provides for special obligations. One of the special obligations regulated under Article 62(6) is the prohibition on visiting certain places, premises and events which may provide an opportunity or incentive for the commission of a new criminal offence.
Estonia	Please see the text in the box 1.1 and 1. Others (please specify)".
France	Cette interdiction est prévue par l'article 515-11 1° bis du code civil, qui donne compétence au juge aux affaires familiales, à l'occasion de la délivrance d'une ordonnance de protection, pour interdire à la partie défenderesse de se rendre dans certains lieux spécialement désignés par lui dans lesquels se trouve de façon habituelle la partie demanderesse.
Germany	See above.
Ireland	The Domestic Violence Act 2018 provides for Safety Orders (s.6) and Protection Orders (s.10) which prohibit a person from watching or besetting the residence of the protected person if the respondent resides elsewhere. To note, if the protected person and respondent reside together, these Orders do not force the respondent to leave the place of residence. The Act also provides for Barring Orders (s.7) and Interim Barring Orders (s.8) that require the respondent to leave the place of residence of the protected person if the protected person and respondent reside together, and the protected person has at least an equal legal or beneficial interest in the residence to that of the respondent. Finally, the Act provides for Emergency Barring Orders (s.9) that required the respondent to leave the residence of the protected person even if the protected person has no legal or beneficial interest in the residence. Section 28 of the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 provides for a Civil Restraining Order which can also prohibit the respondent from approaching, within such distance as specified by the court, the place of residence, education or employment of the protected person. The Act also prohibits the respondent from engaging in forms of 'relevant conduct' against the applicant, relevant conduct as set out in the Act includes Section 27(3)(h) loitering in the vicinity of a person. Domestic violence orders can prohibit a person from following or communicating (including by electronic means) with the applicant or a dependent person.", which could include social media/online activity. A harassment order issued under s.46 of the Sexual Offences Act 2017 can prohibit the perpetrator from approaching the victim's home, place of work or other specified place. A civil injunction can also provide for a person to stay away from a specified place. "
Lithuania	Only from home of person in danger
Luxembourg	Protection orders of a civil nature applicable in the following contexts: where a person is expelled from the domicile by the police for acts of domestic violence (Art. 1 of the Law of 8 September 2003 on Domestic Violence, Arts. 1017-1 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure), where a person makes continued cohabitation intolerable for a person with whom they currently cohabit or have cohabited in a family setting, either by assaulting or threatening to assault them or by engaging in behaviour that seriously harms their mental health, resulting in an injunction to vacate the domicile and its appurtenances (Arts. 1017-7 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure).The applicant must demonstrate that the domicile

	satisfies their urgent need for housing and that they currently cohabit or have cohabited in a family setting with the respondent during the three months prior to the application, where a person assaults or threatens to assault a person with whom they currently cohabit or have cohabited in a family setting, or engages in behaviour that seriously harms their mental health and thereby renders any encounter with them intolerable (Arts. 1017-8 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure), resulting in one of the following: prohibition on approaching the accommodation service and its annexes, the childcare facility and the school, prohibition on establishing their domicile in the same neighbourhood as the applicant, prohibition on frequenting certain places, prohibition on using certain routes, where a person attempts to intimidate a victim of human trafficking, a witness, a staff member of a victim assistance service for human trafficking, a family member or an acquaintance of any of the aforementioned persons, or where they prepare to commit an act of retaliation against such a person (Art. 1017-13 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure). Protection orders of a criminal nature applicable in the following contexts: Article 107 second indent, point 3, of the CPP and article 136-42, second indent, point 3, of the CPP allow the court to prohibit the defendant from going to specified places or only be allowed to go to places limited by the investigating judge.
Mexico	Puede ordenarse a la persona agresora mantenerse alejada del domicilio, lugar de trabajo, escuela u otros lugares de frecuentados por la persona protegida.
Panama	Se contempla la prohibición al presunto agresor o acosador aproximarse a los perímetros donde se encuentre la persona afectada o donde realiza su vida cotidiana. (Código Procesal Penal, art. 333, Ley 38 de 2001).
Poland	Provision 41a of the (Polish) Criminal Code: § 1. The court may impose the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing for a crime against sexual liberty or decency committed against a minor or for other crime against liberty, or while sentencing for an intentional crime involving the use of force, especially the force towards an immediate family member. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision. § 1a. The court upon the motion of the harmed party, imposes the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing for a crime against sexual liberty or decency. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision. § 2. The court imposes the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed

	party, while sentencing to the penalty of deprivation of liberty without the conditional suspension of its enforcement for a crime against sexual liberty or decency. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision. § 3. The court may impose the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent for life while sentencing the perpetrator again under the conditions prescribed by § 2. (...) Provision 72 of the (Polish) Criminal Code: " §1. While suspending the enforcement of a penalty, the court imposes the obligation, or may impose the obligation if a penal measure is also being imposed, to: (...) 7) refrain from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations , - the imposition of at least one of the obligations is mandatory." Article 11aa of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence of July 29, 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 180, item 1493), as amended on November 7, 2024 (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1673). 1. A victim of domestic violence may request that the court referred to in Article 11a(1) issue an order prohibiting the perpetrator of domestic violence from approaching the victim within a specified distance in meters or from contacting the victim, when the perpetrator of domestic violence, through their behavior involving domestic violence, poses a threat to the life or health of the victim. 2. A victim of domestic violence may also request a no-contact order if the perpetrator of domestic violence harasses the victim via remote electronic means of communication, thereby causing the victim to feel, under the circumstances, a sense of threat, humiliation, or distress, or substantially infringes upon the victim's privacy. 4. If a person experiencing domestic violence attends school, an educational, care, or arts institution, participates in sports, or works, that person may request that the court referred to in Article 11a(1) issue an order prohibiting the perpetrator of domestic violence—who poses a threat to the victim's life or health—from prohibit the perpetrator of domestic violence from entering or remaining on the premises of the school, educational institution, care facility, or arts institution, or sports facility attended by the victim of domestic violence, the victim's workplace, or any other place where the victim of domestic violence usually or regularly stays.
Romania	Besides the obligation to maintain a distance from the places frequented by the victim, the Court can also oblige the aggressor to not go to expressly determined places.
Slovenia	Yes. ZPND Article 19, ZNPPol Article 60 and KZ-1 Article 71.a expressly allow exclusion from or prohibition of access to specified places, including the victim's home, workplace, school or other places regularly visited. ZKP Article 195.a permits prohibition of approaching a specified place.
Sweden	Sweden: Covered by more extensive types of non-contact orders: (a) an expanded non-contact order, (b) a special expanded non-contact order and (c) a non-contact order for the joint home.
Ukraine	1. The prohibition on entering and staying at the place of residence (stay) of the victim may be imposed as an urgent prohibition order, which is issued to the perpetrator by authorized divisions of the National Police of Ukraine where there is an immediate threat to the life or health of the affected person, with the aim of immediately stopping domestic

	violence and preventing its continuation or recurrence, in accordance with paragraph 2 of part 2 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". 2. The prohibition on approaching the place of residence (stay), education, work or other places frequently visited by the victim within a specified distance, and the prohibition on personally or through third parties searching for the victim, if he or she is voluntarily staying at a place unknown to the perpetrator, stalking him or her, or communicating with him or her in any manner, may be imposed as a restraining order, which is issued by a court in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". 3. The prohibition on staying at the place of shared residence with a victim of domestic violence and the prohibition on approaching within a specified distance the place where a victim of domestic violence may permanently or temporarily reside, or temporarily or regularly stay in connection with work, education, medical treatment or for other reasons, may be imposed as a restrictive measure, which may be applied by a court in the interests of a victim of a crime related to domestic violence, simultaneously with the imposition of a punishment not related to imprisonment or release from criminal liability or punishment on the grounds provided for by the Criminal Code of Ukraine, in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 3 of part 1 of Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. 4. The prohibition on approaching within a specified distance the place where a victim of domestic violence may permanently or temporarily reside, or temporarily or regularly stay in connection with work, education, medical treatment or for other reasons, may be imposed as a measure of restraint by the investigating judge or the court, in the interests of a victim of a crime related to domestic violence, in accordance with paragraph 3 of part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine.
UK	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.
Uruguay	Ley No 17.514. CAPITULO IV - MEDIDAS DE PROTECCIÓN, art. 10, numeral 3: Prohibir, restringir o limitar la presencia del agresor en el domicilio o residencia, lugares de trabajo, estudio u otros que frecuente la víctima. Ley No 19580, art. 65, literal C: Prohibir, restringir o limitar la presencia de la persona agresora en el domicilio o residencia de la víctima, lugares de trabajo, estudio u otros que frecuente ella o sus hijas e hijos u otras personas a su cargo, pudiendo disponer mecanismos de seguimiento que aseguren el estricto cumplimiento de la medida dispuesta, tales como los sistemas de tecnología de verificación de presencia y localización de personas u otros análogos.

☐ Requiring a person to participate in counselling

~~Andorra~~
1. Argentina

~~Armenia~~
2. Australia
3. Austria
4. Belgium
5. Brazil
6. Bulgaria
7. Canada:
   a) Fed
   b) AB
   ~~BC~~
   c) MB
   ~~NB~~
   ~~NS~~
   d) NT
   e) NU
   ~~ON~~
   ~~PE~~
   ~~QC~~
   f) ~~SK~~
   g) YT
8. Chile
9. China:
   ~~Mainland~~
   a) HKSAR
   b) MSAR

~~Costa Rica~~
~~Croatia~~
10. Czech R.
11. Dominican R.

~~Estonia~~
~~EU~~
12. France
13. Germany
14. Guatemala

~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
15. Ireland
16. Israel
17. Italy

~~Lithuania~~
18. Luxembourg

~~Malta~~
~~Mexico~~
19. Panama
20. Poland

~~Portugal~~
21. Romania
22. Slovakia
23. Slovenia

~~Sweden~~
24. Switzerland
25. Ukraine
26. UK
27. USA
28. Uruguay

Comments:

Australia	This is available in some jurisdictions, however, it is generally voluntary (with the respondent's agreement)
Austria	Violence prevention counselling
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS The aforementioned Act of 15 May 2012 aims at introducing a cooling-off period creating the space for support services and measures for the protection of the (potential) victim but also for the treatment of the (potential) offender. When the public prosecutor orders the temporary prohibition of residence, they shall inform the competent "family Justice centre" for this institution to be able to assist and follow up the removed person. Belgian law does not provide for a protection order requiring a person to undergo psychological or psychiatric treatment for the purpose of protecting a specific victim of violence. Nevertheless, point 2.5 of Circular COL 18/2012 indicates that, where the immediate danger primarily results from the person's mental condition, recourse may be had to the protective measures provided for by the Act of 26 June 1990 on the protection of persons with a psychiatric disorder. Under Article 2 of the Act of 26 June 1990, protective measures may be ordered only where no other appropriate treatment is available and where the person's condition requires such measures, either because it seriously endangers his or her own health or safety or because the person poses a serious threat to the life or physical integrity of others. The Act provides for both an urgent procedure and an ordinary procedure. 1) Urgent procedure In cases of proven urgency, the public prosecutor may order a voluntary treatment subject to conditions (traitement volontaire sous condition) or protective observation measure (mesure d'observation protectrice). These measures are described under point 2) below. In order to determine which measure is most appropriate, the public prosecutor may order a clinical assessment for a maximum period of 48 hours in a residential psychiatric facility or another institution offering sufficient guarantees for the safety of the person concerned. The clinical assessment results in a detailed medical report (Article 9 of the Act). Where such a measure has been ordered, the public prosecutor must bring the matter before the justice of the peace by filing an application accompanied by a detailed medical report. The justice of the peace then decides whether the measure should be maintained, modified or terminated (Articles 5 and 9 of the Act). 2) Ordinary procedure In the absence of urgency, an application may be lodged with the justice of the peace by any interested person (Article 5 of the Act). Depending on the circumstances, the justice of the peace may order voluntary treatment subject to conditions, a protective observation measure, or care in a family setting or in an institution. - Voluntary treatment subject to conditions is a protective measure that places particular emphasis on voluntary care pathways. Rather than requiring placement in an institution, it seeks to provide treatment on the basis of the person's voluntary cooperation while maintaining judicial supervision. Such a measure may be ordered only if the person concerned accepts all the conditions attached to the treatment and if it may reasonably be expected that those conditions will be complied with (Article 4/2 of the Act).

	- A protective observation measure takes place in an institution where the person concerned is monitored and undergoes a comprehensive assessment of his or her condition (Articles 4/1 and 11 of the Act). - Where the person's condition and the circumstances permit, care may also be provided in a family setting or in an institution. In such cases, the justice of the peace entrusts a person or an institution with supervising the person concerned and appoints a physician responsible for the treatment (Articles 23 and 24 of the Act). As a general rule, these measures may not exceed 40 days. Subject to the conditions laid down by law, they may be extended for a period of up to one year (Articles 12/1, 13, 24 and 25 of the Act). CRIMINAL MATTERS - Sentence and sentencing measures (aforementioned CC) Probation sentences (Art. 44 CC), electronic monitoring sentences (Art. 43 CC) and suspension of the execution of sentences (Art. 65 CC) may be made subject to this specific condition. - Execution of the sentence (Aforementioned Act of 17 May 2006) The Sentence Application Judge or, where appropriate, the Sentence Application Court, may attach this specific condition to the granting of a sentence implementation modality (leave permit, penitentiary leave, limited detention, conditional release or electronic monitoring). - Additional sentence of placement at the disposal of the Sentence Application Court (Art. 95/2 and seq. of the aforementioned Act of 17 May 2006) Following the expiry of the principal sentence, within the framework of placement at the disposal of the Sentence Application Court, release under supervision may be made subject to this specific condition. - Security measure for the protection of society (Arts. 20-27 of the aforementioned Act of 5 May 2014 and 29 February 2024) Where a convicted person suffers from a serious psychiatric disorder which does not abolish his or her free will or capacity for discernment, but gives rise to a serious and continuing risk of reoffending, the court may, subject to certain conditions, impose a security measure for the protection of society. The Social Protection Chamber may attach this specific condition to the granting of a modality for the execution of the measure (leave permits and periods of leave, limited detention, electronic monitoring or trial release). - Internment measure (Aforementioned Act of 5 May 2014) Where an individual is subject to an internment measure, the Social Protection Chamber may attach this specific condition to the granting of a modality for the execution of the measure (leave permits and periods of leave, limited detention, electronic monitoring or trial release).
Brazil	MPL art. 22(VI) (as introduced by Law No. 13,984/2020) allows the court to order the aggressor's attendance at recovery and re-education programmes, and art. 22(VII) allows psychosocial monitoring through individual and/or group support. Similar measures exist under HBL and the Child and Adolescent Statute.
Bulgaria	Protection Against Domestic Violence Act Article 5. (1) The measures for protection against domestic violence shall be: ...

	6. obligating the perpetrator of violence to attend specialized programs for overcoming aggression and dealing with anger.
Canada (Fed.)	The domestic violence and forced/underage marriage peace bonds have a listed condition requiring the defendant to participate in a treatment program, including family violence counselling or treatment for addictions, could be a condition of other peace bonds depending on circumstances. Requiring a person to participate in counselling could be imposed as a judicial interim release condition, provided this release condition is necessary to further the goals of the bail system, namely, to ensure the accused person's attendance in court, to protect public safety, or to maintain confidence in the administration of justice. Importantly, the Supreme Court of Canada has indicated that bail conditions that are therapeutic or behaviourally-based should not be imposed given the risk of criminal liability if convicted of breaching those conditions (R. v. Zora, 2020 SCC 14). In relation to sentencing, the court has broad discretion in conditional sentence orders to make any reasonable conditions that it considers desirable for securing the good conduct of the offender and for preventing a repetition by the offender of the same offence or the commission of other offences, and an optional condition outlined in the Criminal Code under s. 742.3(2)(e) is to attend a treatment program approved by the province. In probation orders, the court has broad discretion to make any reasonable conditions that it considers desirable for protecting society and for facilitating the offender's successful reintegration into the community. The Parole Board of Canada also has broad powers to impose special conditions specific to an offender released on parole. For counselling in these latter contexts, the consent of the offender would be required.
Canada (AB)	A family violence protection order may include a provision requiring the respondent to receive counselling, or a provision authorizing counselling for a child in the care and custody of one or both parties, without the consent of the respondent - Protection Against Family Violence Act (Alberta) - sections 4(2)(k), (k.1).
Canada (MB)	Under The Domestice Violence and Stalking Act a court can order an individual who has engaged in domestic violence or stalking to participate in counselling.
Canada (NT)	Under the PAFVA, a protection order under the PAFVA can include provisions requiring the respondent to attend counselling or requiring the respondent to pay for the attendance of a child at counselling or other therapy - see s. 7(2)(i) and (j) respectively.
Canada (NU)	Emergency Protection Orders - however this is a recommendation, not a requirement
Canada (YT)	Victim's Assistance Order Family Violence Prevention Act, s. 7(1)(i)
Chile	This can be part of a decision that finds domestic abuse has taken place within a family. This protective measure can only be ordered at the end of the trial, it is part of the final decision.
China (HKSAR)	A non-molestation order does not of itself require a respondent to participate in counselling. However under sections 3(1A), 3A(5) and 3B(3) of Cap.189, the court has power to add a provision to the non-molestation order which requires the respondent to participate in an approved programme, aiming at changing the attitude and behaviour that have led to the granting of such order.

China (MSAR)	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).
France	L'article 515-11 2°ter du code civil donne églement compétence au juge aux affaires familiales, à l'occasion de la délivrance d'une ordonnance de protection, pour proposer à la partie défenderesse une prise en charge sanitaire, sociale ou psychologique ou un stage de responsabilisation pour la prévention et la lutte contre les violences au sein du couple et sexistes. En cas de refus de la partie défenderesse, le juge en avis immédiatement le procureur de la République.
Germany	On 9 July 2026 a federal law was adopted which will allow family courts to order participation in mandatory perpetrator work or mandatory violence prevention counseling. The law will enter into force on 1 July 2027. Concerning children, the family court may require the parents to obtain counseling or other supportive measures by the youth welfare office (Jugendamt).
Ireland	Section 29 of the Domestic Violence Act 2018 provides for the court, when making a Safety Order, Barring Order or Emergency Barring Order recommend to a respondent that he or she engage with a programme or service to address any issue relating to his or her behaviour which contributed to the application for the order being made including counselling. A Civil Restraining Order may be subject to such exceptions and conditions as the court specifies, this could be interpreted as giving a court the ability to direct that a party undertake some participation in a programme or service which may include counselling.
Italy	For civil protection orders it is possible for the civil judge to indicate a counselling to the perpetrator, for criminal protection order it is possible to indicate a counselling only pursuant to the provisions of the Criminal Code governing prevention measures (articles 199 seq. Criminal Code and 312, 313 seq. of the Code of Criminal Procedural).
Luxembourg	Protection order of a civil nature applicable where a person is expelled from the domicile by the police for acts of domestic violence (Art. 1 of the Law of 8 September 2003 on Domestic Violence, Arts. 1017-1 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure). The person expelled is required, within seven days from the date on which the expulsion measure takes effect, to attend a service providing support to perpetrators of domestic violence. Protection orders of a criminal nature applicable in the following context: judges generally have the option, when they hand down a suspended prison sentence, to subject the convicted person to certain conditions, like undergoing check-ups, treatments, or medical care.
Mexico	La legislacion prevé la posibilidad de ordenar la participación de la persona agresora en programas o servicios reeducativos especializados y, en favor de la víctima, el acceso a atención psicologica y juridica especializada.
Panama	Puede ordenarse al agresor someterse a terapia psicológica o psiquiátrica y disponerse tratamiento especializado para la víctima cuando resulte necesario. (Código Procesal Penal, arts. 331 y 333, Código Penal, y Ley 38 de 2001).

Poland	Article 4 of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence of July 29, 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 180, item 1493), as amended on November 7, 2024 (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1673). 3. With regard to perpetrators of domestic violence, the measures provided for in the Act aimed at preventing them from contacting victims of domestic violence, as well as correctional and educational programs for perpetrators of domestic violence and psychological and therapeutic programs for perpetrators of domestic violence, shall be applied. 4. Correctional and educational programs for perpetrators of domestic violence and psychological and therapeutic programs for perpetrators of domestic violence are designed, in particular, to prevent the perpetrator from continuing to commit acts of domestic violence and to develop their self-control and problem-solving skills without resorting to violence. 5. Correctional and educational programs for perpetrators of domestic violence and psychological and therapeutic programs for perpetrators of domestic violence are conducted in the form of individual or group sessions and are led by specialists in the field of domestic violence prevention who guarantee high-quality services, including psychologists, educators, therapists, and psychotherapists. 6. A person who commits domestic violence, after being referred by an interdisciplinary team to participate in correctional and educational programs for perpetrators of domestic violence or psychological and therapeutic programs for perpetrators of domestic violence, shall 1) enroll in correctional-educational programs for perpetrators of domestic violence or in psychological-therapeutic programs for perpetrators of domestic violence, 2) provide the diagnostic and support group with a certificate confirming enrollment in correctional and educational programs for perpetrators of domestic violence or psychological and therapeutic programs for perpetrators of domestic violence, within the timeframes specified in the provisions of the Act, 3) complete correctional and educational programs for perpetrators of domestic violence or psychological and therapeutic programs for perpetrators of domestic violence within the timeframes specified by the entity implementing these programs, 4) provide the diagnostic and support group with a certificate of completion of a correctional-educational program for perpetrators of domestic violence or a psychological-therapeutic program for perpetrators of domestic violence.
Romania	The Court can also impose this obligation, as a mean to help the aggressor in cases where he requires psychological help. It needs to be mentioned that this is an obligation that is ordered by the Court and the aggressor's consent is not a prerequisite. In cases where he doesn't agree, the involuntary commitment of the aggressor can be ordered.
Slovenia	Yes, as an accompanying protective measure under ZPND. Under Article 19.a, when a court imposes a measure under Article 19 it may refer the perpetrator to appropriate social welfare, educational, psychosocial and health programmes.
Ukraine	Ukrainian legislation does not provide for mandatory psychological counselling. However, the Perpetrator Programme in Ukraine is a corrective psychological programme aimed at changing violent behaviour and preventing further cases of domestic violence. Its duration is from 3 months to 1 year, but the total number of sessions must be at least 29 hours. The programme is based on the general principles of psychological correction and social rehabilitation, which combine diagnostic, motivational and corrective components.

	Referral of a perpetrator to the Perpetrator Programme may be imposed as a special measure for preventing and combating domestic violence, which is applied by a court in accordance with paragraph 4 of part 1 of Article 24 and Article 28 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". In addition, in criminal proceedings, referral for treatment for alcohol, drug or other dependence, for diseases that pose a danger to others, or referral to the Perpetrator Programme may be imposed as a measure of restraint, which is applied by the investigating judge or the court, in the interests of a victim of a crime related to domestic violence, in accordance with paragraph 5 of part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. Also, where a person is held criminally liable, the performance of measures provided for by a probation programme and completion of a course of treatment for mental and behavioural disorders resulting from the use of psychoactive substances or for a disease that poses a danger to the health of other persons may be imposed by the court as an obligation on persons released from serving a sentence on probation, in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of part 3 of Article 76 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.
UK	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.
Uruguay	Ley No 17.514. CAPITULO IV - MEDIDAS DE PROTECCIÓN, art. 10, numeral 7: Disponer la asistencia obligatoria del agresor a programas de rehabilitación. Ley No 19580, art. 65, literal M: Disponer la asistencia obligatoria de la persona agresora a programas de rehabilitación. Así mismo, las leyes establecen que la víctima debe asistir a servicios especializados para atención a mujeres víctimas de violencia de género, tales como: los Servicios de Comuna Mujer (disponibles en Montevideo) o Servicios interdisciplinarios del Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres del Ministerio de Desarrollo Social que funcionan en todo el país en convenio con organizaciones de sociedad civil.

☐ Restricting possession or use of weapons

1) Andorra
2) Argentina
3) Armenia
4) Australia
5) Austria
6) Belgium
7) Brazil
8) Bulgaria
9) Canada:
   a) Fed
   b) AB
   c) BC
   d) MB
   ~~NB~~
   ~~NS~~
   e) NT
   f) NU
   g) ON
   ~~PE~~
   h) QC
   i) SK
   j) YT
10) Chile
11) China:
   ~~Mainland~~
   a) HKSAR
   b) MSAR
12) Costa Rica
13) Croatia
14) Czech R.
15) Dominican R.
   ~~Estonia~~
16) EU
17) France
   ~~Germany~~
18) Guatemala
19) Hungary
   ~~Indonesia~~
   ~~Ireland~~
20) Israel
21) Italy
22) Lithuania
23) Luxembourg
   ~~Malta~~
   ~~Mexico~~
24) Panama
25) Poland
26) Portugal
27) Romania
28) Slovakia
   ~~Slovenia~~
   ~~Sweden~~
   ~~Switzerland~~
29) Ukraine
30) UK
31) USA
32) Uruguay

Comments:

Andorra	Artículos 110.2 d) CPP. Artículos 35.5 y 36.11 y 37.7 CP. Artículo 23.2g) ley 14/2026.
Armenia	Under Article 7, Paragraph 3 Clause 4 of the Law, weapons in the possession of the person who committed the violence may be confiscated until the expiry of the period set by the order. When applying this restriction, if the person who committed domestic and family

	violence is in possession of a weapon at the time they are notified of the order, they must immediately surrender it to the competent police officer who issued the order. Under point 4 of part 5 of Article 8 of the Law, weapons in the possession of the person who committed the violence must similarly be surrendered to the police until the expiry of the period set by the order.
Australia	Can include surrendering of firearms and firearms licence as well as prohibition on obtaining licence or firearms
Austria	When a police order prohibiting contact and approaching is issued, a provisional ban on weapons is automatically imposed.
Belgium	CRIMINAL MATTERS - Sentence and sentencing measures (Aforementioned CC) Disqualification from the right to possess firearms or to engage in any activity involving firearms (Art. 47(6) CC). Probation sentences (Art. 44 CC), electronic monitoring sentences (Art. 43 CC) and suspension of the execution of sentences (Art. 65 CC) may be made subject to this specific condition. - Execution of the sentence (Aforementioned act of 17 May 2006) The Sentence Application Judge or, where appropriate, the Sentence Application Court, may attach this specific condition to the granting of a sentence implementation modality (leave permit, penitentiary leave, limited detention, conditional release or electronic monitoring). - Additional sentence of placement at the disposal of the Sentence Application Court (Art. 95/2 et seq. of the aforementioned Act of 17 May 2006) Following the expiry of the principal sentence, within the framework of placement at the disposal of the Sentence Application Court, release under supervision may be made subject to this specific condition. - Security measure for the protection of society (Arts. 20-27 of the aforementioned Acts of 5 May 2014 and 29 February 2024) Where a convicted person suffers from a serious psychiatric disorder which does not abolish his or her free will or capacity for discernment, but gives rise to a serious and continuing risk of reoffending, the court may, subject to certain conditions, impose a security measure for the protection of society. The Social Protection Chamber may attach this specific condition to the granting of a modality for the execution of the measure (leave permits, penitentiary leave, limited detention, electronic monitoring or trial release). - Internment measure (Aforementioned act of 5 May 2014) Where an individual is subject to an internment measure, the Social Protection Chamber may attach this specific condition to the granting of a modality for the execution of the measure (leave permits, penitentiary leave, limited detention, electronic monitoring or trial release).
Brazil	MPL art. 22(I) and HBL art. 20(I) allow suspension of a firearms licence or restriction of the right to carry weapons, with the relevant communication to the competent authority under the Disarmament Statute (Law No. 10,826/2003).
Canada (Fed.)	There are several weapons (including firearms) related protection orders in the criminal law: emergency preventative (pre or no conviction) weapons protection orders (sections

	110.1-110.4 of the Criminal Code) and limitation on access orders (short-term emergency orders/red flag regime, sections 117.0101-117.0104), preventative emergency protection weapons orders (section 110) and limitation on access orders (longer term orders, section 117.011). In the post-conviction context there are provisions that provide discretion to, or mandate a court to, order a weapons prohibition order. When granting a peace bond (sections 810-810.2), the justice must consider whether to include a weapons prohibition in the order. In relation to bail and judicial interim release orders to address public safety concerns, there are certain circumstances when the court must impose a condition prohibiting the accused from possessing certain weapons unless the court considers that such a condition is not required in the interests of safety of the accused or the safety and security of a victim or any other person (subsection 515(4.1) of the Criminal Code). In relation to sentencing, the court can impose an optional condition in conditional sentence orders or probation orders to abstain from owning, possessing or carrying a weapon (under Criminal Code sections 742.3(2)(b) and 732.1(3)(d). The Parole Board of Canada also has broad powers to impose special conditions specific to an offender released on parole.
Canada (AB)	A family violence protection order may include a provision directing the seizure and storage of weapons where the weapons have been used or have been threatened to be used to commit family violence" - Protection Against Family Violence Act (Alberta) - sections 2(3)(f) and 4(2)(l).
Canada (BC)	A protection order made under section 183 of British Columbia's Family Law Act may include a provision restraining a family member from possessing a weapon, a firearm or a specified object, or possessing a licence, registration certificate, authorization or other document relating to a weapon or firearm.
Canada (MB)	Yes, pursuant to The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act.
Canada (NB)	--no direct restriction, but see positive obligation re firearms below
Canada (NU)	Emergency Protection Orders
Canada (ON)	In Ontario, protection orders made in the human trafficking context may include provisions restricting possession or use of specified weapons.
Canada (YT)	Emergency Intervention Order Family Violence Prevention Act, s. 4(3)(e)
Chile	This can be part of a decision that finds domestic abuse has taken place within a family. This protective measure can only be ordered at the end of the trial, it is part of the final decision.
China (HKSAR)	Although there are no specific provisions in Cap.189 which restrict possession or use of weapons, a non-molestation order prohibits the use or attempted use or threat of violence against the applicant. A respondent who possesses or uses a weapon to threaten or harm an applicant violates the prohibition imposed and breaches will result in criminal charges.
China (MSAR)	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).
Costa Rica	Incluye cancelación de permiso de portación de armas

Croatia	Article 62(9) of the Criminal Code provides for a special obligation consisting of a prohibition on carrying or possessing weapons and other objects, as well as on entrusting such items to another person for safekeeping, where such items could serve as an incentive for the commission of a criminal offence.
France	Cette interdiction est prévue par l'article 515-11 2°du code civil, qui prévoit que lorsque l'ordonnance de protection prévoit une interdiction de contact, le juge aux affaires familiales doit motiver spécialement la décision de ne pas interdire la détention ou le port d'arme. L'article 515-11 2° bis permet en outre au juge d'ordonner à la partie défenderesse de remettre au service de police ou de gendarmerie le plus proche du lieu de son domicile les armes dont elle est détentrice. L'interdiction relative aux armes est inscrite au fichier national des interdits d'acquisition et de détention d'armes (FINIADA) et au fihier des personnes recherchées.
Germany	Germany has very restrictive laws concerning the possession of weapons and permission to possess weapons (e.g. for hunters) can be withdrawn by the administrative authorities if there are indications that a person is not reliable and risks using weapons for purposes other that those for which permission has been granted.
Israel	By default, when a protection order is issued (whether under the Prevention of Threatening Harassment Law or the Prevention of Domestic Violence Law), the order includes a prohibition on carrying a weapon. The court may decide to permit the carrying of a weapon in appropriate circumstances, in accordance with the conditions set out in the relevant law.
Luxembourg	Protection order of a civil nature applicable where a person attempts to intimidate a victim of human trafficking, a witness, a staff member of a victim assistance service for human trafficking, a family member or an acquaintance of any of the aforementioned persons, or where they prepare to commit an act of retaliation against such a person (Art. 1017-13 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure). Protection orders of a criminal nature applicable in the following contexts: Article 11 of the Criminal Code lists a number of lifelong prohibitions in case of a sentence of imprisonment of more than ten years. Among these is the prohibition on possessing or carrying weapons. In the event of a sentence of imprisonment of more than ten years, the court may impose a lifetime prohibition on exercising certain rights on the convicted person. Pursuant to article 12 of the Criminal Code, the prohbition may be imposed, either in whole or in part, for life or for a period of ten to twenty years on persons sentenced to imprisonment for a term of between five and ten years.
Panama	Nuestra legislación permite adoptar medidas destinadas a restringir la tenencia, porte o disponibilidad de armas por parte del presunto agresor. (Ley 38 de 2001, Código Procesal Penal, art. 333, Ley 57 de 2011, art. 57).
Poland	Article 9f of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence of July 29, 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 180, item 1493), as amended on November 7, 2024 (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1673) 1. If a person committing domestic violence possesses a firearm, the organizational unit of the Provincial Police Headquarters or the Capital City Police Headquarters responsible for issuing firearm permits shall be immediately notified of the initiation of the “Blue Card” procedure against that person.

	2. If the "Blue Card" procedure was initiated by the Police, the obligation to notify referred to in paragraph 1 rests with the Police unit initiating the procedure. 3. If the "Blue Card" procedure has been initiated by an entity other than the Police, the notification referred to in paragraph 1 shall be made by the chairperson of the interdisciplinary team. 4. If the "Blue Card" procedure has been initiated against a soldier on active military duty who is a perpetrator of domestic violence, the Military Police unit responsible for firearms permits shall be notified immediately. The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 shall apply accordingly. Article 9g of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence of July 29, 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 180, item 1493), as amended on November 7, 2024 (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1673) The confiscation of firearms, ammunition, and documents confirming the legality of firearm possession from persons who commit domestic violence, in connection with a threat to the life or health of the victim of domestic violence, shall be carried out in accordance with the rules set forth in the provisions of the Act of May 21, 1999, on Firearms and Ammunition (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 485).
Portugal	available in criminal proceedings
Ukraine	Pursuant to Article 10 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence", the powers of the authorized divisions of the National Police of Ukraine in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence include, in particular, revoking permits held by firearm and ammunition owners for the purchase, possession and carrying of firearms and ammunition where they have committed domestic violence, as well as seizing firearms and ammunition in accordance with the procedure established by law.
UK	There is no specific provision, but the court has wide discretion when applying its order-making powers, so such a restriction is possible.
Uruguay	Ley No 17.514. CAPÍTULO IV - MEDIDAS DE PROTECCIÓN, art. 10, numeral 5: Incautar las armas que el agresor tuviere en su poder, las que permanecerán en custodia de la Sede, en la forma que ésta lo estime pertinente. Prohibir al agresor el uso o posesión de armas de fuego, oficiándose a la autoridad competente a sus efectos. Ley No 19580, art. 65, literal E: Incautar las armas que la persona agresora tuviere en su poder, las que permanecerán en custodia de la Sede, en la forma que ésta lo estime pertinente, literal F: Prohibir a la persona agresora el uso, tenencia o porte de armas de fuego, oficiándose a la autoridad competente a sus efectos.

☐ Imposing other prohibitions (please specify)

1) Andorra
~~Argentina~~
2) Armenia
3) Australia
~~Austria~~
4) Belgium
5) Brazil
6) Bulgaria
7) Canada:
a) Fed.
b) AB
~~BC~~
c) MB
d) NB
e) NS
f) NT
g) NU
h) ON
i) PE
j) QC
~~SK~~
k) YT
2) Chile
3) China:
a) Mainland
~~HKSAR~~
b) MSAR
4) Costa Rica
~~Croatia~~
~~Czech R.~~
~~Dominican R.~~
~~Estonia~~
~~EU~~
~~France~~
~~Germany~~
5) Guatemala
~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
6) Ireland
7) Israel
8) Italy
~~Lithuania~~
9) Luxembourg
~~Malta~~
~~Mexico~~
~~Panama~~
10) Poland
11) Portugal
~~Romania~~
12) Slovakia
13) Slovenia
~~Sweden~~
~~Switzerland~~
14) Ukraine
15) UK
~~16)~~ USA
17) Uruguay

Comments:

Andorra	Abstención de conducir vehículos 110.2c) CPP ; obligación de quedarse en casa 110.2e) CPP; y obligaciones médicas 110.2g) CPP.
Armenia	Other prohibitions are provided for under Articles 6-8 of the Law.
Australia	Examples can include the requirement to return personal property, cannot cause another person to undertake prohibited conduct on their behalf, prohibit exposing children to violence, conditions related to the consumption of alcohol or drugs, etc.
Belgium	- Sentence and sentencing mesures: The specific conditions that may be imposed in the context of a probation sentence, a suspension of the execution of a sentence, and sentence implementation modalities are determined in light of the particular needs identified in the case file. They may therefore also include, for example, a prohibition on the consumption of alcohol and/or drugs (Art. 44 and 65 of the aforementioned CC; Aforementioned Act of 17 May 2006). - Internment measure (Aforementioned act of 5 May 2014) Art. 17. § 1. Any person who has been subjected to an internment measure for sexual offences committed against or with the participation of a minor may, for the duration of the internment, be subject to a security measure whereby the investigating court or trial court prohibits him or her from: 1° participating, in any capacity whatsoever, in education provided in a public or private establishment that accommodates minors; 2° being involved, as a volunteer member, a statutory or contractual staff member, or a member of the administrative or management bodies, in any legal person or de facto association whose principal activity concerns minors; 3° carrying out an activity that places the person concerned, as a volunteer member, a statutory or contractual staff member, or a member of the administrative or management bodies of any legal person or de facto association, in a position of trust or authority vis-à-vis minors; 4° living, residing or remaining within a designated area determined by the competent judge. The imposition of this measure must be specifically reasoned and must take into account the seriousness of the offences and the reintegration prospects of the person subject to the internment measure.
Brazil	Additional prohibitions available under MPL art. 22(IV) include restriction or suspension of visitation rights with minor dependents of the victim/aggressor. In the general criminal-procedure context, CPP art. 319 also allows prohibition on leaving the judicial district or the country (item IV), a nightly/days-off home-curfew (inc. V), and suspension from public office or certain economic or financial activities (inc. VI), any of which may be combined to protect a victim depending on the facts of the case.
Bulgaria	Protection Against Domestic Violence Act Article 5. (1) The measures for protection against domestic violence shall be: ... 2. removing the perpetrator from the jointly occupied dwelling for a term, specified by court; ... 5. provisional designation of the place of residence of the child with the victim parent or the parent, who did not perpetrate violence, under conditions and for a term, specified by the court if this would not be against the child's interests; ... (4) The court may order as a protective measure that the regime of personal relations, determined in accordance with the Family Code, between the child and the parent

	perpetrator of domestic violence, be carried out for the period under Paragraph (2) in a protected environment provided in a specialized service under this Act or provided by a social service provider at the child's current address or place of residence, under the supervision of a psychologist or social worker.
Canada (Fed.)	A justice issuing a peace bond is given broad discretion to include appropriate conditions in the order, both those listed in the Criminal Code and others. Other potential prohibitions in peace bonds not included above include prohibitions on the consumption of drugs or alcohol and on arranging a marriage in or outside Canada. In relation to bail and judicial interim release orders, the court has broad discretion to make any reasonable conditions that it considers necessary or desirable. However, conditions of release must be tailored to the accused's specific situation and/or case and can only be imposed where they are necessary to further the goals of the bail system, namely, to ensure the accused person's attendance in court, to protect public safety, or to maintain confidence in the administration of justice. In relation to sentencing, see response under prohibiting harassment" above concerning the court's discretion to make conditions in conditional sentence orders and probation orders and the Parole Board of Canada's powers to impose conditions upon release on parole. In addition, other prohibitions can also be included as part of sentencing, for example against driving (Criminal Code section 320.24), or for child protection (Criminal Code section 161). "
Canada (AB)	A family violence protection order may include a provision restraining either party from taking, converting, damaging or otherwise dealing with property that the other party may have an interest in" - Protection Against Family Violence Act (Alberta) - section 4(2)(f). A family violence protection order may include a provision "restraining the respondent from making any communication likely to cause annoyance or alarm to the claimant, including personal, written or telephone contact or contact by any other communication device directly or through the agency of another person, with the claimant and other family members or their employers, employees, co-workers or other specified persons" - Protection Against Family Violence Act (Alberta), section 4(2)(g). A human trafficking protection order may contain a provision "prohibiting the respondent from possessing, creating, transmitting, making available, selling, advertising or distributing any photographs, film, video, electronic image or other visual representation of the victim" - Protecting Survivors of Human Trafficking Act, section 4(1)(f).
Canada (MB)	A broad range of orders are available under The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act including sole occupancy of a residence, removal of the subject of the order from a residence, a return of clothing, personal property etc.
Canada (NB)	Emergency intervention order - Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act: --communicating with or contacting a specified person (s. 4(5)(b)) --taking, converting, damaging or otherwise dealing with property (s. 4(5)(g)) --further acts of intimate partner violence (s. 4(5)(k)) --terminating basic utilities for the residence (s. 4(5)(l))
Canada (NS)	Prohibiting the publication of the name and address of the victim or any other information that may identify the victim - Section 8(1)(i) Domestic Violence Intervention Act.
Canada (NT)	An emergency protection order or protection order under the PAFVA may contain any other provision that the designated justice considers necessary for the immediate protection of the applicant or other person at risk of harm.

Canada (NU)	Emergency Protection Orders - custody of children, no taking damaging or converting property
Canada (ON)	In Ontario, protection orders made under the Children's Law Reform Act and Family Law Act may include, in addition to provisions restraining communication and contact or a person from coming within a specified distance of a location, any provision that the court considers appropriate.
Canada (PE)	Under section 4 of PEI's Victims of Family Violence Act, a justice of the peace may include in the order a provision restraining the respondent from (i) taking, converting, damaging or otherwise dealing with property, (ii) terminating the basic services of utilities servicing the residence, (iii) committing any other acts of family violence against the victim, and (iv) any other provision that the justice of the peace considers necessary to provide for the immediate protection of the victim or other family members.
Canada (QC)	Refrain from sharing an intimate image.
Canada (YT)	Victim's Assistance Order Family Violence Prevention Act, s. 7(1)(h) – the respondent may be restrained from taking, converting, damaging, or otherwise dealing with property that the victim may have an interest in. Adult Protection Order Adult Protection and Decision Making Act, s. 72(2)(c) and (e) – the respondent may be restrained from having any association with the adult's financial affairs, or from taking, converting, damaging, or otherwise dealing with property that the adult may have an interest in.
Chile	Domestic abuse. The court can order for the assailant to appear periodically before the court, s part of the final decision.
China (Mainland)	The above prohibitions may also be applied to close relatives of the protected person.
China (HKSAR)	Although not technically imposing other "prohibitions", under Cap.189 the court can require the respondent to allow the applicant to enter and remain the shared home or a specific part of it, attach a power of arrest to the injunction if the respondent has caused or is likely to cause actual bodily harm or vary or suspend custody or access rights if it is considered necessary to protect a child.
China (MSAR)	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).
Costa Rica	Por existir la posibilidad de medidas atípicas, se puede establecer cualquier prohibición que garantice la protección de la víctima, por ejemplo prohibir contactos con hijos-as, prohibir enviar mensajes, llamar, prohibir limitar el contacto o visitas de ciertas personas, prohibir ingresar al domicilio en condición de ebriedad, entre otras.
Guatemala	Otra prohibición contemplada en el el artículo 7 de la Ley para prevenir, sancionar y erradicar la violencia intrafamiliar: i) Prohibir, al presunto agresor que perturbe o intimide a cualquier integrante del grupo familiar. En el Código Penal, artículo 88: 5º. Prohibición de residir en lugar determinado, 6º. Prohibición de concurrir a determinados lugares. Es improtante resaltar que Guatemala cuenta con el marco legal para la protección de grupos vulnerables en este rubro, específicamente de mujeres, niñas, niños, adolscentes y adultos mayores en un contexto de violencia intrafamiliar. Aunado a ello, la niñez y adolescencia tienen un procesos específico cuando se encuentra amenzada y vulnerada en sus derechos.
Ireland	Civil Restraining Orders may prohibit the respondent from engaging in such other forms of relevant conduct as the court specifies (s.28(4)(d)). Relevant Conduct" is definied as conduct engaged in, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, by the respondent towards the applicant or, where relevant, a person connected to the applicant, that would reasonably be considered likely to cause the applicant— (a) to fear that violence will be used against the applicant or person, or (b) serious alarm or distress that has a substantial adverse impact on his or her usual day-to-day activities. A broad list of 'relevant conduct' that may be grounds for an order is provided by s.27(3) of the Act. These can all be included as prohibitions in the order as s.28(4)(d) can prohibit 'engaging in such other forms of relevant conduct as the court specifies' and Judges are using them as such. S.27(3) includes the following conduct: (a) following, watching, monitoring, tracking or spying upon a person, (b) pestering a person, (c) impersonating a person, (d) communicating with or about a person, (e) purporting to act or communicate on behalf of a person, (f) disclosing to other persons private information in respect of a person, (g) interfering with the property (including pets) of a person, (h) loitering in the vicinity of a person, (i) causing, without the consent of the person, an electronic communication or information system operated by a person to function in a particular way."
Israel	If it's a protection order under the Prevention of Threatening Harassment Law, the order can include protection of the requesting person's privacy.
Italy	With regard to the civil protection orders provided for in Article 473-bis.70 of the Code of Civil Procedure, paragraph 1 contains very general wording (“the judge shall order ... the cessation of the same conduct” that has caused harm to the spouse or cohabiting partner). The specific content of the protection order issued by the civil court therefore depends on the specific conduct engaged in by the person accused of it.
Luxembourg	Protection orders of a criminal nature applicable in the following contexts:

	Any conviction resulting in a sentence of imprisonment of more than ten years entails a lifetime disqualification from the exercise of certain rights. These include the right to hold public functions, offices or positions, the rights to vote, stand for election and be elected, the right to wear decorations, the right to act as an expert, attesting witness or certifying witness in legal instruments, or to give evidence in court other than as a source of information. The convicted person is also prohibited for life from serving on a family council or exercising functions relating to the protection of minors or incapacitated adults, except in respect of their own children and subject to the favourable opinion of the family court judge. In addition, the person is subject to a lifetime prohibition on possessing or carrying weapons and on teaching in, or being employed by an educational institution (article 11 of the Criminal Code). Pursuant to article 12 of the Criminal Code the prohbition may be imposed, either in whole or in part, for life or for a period of ten to twenty years on persons sentenced to imprisonment for a term of between five and ten years.
Poland	Article 276 of the (Polish) Code of Criminal Proceeding: As a precautionary measure, the accused may be suspended in their official function or the performance of their profession or ordered to refrain from a specific type of activity or from driving a specific type of vehicles, or they may be forbidden from participating in public procurement procedures for the period of the proceedings." Article 109 of the Family and Guardianship Code of February 25, 1964 § 1. If the welfare of a child is at risk, the guardianship court shall issue appropriate orders. § 2. The guardianship court may, in particular: 1) require the parents and the minor to take specific actions, in particular to work with a family assistant, to participate in other forms of family-based intervention, to refer the minor to a day-care facility as specified in the provisions on family support and the foster care system, or to refer the parents to a facility or specialist providing family therapy, counseling, or providing the family with other appropriate assistance, while simultaneously specifying the method for monitoring compliance with the orders issued, 2) specify which actions parents may not take without court authorization, or impose other restrictions on parents similar to those applicable to a guardian, 3) place the exercise of parental authority under the constant supervision of a court-appointed guardian, 4) refer the minor to an organization or institution established for vocational training or to another facility providing partial care for children, 5) order the placement of the minor in a foster family, a family-style children's home, or in institutional foster care, or temporarily entrust the role of a foster family to a married couple or a person who do not meet the requirements for foster families with respect to the necessary training specified in the regulations on family support and the foster care system, or order the placement of the minor in a care and treatment facility, a nursing and care facility, or a medical rehabilitation facility."
Slovakia	There is a general provision on urgent measure under the Section 325 of the Civil Procedure Code according to which, the person subject to the measure is ordered to do something, refrain from doing something or endure something.
Slovenia	ZPND Article 19 also permits prohibition of publication of personal data of the victim, documents from judicial/administrative files and personal records concerning the victim. ZPND Article 21 permits the shared place of residence to be assigned to the victim for

	exclusive use. KZ-1 Article 71.a may also prohibit association with the victim or close persons.
Ukraine	1. The prohibition on staying at the place of shared residence (stay) with the affected person may be imposed as a restraining order, which is issued by a court in respect of the perpetrator in accordance with paragraph 1 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". 2. The prohibition on personally or through third parties searching for the affected person, if he or she is voluntarily staying at a place unknown to the perpetrator, stalking him or her, or communicating with him or her in any manner may be imposed as a restraining order, which is issued by a court in respect of the perpetrator in accordance with paragraph 5 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". Where domestic violence has been committed against a child or in the presence of a child: 1. The restriction of communication with the child, where domestic violence has been committed against the child or in the presence of the child, may be imposed as a restrictive measure, which may be applied by a court in the interests of a victim of a crime related to domestic violence, simultaneously with the imposition of a punishment not related to imprisonment or release from criminal liability or punishment on the grounds provided for by the Criminal Code of Ukraine, in accordance with paragraph 2 of part 1 of Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. 2. The restriction of communication with the child, where domestic violence has been committed against the child or in the presence of the child, may be imposed as a measure of restraint by the investigating judge or the court, in the interests of a victim of a crime related to domestic violence, in accordance with paragraph 2 of part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine.
UK	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.
USA	See text above
Uruguay	Ley No 19.580, art. 79 (Suspensión del ejercicio de la patria potestad e inhabilitación para el ejercicio de funciones públicas y privadas)

☐ Imposing positive obligations of a protective nature (please specify)

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
~~Armenia~~
3. Australia
~~Austria~~
~~Belgium~~
4. Brazil
5. Bulgaria
6. Canada:
a) Fed.
b) AB
~~BC~~
c) MB
d) NB
~~NS~~
e) NT
f) NU
g) ON
h) PE
i) QC
~~SK~~
j) YT
7. Chile
8. China:
~~Mainland~~

~~HKSAR~~
a) MSAR
9. Costa Rica
~~Croatia~~
~~Czech R.~~
~~Dominican R.~~
~~Estonia~~
~~EU~~
10. France
~~Germany~~
11. Guatemala
~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
12. Ireland
~~Israel~~
13. Italy
~~Lithuania~~
~~Luxembourg~~
~~Malta~~
~~Mexico~~
14. Panama
15. Poland
16. Portugal
~~Romania~~
17. Slovakia
18. Slovenia
~~Sweden~~
~~Switzerland~~
19. Ukraine
20. UK
21. USA
22. Uruguay

Comments:

Andorra	Art. 23.2 i) Ley 114/2026 (entrega del permiso de armas).
Argentina	For example, granting temporary custody of children or ordering some form of therapy or counseling
Australia	For example, participation in behaviour change programs
Brazil	Positive obligations available include: provisional/interim maintenance (alimony) in favour of the victim and dependents (MPL art. 22(V)); restitution of assets improperly taken from the victim, and provision of a judicial security deposit for damages (MPL art. 24(I) and (IV)); enrollment of dependants in the nearest public basic-education institution (MPL art. 23(V), Law No. 13,882/2019); and, since Law No. 14,674/2023, temporary rental assistance ("auxilio-aluguel") for up to six months where the victim must leave the shared home (MPL art. 23). Furthermore, the ECA Digital (Law No. 15.211/2025) introduces positive obligations of a protective nature in the digital sphere, such as requiring technology providers to offer accessible parental supervision tools, disable location tracking for minors by default, and implement age verification
Bulgaria	Protection Against Domestic Violence Act Article 5. (1) The measures for protection against domestic violence shall be: .... 7. referring the victims towards specialized services for protection, assistance and support or recovery programs; 8. referring the child victims towards specialized services for protection, assistance and support for child victims or witnesses of violence.
Canada (Fed.)	A justice issuing a peace bond is given broad discretion to include appropriate conditions in the order, both those listed in the Criminal Code and others. This can include electronic monitoring, a requirement to remain in a specified geographic area, to return/remain at their residence at specified times, depositing their passport/travel document. In relation to bail and judicial interim release orders, the court has broad discretion to make any reasonable conditions that it considers necessary or desirable. However, conditions of release must be tailored to the accused's specific situation and/or case and can only be imposed where they are necessary to further the goals of the bail system, namely, to ensure the accused person's attendance in court, to protect public safety, or to maintain confidence in the administration of justice. In relation to sentencing, see response under prohibiting harassment" above concerning the court's discretion to make conditions in conditional sentence orders and probation orders and the Parole Board of Canada's powers to impose conditions upon release on parole. In addition to sentencing conditions, courts may impose orders to provide DNA samples (Criminal Code section 487.051) and orders to comply with the Sex Offender Information Registration Act (Criminal Code section 490.012) in appropriate circumstances.

Canada (AB)	A family violence protection order may include a provision granting the claimant and other family members exclusive occupation of the residence for a specified period, regardless of whether the residence is jointly owned or leased by the parties or solely owned or leased by one of the parties" - Protection Against Family Violence Act (Alberta), section 4(2)(c). A family violence protection order may include a provision "granting either party temporary possession of specified personal property, including a vehicle, cheque-book, bank cards, children's clothing, medical insurance cards, identification documents, keys or other necessary personal effects" - Protection Against Family Violence Act (Alberta), section 4(2)(e). A family violence protection order may include a provision "directing a peace officer to remove the respondent from the residence within a specified time", or "directing a peace officer to accompany a specified person to the residence within a specified time to supervise the removal of personal belongings in order to ensure the protection of the claimant" - Protection Against Family Violence Act (Alberta), section 4(2)(h) and (i). A family violence protection order may include a provision "requiring the respondent to post any bond that the Court considers appropriate for securing the respondent's compliance with the terms of the order" - Protection Against Family Violence Act (Alberta), section 4(2)(j). A human trafficking protection order may contain "a provision requiring the respondent to return to the victim a pet in the care of the victim, or specified personal effects, property or documents belonging to the victim, such as a passport, driver's licence, health card or other form of identification, bank cards, motor vehicles or keys, in the manner specified in the order" - Protecting Survivors of Human Trafficking Act, section 4(1)(d). A human trafficking protection order may contain "a provision requiring the respondent to return to the victim the original and any copies of any visual recording of the victim" - Protecting Survivors of Human Trafficking Act, section 4(1)(e)."
Canada (MB)	An order for counselling under The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act is possible.
Canada (NB)	Emergency intervention order - Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act: - granting protected person exclusive occupation of the residence (s. 4(5)(c)) - directing a peace officer or deputy sheriff to accompany a person to the residence to supervise the removal of personal belongings (s. 4(5)(e)) - directing a peace officer to remove the respondent from the residence (s. 4(5)(f)) - granting temporary care and control of a child to the protected person (s. 4(5)(h)) directing a peace officer to seize weapons, including firearms and ammunition, and any documents related to the right to possess or purchase firearms (s. 4(5)(i)) Protective intervention order - Family Services Act: --requiring person to cease to reside in the same premises as the protected person (s. 39(1)(c)(i))
Canada (NT)	Under the PAFVA, an emergency protection order under s.4(3) or a protection order under s. 7(2) may contain a provision directing a peace officer: - immediately or within a specified period of time, to remove the respondent from a residence, - within a specified period of time, to accompany the applicant, respondent or other specified person to a residence or other location and to supervise the removal of personal belongings. A protection order may include a provision requiring the respondent to pay the applicant compensation for monetary losses suffered by the applicant or any child of/in the care of the applicant as a direct result of the family violence, including loss of earnings or support,

	medical and dental expenses, out-of-pocket losses for injuries sustained, moving and accommodation expenses, legal expenses and costs of an application under the Act.
Canada (NU)	recommendations for counselling for children
Canada (ON)	In Ontario, protection orders made in the human trafficking context may require the respondent to return specified personal effects or documents belonging to the victim or to return to the victim any visual recordings of the victim.
Canada (PE)	Under section 4 of PEI's Victims of Family Violence Act, a justice of the peace may include in the order a provision (i) directing a peace officer to remove the respondent from the residence immediately or within a specified time, (ii) directing a peace officer to accompany a specified person, within a specified time, to the residence to supervise the removal of personal belongings, (iii) a provision prohibiting the publication of the name and address of the victim.
Canada (QC)	Cease all sharing of an intimate image, destroy an intimate image, or de-index any hyperlink allowing access to it.
Canada (YT)	Emergency Intervention Order Family Violence Prevention Act, s. 4(3)(a),(b), and (c) – the order may include provisions granting the victim and other family members exclusive occupation of the residence, regardless of ownership, and provisions directing a peace officer to remove the respondent from a residence and to assist in supervising the removal of personal belongings from the residence. Victim's Assistance Order Family Violence Prevention Act, s. 7(1)(a), (d), and (e) – the order may include provisions granting the victim and other family members exclusive occupation of the residence, regardless of ownership, and provisions directing a peace officer to remove the respondent from a residence and to assist in supervising the removal of personal belongings from the residence.
Chile	Financial support can be ordered for parents, spouses and siblings (as well as adult children, until the age of 21, with no additional requirements, or 28, if the child is studying). Maintenance for children is lifelong, if the child is not able to provide for themselves.
China (HKSAR)	The orders which can be made under Cap.189 allow for certain mandatory actions intended to protect the victim. For example a re-entry order requires the respondent to allow the victim/applicant to enter and remain in a common residence and the court may also require the respondent under sections 3(1A) and 3A(5) of Cap.189 to actively participate in programmes aimed at changing his attitude and behaviour.
China (MSAR)	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 to74 of Decree-law 65/99/M).
Costa Rica	Pago de cuota alimentaria, reparación del daño, uso exclusivo del menaje de los bienes, levantar inventario de bienes, otorgar custodia de hijos, abstención de interferir en custodia, obligación de atención médica o psicológica para persona vulnerable, ordenar embargo preventivo sobre casa de habitación o bienes del presunto agresor para respaldar la obligación alimentaria en favor de persona agredida, sus dependientes, orden

	de allanamiento en domicilio permanente, temporal de custodia o régimen de visitas para protección de persona a quien se arriesgue gravemente en su integridad física, sexual, patrimonial y psicológica.
France	L'article 515-11 3°du code civil donne compétence au juge aux affaires familialies, à l'occasion de la délivrance d'une ordonnance de protection, pour statuer sur la résidence séparée des époux. La jouissance du logement conjugal est attribuée, sauf ordonnance spécialement motivée justifiée par des circonstances particulières, au conjoint qui n'est pas l'auteur des violences, et ce même s'il a bénéficié d'un hébergement d'urgence. Dans ce cas, la prise en charge des frais afférents peut être à la charge du conjoint violent. L'article 515-11 4° du même code permet également au juge de se prononcer sur le logement commun de partenaires liés par un pacte civil de solidarité ou de concubins. La jouissance du logement commun est attribuée, de même, sauf ordonnance spécialement motivée justifiée par des circonstances particulières, au partenaire lié par un pacte civil de solidarité ou au concubin qui n'est pas l'auteur des violences, et ce même s'il a bénéficié d'un hébergement d'urgence. Dans ce cas, la prise en charge des frais afférents peut également être à la charge du partenaire ou concubin violent. L'article 515-11 5° du code civil permet enfin au juge aux affaires familiales de se prononcer sur les modalités d'exercice de l'autorité parentale et, au sens de l'article 373-2-9, sur les modalités du droit de visite et d'hébergement, ainsi que, le cas échéant, sur la contribution aux charges du mariage pour les couples mariés, sur l'aide matérielle au sens de l'article 515-4 pour les partenaires d'un pacte civil de solidarité et sur la contribution à l'entretien et à l'éducation des enfants. Lorsque l'ordonnance de protection édicte une interdicition de contact avec le conjoint, partenaire ou concubin, la décision de ne pas ordonner l'exercice du droit de visite dans un espace de rencontre désigné ou en présence d'un tiers de confiance est spécialement motivée.
Guatemala	Otras de éste carácter contempladas en el el artículo 7 de la Ley para prevenir, sancionar y erradicar la violencia intrafamiliar son: a) Ordenar al presunto agresor que salga inmediatamente de la residencia común. Si resiste, se utilizará la fuerza pública; g) Ordenar al presunto agresor abstenerse de interferir, en cualquier forma, en el ejercicio de la guarda, crianza y educación de sus hijos e hijas; ñ) Ordenar, al presunto agresor, que se abstenga de interferir en el uso y disfrute de los instrumentos de trabajo de la persona agredida. Cuando esta tenga sesenta (60) años o más o sea discapacitada, el presunto agresor no deberá interferir en el uso y disfrute de instrumentos indispensables para que la víctima pueda valerse por si misma o integrarse a la sociedad; o) Ordenar al presunto agresor, la reparación en dinero efectivo de los daños ocasionados a la persona agredida, o a los bienes que le sean indispensables para continuar su vida normal. Se incluyen gastos de traslado, reparaciones a la propiedad, alojamiento y gastos médicos. El monto se hará efectivo en la forma y procedimiento que la autoridad judicial estime conveniente para garantizar que la misma sea cumplida.
Ireland	Section 29 of the Domestic Violence Act 2018 provides for the court, when making a Safety Order, Barring Order or Emergency Barring Order recommend to a respondent that he or she engage with a programme or service to address any issue relating to his or her behaviour which contributed to the application for the order being made including— (a) a

	programme for perpetrators of domestic violence, (b) an addiction service, (c) a counselling or psychotherapy service, or (d) a financial planning service.
Italy	Both civil protection orders (Article 473-bis.70, paragraph 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure) and criminal protection orders (Article 282-bis, paragraph 3, of the Code of Criminal Procedure) provide for the possibility for the judge to order the periodic payment of an allowance or to issue a payment order in favour of the cohabiting partner who, as a result of the order itself (for example, in the case of an order requiring the husband to leave the family home where the woman is not employed and remains in the home with the children), is left without adequate means of support. Reporting obligations and the obligation to reside in a specific place may be ordered both as precautionary measures and as preventive measures pursuant to Law No. 168/2023.
Panama	Pueden ordenarse, entre otras, el desalojo del agresor del domicilio común, la reubicación laboral o educativa de la víctima y medidas provisionales destinadas a garantizar su seguridad. (Código Procesal Penal, arts. 331 y 333).
Poland	Provision 41a of the (Polish) Criminal Code: § 1. The court may impose the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing for a crime against sexual liberty or decency committed against a minor or for other crime against liberty, or while sentencing for an intentional crime involving the use of force, especially the force towards an immediate family member. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision. § 1a. The court upon the motion of the harmed party, imposes the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing for a crime against sexual liberty or decency. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision. § 2. The court imposes the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing to the penalty of deprivation of liberty without the conditional suspension of its enforcement for a crime against sexual liberty or decency. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision. (...) § 3a. While imposing the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, for the crimes provided for in chapters XXV and XXVI, the court imposes the prohibition from approaching to the harmed party for the same period of time. (...)

	§5. While imposing the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, the court determines a deadline for carrying out the order." Provision 72 of The (Polish) Criminal Code: "§ 1. While suspending the enforcement of a penalty, the court imposes the obligation, or may impose the obligation if a penal measure is also being imposed, to: 1) inform the court or the probation officer about the progress of the test period, (...) 5) abstain from abusing alcohol or from using other stupefacient substances, 6) submit to addiction therapy, 6a) submit to therapy, especially psychotherapy or psychoeducation, 6b) participate in correctional-educational activities, (...) - the imposition of at least one of the obligations is mandatory." Article 109 of the Family and Guardianship Code of February 25, 1964 § 1. If the welfare of a child is at risk, the guardianship court shall issue appropriate orders. § 2. The guardianship court may, in particular: 1) require the parents and the minor to take specific actions, in particular to work with a family assistant, to participate in other forms of family-based intervention, to refer the minor to a day-care facility as specified in the provisions on family support and the foster care system, or to refer the parents to a facility or specialist providing family therapy, counselling, or providing the family with other appropriate assistance, while simultaneously specifying the method for monitoring compliance with the orders issued, 2) specify which actions parents may not take without court authorization, or impose other restrictions on parents similar to those applicable to a guardian, 3) place the exercise of parental authority under the constant supervision of a court-appointed guardian, 4) refer the minor to an organization or institution established for vocational training or to another facility providing partial care for children, 5) order the placement of the minor in a foster family, a family-style children's home, or in institutional foster care, or temporarily entrust the role of a foster family to a married couple or a person who do not meet the requirements for foster families regarding the necessary training specified in the regulations on family support and the foster care system, or order the placement of the minor in a care and treatment facility, a nursing and care facility, or a medical rehabilitation facility. Article 26 of the Act on Sobriety Education and the Prevention of Alcoholism of October 26, 1982. 1. Persons who, as a result of alcohol abuse, cause the breakdown of family life, the demoralization of minors, evade their obligation to provide for their family, or systematically disturb the peace or public order—if they are alcohol-dependent—may be required to undergo treatment at an inpatient or outpatient addiction treatment facility. 2. The district court with jurisdiction over the place of residence or stay of the person concerned shall rule on the imposition of the obligation to undergo treatment at a rehabilitation facility in non-contentious proceedings. 3. The court initiates proceedings upon a motion filed by the municipal commission for addressing alcohol-related problems or by the public prosecutor. The motion must be

	accompanied by the collected documentation, along with an expert opinion if an expert examination has been conducted.
Slovakia	Under the respective provisions of the Civil Contentious Code and Civil Un-Contentious Code, even the positive obligation might be imposed, e.g. counselling.
Slovenia	ZPND Article 21 may require the perpetrator to leave and surrender the shared place of residence to the victim for exclusive use. ZPND Article 19.a may refer the perpetrator to relevant treatment/educational/psychosocial programmes.
Ukraine	1. The requirement to leave the place of shared residence (stay) with the affected person may be imposed as an urgent prohibition order, which is issued to the perpetrator by competent divisions of the National Police of Ukraine where there is an immediate threat to the life or health of the affected person, with the aim of immediately stopping domestic violence and preventing its continuation or recurrence, in accordance with paragraph 1 of part 2 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". 2. The removal of obstacles to the use of property that is the object of joint ownership or the affected person's separate private ownership may be imposed as a restraining order, which is issued by a court in respect of the perpetrator in accordance with paragraph 2 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". 3. Referral of a perpetrator to the Perpetrator Programme may be imposed as a special measure for preventing and combating domestic violence, which is applied by a court in accordance with paragraph 4 of part 1 of Article 24 and Article 28 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". 4. Referral for treatment for alcohol, drug or other dependence, for diseases that pose a danger to others, or referral to the Perpetrator Programme may be imposed as a measure of restraint, which is applied by the investigating judge or the court, in the interests of a victim of a crime related to domestic violence, in accordance with paragraph 5 of part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. 5. The performance of measures provided for by a probation programme and completion of a course of treatment for mental and behavioural disorders resulting from the use of psychoactive substances or for a disease that poses a danger to the health of other persons may be imposed by the court as an obligation on persons released from serving a sentence on probation, in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of part 3 of Article 76 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Supreme Court practice: When considering cases in this category, courts should take into account that a restraining order is not, by its nature, a form of punishment (unlike the provisions of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences and the Criminal Code of Ukraine). Rather, it is a temporary measure that serves a protective and preventive function and is aimed at preventing violence and ensuring the immediate safety of persons, taking into account the risks provided for by the relevant law, until the issue of the legal classification of the perpetrator's actions is resolved and a decision is made in the relevant administrative or criminal proceedings (judgments of the Civil Cassation Court within the Supreme Court of 16 November 2022 in case No. 127/9600/22, 24 June 2026 in case No. 569/16674/25, and 8 July 2026 in case No. 127/7231/26). When assessing the risks of continuation or recurrence of domestic violence, courts may take into account specific circumstances that temporarily prevent or significantly limit

	contact between the parties, including a person's military service under martial law outside the place of residence of the affected person (judgment of the Civil Cassation Court within the Supreme Court of 8 July 2026 in case No. 127/7231/26).
UK	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.
USA	See text above
Uruguay	Ley No 19.580, art. 80 (Sanción pecuniaria).- En la sentencia de condena, además de la pena, se dispondrá una reparación patrimonial para la víctima

☐ Other (please specify)

~~Andorra~~
~~Argentina~~
1) Armenia
2) Australia
~~Austria~~
3) Belgium
~~Brazil~~
~~Bulgaria~~
4) Canada:
a) Fed
~~AB~~
b) BC
c) MB
d) NB
e) NS
f) NT
~~NU~~
~~ON~~
g) PE
h) QC
~~SK~~
i) YT
~~Chile~~
5) China:
~~Mainland~~
~~HKSAR~~
a) MSAR
6) Costa Rica
7) Croatia
8) Czech R.
~~Dominican R.~~
9) Estonia
~~EU~~
10) France
11) Germany
12) Guatemala
~~Hungary~~
13) Indonesia
~~Ireland~~
~~Israel~~
14) Italy
15) Lithuania
~~Luxembourg~~
16) Malta
~~Mexico~~
17) Panama
18) Poland
~~Portugal~~
19) Romania
20) Slovakia
~~Slovenia~~
21) Sweden
22) Switzerland
23) Ukraine
24) UK
~~USA~~
25) Uruguay

Comments:

Armenia	Pursuant to Article 74 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia: 1. The special protection measures applicable in the course of proceedings are: 1. restriction on approaching or communicating with the protected person; 2. keeping confidential the data identifying the protected person; 3. surveillance of the protected person, their residence and property; 4. provision of personal protective equipment to the protected person; 5. relocation of the protected person to another place of residence; 6. replacement of documents identifying the protected person or alteration of the protected person's appearance; 7. change of the protected person's place of work, service or study; 8. removal from the courtroom or holding a closed court hearing; 9. examination of the protected person before the court in accordance with a special procedure. 2. The special protection measure applied must be proportionate to the nature of the threat posed to the protected person and its possible consequences. Where necessary, more than one special protection measure may be applied in respect of the same person.

Australia	Jurisdictions in Australia generally provide broad discretion as to what behaviours a protection order can prohibit or compel (positive obligation). Ultimately it is at the discretion of the issuer (e.g. state and territory police) and particularly the court in all jurisdictions.
Austria	General comment: There are additional provisions which may apply to the protection of children. The answers of this questionnaire focus, however, only on the protection orders for adults.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Under Article 1253ter/5 of the Judicial Code, the Family Court may, in cases of serious disagreement between spouses or legal cohabitants, order urgent and provisional measures. These measures may include granting one spouse or legal cohabitant exclusive occupation of the family home. In situations involving domestic violence (physical or sexual), the victim has a preferential right to be granted the family home, unless exceptional circumstances (art.1253ter/5 (3) Judicial Code). Ssuch a measure may protect the victim and, where applicable, the children by allowing them to remain in the family home while excluding the perpetrator from occupying it. While this measure is not formally classified under Belgian law as a protection order, it may pursue a protective purpose and produce effects comparable to those of a protection order. In particular, the Family Court may order the exclusive occupation of the family home as an urgent and provisional measure. Although the measure does not definitively determine the parties' rights with regard to ownership of, or tenancy of, the dwelling, it is binding on the parties. The measure may result in the temporary exclusion of one party from the family home, notwithstanding the fact that his or her underlying proprietary or tenancy rights remain unaffected. It remains in force unless and until it is amended, revoked or replaced by a subsequent judicial decision. Pursuant to Articles 1253ter/4(2) and 1253ter/7 of the Judicial Code, the Family Court may modify the measure where new circumstances justify revisiting the arrangements previously ordered. Accordingly, the measure may have significant consequences for the housing situation of the excluded person while serving to ensure the immediate protection of the victim and, where applicable, the children. Also in the context of divorce and the definitive attribution of the family home, the spouse/legal cohabiitant who has been victim of physical or sexual violence has the right, if the author has been convicted, to claim to be granted the house, subject to the property issues (art. 2.3.14 § 2 (2) Civil Code).
Canada (Fed.)	Under the Canadian Victims Bill of Rights, victims have the right to have their security considered by the appropriate authorities in the criminal justice system and to have reasonable and necessary measures taken by appropriate authorities in the criminal justice system to protect victims from intimidation and retaliation.
Canada (BC)	A protection order made under section 183 of British Columbia's Family Law Act may also contain: "(c) directions to a police officer to (i) remove the family member from the residence immediately or within a specified period of time, (ii) accompany the family member, the at-risk family member or a specified person to the residence as soon as practicable, or within a specified period of time, to supervise the removal of personal belongings, or

	(iii) seize from the family member a [weapon, firearm, specified object, registration certificate, authorization or other document relating to a weapon or firearm], (d) a provision requiring the family member to report to the court, or to a person named by the court, at the time and in the manner specified by the court, (e) any terms or conditions the court considers necessary to (i) protect the safety and security of the at-risk family member, or (ii) implement the order." The Family Law Act is available online at https://www.canlii.org/en/bc/laws/stat/sbc-2011-c-25/latest/sbc-2011-c-25.html
Canada (MB)	Pursuant to The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act a judge can suspend a subject's driver's license or prohibit them from operating a vehicle if they used a vehicle in committing domestic violence or stalking.
Canada (NB)	Emergency intervention order - Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act: --any other provision necessary for the immediate safety of the protected person (s. 4(5)(m))
Canada (NS)	Restraining the respondent from committing any further acts of domestic violence against the victim: section 8(1)(h) Domestic Violence Intervention Act. Imposing or prohibiting actions/behaviours that the justice considers necessary to ensure the immediate protection of the victim or any child: section 8(1)(l) Domestic Violence Intervention Act. Imposing such terms and conditions as the judge considers appropriate for implementing the order and protecting the child: section 30 of the Children and Family Services Act.
Canada (NT)	The Court can also order a restraining order under the Children's Law Act or the Family Law Act, which does not require proof of a violent relationship or incident.
Canada (PE)	Section 40 of PEI's Family Law Act provides for the Supreme Court to make an interim or final order restraining the depletion of the property of a spouse or former spouse that would impair or defeat a claim under Part III of the Act.
Canada (QC)	Any order directing a natural person to refrain from or cease doing something or to perform a specified act in order to protect another natural person who fears that their life, health or safety is threatened, in particular due to a context of violence based on a concept of honour, of family, spousal or sexual violence, of intimidation or of harassment.
Canada (YT)	Emergency Intervention Order Family Violence Prevention Act, s. 4(4) – a justice of the peace can make an order for any other provision considered necessary to provide for the immediate protection of the victim. Victim's Assistance Order Family Violence Prevention Act, s. 7(1)(k) – a court can make an order with any provision that the court considers appropriate. Adult Protection Order Adult Protection and Decision Making Act, s. 72(2)(g) – the court may make an order to require a person to comply with any other restriction of relations with the adult the judge considers appropriate.
China (MSAR)	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.
Costa Rica	Como se permite aplicar cualquier otra medida necesaria para la protección de la víctima, existe un sin número de medidas que pueden aplicarse conforme a los requerimientos específicos de la víctima, devolver objetos como pasaporte, llaves, titulos, u otros, entre otras.
Croatia	Within the scope of its statutory powers, the police act in accordance with decisions of the competent judicial authorities and implement, or supervise the enforcement of, measures whose execution has been entrusted to the police, most commonly criminal-law and misdemeanour-law protection measures.The only measures that may be imposed by a police officer are precautionary measures pursuant to Article 130 of the Misdemeanour Act.
Czech Republic	CZ - The list of protection orders in the legislation is not exhaustive, and therefore other orders not listed here may also be imposed.
Estonia	Regarding civil protection orders: The Law of Obligations Act § 1055 section 1 does not contain an exhaustive list of measures in situations where damage has been unlawfully caused. First, it specifies that if unlawful damage is caused continually or a threat is made that unlawful damage will be caused, the victim or the person who is threatened has the right to demand that behavior which causes damage be terminated or the making of threats with such behavior be refrained from. Therefore, a protection order will prohibit carrying out a specific act that would continue to cause unlawful damage or prohibit making such threats. Second, in cases of bodily injury, damage to health, violation of inviolability of personal life or any other personality rights, the victim may demand that the tortfeasor be prohibited to approach other persons (restraining order), the use of housing or communication be regulated or other similar measures be applied. However, the obligation or prohibition imposed on the defendant mustn't be vague, since a court judgment must be enforceable. The court judgment must specify the particular conduct which the defendant must cease or refrain from in future.
France	L'article 515-11 3° bis du code civil permet au juge aux affaires familiales, à l'occasion de la délivrance d'une ordonnance de protection, d'attribuer à la partie demanderesse la jouissance de l'animal de compagnie détenu au sein du foyer afin d'éviter que l'animal de compagnie puisse constituer un moyen de pression sur la personne en danger ou ses enfants.
Germany	In case the perpetrator and the protected person live in the same house, it is possible for the court to order that the perpetrator has to leave that house for the protected person to live there. If the perpetrator is the owner of the house, or has rented the house alone or with a third person, that order has to be limited in time (usually six months maximum). On 9 July 2026 a federal law was adopted which introduces the possibility for family courts to order electronic bracelet monitoring with GPS monitoring for a perpetrator in high risk cases. The victim may choose to use a receiver unit which will give alarm if the perpetrator approaches the victim beyond the distance specified by the court. Furthermore, the law

	also increases the maximum sentence of imprisonment for offences of violating a violence protection order from a maximum of 2 years imprisonmment to up to 3 years imprisonment. The law also enables family courts to receive direct information from the federal firearms register for risk assessment purposes and allows victims of violence to be accompanied by a trusted person in violence protection proceedings. The law has partially already entered into force but the main part of the law will enter into force on 1 July 2027. With regard to the protection of children similar rules were introduced for electronic bracelet monitoring, mandatory perpetrator work, increase of maximum imprisonment term for offences and the possibilty to receive direct information from the federal firearms register.
Guatemala	Otras pueden ser las establecidas en el artículo 88 del Código Penal: 1o. Internamiento en establecimiento psiquiátrico, 2o. Internamiento en granja agrícola, centro industrial u otro análogo, 3o. Internamiento en establecimiento educativo o de tratamiento especial, 4o. Libertad vigilada, y, 7o. Caución de buena conducta. Tambíen en el artículo 7 de la Ley para prevenir, sancionar y erradicar la violencia intrafamiliar; h) Suspenderle al presunto agresor el derecho de visitar a sus hijos e hijas, en caso de agresión sexual contra menores de edad. l) Disponer el embargo preventivo de bienes, del presunto agresor, m) Levantar un inventario de los bienes muebles existentes en el núcleo habitacional, en particular el menaje de casa u otros que le sirvan como medio de trabajo a la persona agredida, n) Otorgar el uso exclusivo, por un plazo determinado, del menaje de casa a la persona agredida. Deberán salvaguardarse especialmente la vivienda y el menaje amparado al régimen de patrimonio familiar.
Indonesia	Financial Protection Order: Compels the perpetrator to continue paying basic living expenses, healthcare, or upkeep to the victim and children, preventing economic abandonment. Limitation of Custodial Rights: Explicitly curtails or temporarily strips away the perpetrator's parental or guardian access rights if children or dependents are exposed to harm.
Italy	Among administrative protection orders, mention should be made of the warning issued by the Questore pursuant to Article 8 of the d.l. n. 11/2009, requiring the person who has been reported (by law enforcement authorities, social services, emergency departments, etc.) for committing acts of domestic violence when there is still no complaint of the victim, pursuant to Article 3 of Law No. 119/2013.
Lithuania	All of the above prohibitions apply to protect minors and adults living with the protected person.
Malta	Protection Orders in Malta are decided upon a case-by-case basis, and can be decided upon depending on a subjective basis

Panama	Protección policial especial y alojamiento provisional de la víctima en un lugar seguro, entre otras medidas destinadas a preservar su integridad. (Código Procesal Penal, arts. 331 a 333).
Poland	Protection of a child in foster care — Art. 12a of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence of July 29, 2005 (Journal of Laws No. 180, item 1493), as amended on November 7, 2024 (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1673) 1. In the event of a threat to a child's life or health due to domestic violence, a social worker shall ensure the child's protection by placing the child with another close relative who does not live with the child, as defined in Article 115 § 11 of the Act of June 6, 1997 - Criminal Code (Journal of Laws of 2024, Items 17 and 1228), which guarantees the child's safety and proper care in a foster family, a family-style children's home, or an institutional foster care setting
Portugal	Under Portuguese law, protective measures are primarily of a criminal nature and are provided for in the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure (CPP), and Law No. 112/2009 of September 16, that establishes the legal framework applicable to the prevention of domestic violence and the protection and assistance of its victims. The Code of Criminal Procedure allows for the following protection measures: -Certificate of Identity and Residence (article 196.º CPP) -Security Deposit (article 197.º CPP) -Requirement for Periodic Reporting (article 198.º CPP) -Suspension from the practice of a profession, position, activity, or rights (article 199.º CPP) - Prohibitions and Mandatory Conducts (article 200.º CPP) wich may include orders: a) Not to remain, or not to remain without authorization, in the area of a specific town, parish, or municipality, or at the residence where the crime was committed or where the victims, their family members, or other persons against whom new crimes may be committed reside, b) Not to travel abroad, or not to do so without authorization, c) Not to leave the town, parish, or municipality of their residence, or not to do so without authorization, except to predetermined locations, namely their place of work, d) Not to contact, by any means, certain persons or to frequent certain places or social circles, e) Not to acquire, use, or, within the time limit set for them, surrender any weapons or other objects and implements in their possession that could facilitate the commission of another crime, f) To undergo, with prior consent, treatment for any addiction from which they suffer and which contributed to the commission of the crime, at an appropriate facility - Obligation to Remain in the Residence (article 201.º CPP) -Pre-trial Detention (article 202.º to 218.º CPP) Under Law No. 112/2009, that establishes the legal framework governing the prevention of domestic violence and the protection and assistance of its victims, the following protection masures are applicable: a) Handing over, refrain from acquiring or using any weapons or other objects and items in their keeping that could facilitate the continuation of criminal activity,

	b) Participate, subject to prior consent, in a program for defendants charged with crimes related to domestic violence, c) Not to remain in or approach the residence where the crime was committed, where the victim resides, or which serves as the family's home, thereby requiring the defendant to leave such premises, d) Not to contact the victim or certain individuals, or to frequent certain places or social circles, nor to contact, approach, or visit the victim's or the family's pets, e) Restricting the exercise of parental responsibilities, guardianship, measures concerning a minor under supervision, the administration of assets, or the issuance of credit instruments. In the field of civil law, it is possible to impose protective measures through the general protection of personality rights. In fact, Article 70(2) of the Civil Code provides that "Regardless of any civil liability that may arise, a person who is threatened or has been wronged may request measures appropriate to the circumstances of the case, with the aim of preventing the threat from being carried out or mitigating the effects of the wrongdoing already committed." Accordingly, civil procedure law provides for the issuance of measures specifically tailored to prevent the fulfillment of any unlawful and direct threat to the physical or moral personality of a human being or to mitigate, or bring to an end, the effects of an offense already committed (Article 878 of the Code of Civil Procedure). Articles 879 and 880 of the Code of Civil Procedure regulate certain procedural aspects of this type of proceeding and provides that if the motion for an injunction is granted, the court shall determine the specific conduct to which the defendant is subject and, where applicable, the deadline for compliance, as well as the compulsory monetary penalty for each day of delay in compliance. Provision is also made for the possibility of issuing a provisional order—which is not subject to appeal but may be subsequently amended or confirmed within the same proceeding—when an examination of the evidence presented by the applicant for the order reveals the possibility of imminent and irreversible harm to a person's physical or legal integrity and if, alternatively: a) The court is unable to form a firm conviction regarding the existence, scope, or intensity of the threat or the commission of the offense, b) b) Grounds of special urgency require that the order be issued without a prior hearing of the opposing party.
Romania	electronic monitoring, requiring the aggressor to pay rent or maintenance costs for the home where the victim and children reside, if the aggressor has left the shared residence
Sweden	Sweden: An interim injunction prohibiting the spouses from visiting each other may be issued during a divorce procedure to prohibit spouses from visiting each other during the proceedings until the division of property has taken place. Corresponding rules exists for cohabiting couples who separate. This does not necessarily respond to any threatening behaviour. It may be granted on request from one of the spouses/cohabitees and applies to both spouses/cohabitees. A removal ban may be issued to prohibit a custodian to remove a child in care from a foster home.
Switzerland	Art. 28b du Code civil suisse: 1 En cas de violence, de menaces ou de harcèlement, le demandeur peut requérir le juge d'interdire à l'auteur de l'atteinte, en particulier: 1. de l'approcher ou d'accéder à un périmètre déterminé autour de son logement ;

	2. de fréquenter certains lieux, notamment des rues, places ou quartiers ; 3. de prendre contact avec lui, notamment par téléphone, par écrit ou par voie électronique, ou de lui causer d'autres dérangements. 2 En outre, si le demandeur vit dans le même logement que l'auteur de l'atteinte, il peut demander au juge de le faire expulser pour une période déterminée. Ce délai peut être prolongé une fois pour de justes motifs. 3 Le juge peut, pour autant que la décision paraisse équitable au vu des circonstances: 1. astreindre le demandeur à verser à l'auteur de l'atteinte une indemnité appropriée pour l'utilisation exclusive du logement, 2. avec l'accord du bailleur, attribuer au seul demandeur les droits et les obligations qui résultent du contrat de bail. Les exemples de l'alinéa 1 ne sont pas exhaustifs (en particulier"), et le demandeur est libre de requérir toute autre mesure permettant d'interdire une atteinte illicite à sa personnalité si elle est imminente ou de la faire cesser (cf art. 28a CC). Les types d'ordonnances cochées ci-dessus sont les plus habituelles. "
Ukraine	Pursuant to the second paragraph of part 3 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence", officers of competent divisions of the National Police of Ukraine may, in accordance with the procedure established by law, use police coercive measures to evict the perpetrator from the residential premises if the urgent prohibition order requires the perpetrator to leave the place of residence (stay) of the affected person and the perpetrator refuses to leave it voluntarily.
UK	Many of our orders give courts wide discretion, so other orders, in addition to examples given, are possible.
Uruguay	Ley No 17.514, CAPÍTULO IV - MEDIDAS DE PROTECCIÓN, art. 10, numeral 2: Disponer el reintegro al domicilio o residencia de la víctima que hubiere salido del mismo por razones de seguridad personal, en presencia del Alguacil. Ley No 17.514, CAPÍTULO IV - MEDIDAS DE PROTECCIÓN, art. 10, numeral 6: Fijar una obligación alimentaria provisional a favor de la víctima.

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?

☐ Domestic or family violence / abuse

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Australia
5. Austria
6. Belgium
7. Brazil
8. Bulgaria
9. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   b) AB
   c) BC
   d) MB
   e) NB
   f) NS
   g) NT
   h) NU
   i) ON
   j) PE
   k) QC
   l) SK
   m) YT
10. Chile
11. China:
    a) Mainland
    b) HKSAR
    c) MSAR
12. Costa Rica
13. Croatia
14. Czech R.
15. Dominican R.
16. Estonia
17. EU
18. France
19. Germany
20. Guatemala
21. Hungary
22. Indonesia
23. Ireland
24. Israel
25. Italy
26. Lithuania
27. Luxembourg
28. Malta
29. Mexico
30. Panama
31. Poland
32. Portugal
33. Romania
34. Slovakia
35. Slovenia
36. Sweden
37. Switzerland
38. Ukraine
39. UK
40. USA
41. Uruguay

Comments:	
Armenia	Article 3, Paragraph 1 of the Law, domestic and family violence means an act of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence, or neglect, committed between family members or partners, or former family members or former partners, regardless of whether they cohabit.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Yes. The temporary prohibition of residence may be imposed in situations of domestic or intra-family violence. It is a preventive and protective measure. It forms part of a civil-law, rather than a criminal-law, mechanism and is intended to prevent an escalation of violence without having to wait for serious acts of violence to occur. According to Circular COL 18/2012, the measure may be ordered even where the circumstances do not disclose a criminal offence, either because the constituent elements of an offence are not met or because the situation remains at a stage of tension preceding the commission of violent acts. From a functional perspective, however, the measure may be regarded as sharing characteristics of both a civil protection order and a criminal protection order within the meaning of the 2018 CGAP documents. Although it is not a criminal sanction, the temporary prohibition of residence is initially imposed by the public prosecutor, but subsequently reviewed by the Family Court, a civil court. Furthermore, while the measure itself is preventive and protective in nature, non-compliance with the temporary prohibition of residence may give rise to criminal liability (see the reply to Question 19). The Belgian system may therefore be viewed as a hybrid mechanism: the temporary prohibition of residence is preventive and civil in nature, while non-compliance with the measure may trigger criminal liability. The review exercised by the Family Court constitutes an important safeguard and further confirms that the primary purpose of the mechanism remains preventive and protective rather than punitive. CRIMINAL MATTERS This situation/behaviour/offence can be addressed by a protection order in criminal matters as referred to above.
Bulgaria	Protection Against Domestic Violence Act Article 2. (1) Domestic violence shall denote any act of physical, sexual or economic violence, as well as attempts of such violence, coercive restriction of personal life, personal liberty and personal rights committed against individuals, who are related, who are or have been in a family relationship or in de-facto conjugal co-habitation or are in an intimate relationship. (2) Any domestic violence committed in the presence of a child shall be considered mental violence against said child. (3) The acts under Paragraph (1) and (2) may be carried out by means of action or omission.
Canada (Fed.)	Section 810 (general peace bond) and section 810.03 (domestic violence peace bond) of the Criminal Code. When making a judicial interim release order under section 515 of the Criminal Code, the justice shall consider any relevant factors, including whether the accused is charged with an offence in the commission of which violence was used, threatened or attempted against their intimate partner or whether the accused has been previously convicted of a criminal offence, including any offence in the commission of which violence was used, threatened or attempted against any person. Additionally, in all cases where an accused

	person is charged with an offence involving violence against an intimate partner, the court must consider imposing a condition for the accused to abstain from communicating with the victim or other person specified in the order, refrain from going to any place specified in the release order (for example, where the offence occurred and/or a victim is living) or wear an electronic monitoring device. In imposing a sentence, which can include a broad range of conditions the court deems desirable, courts must consider aggravating factors (set out in section 718.2 of the Criminal Code). An example to address this concern is the aggravating factor of evidence that the offender abused the offender's intimate partner or a member of the victim or the offender's family. Where an offence involved the abuse of an intimate partner, courts must give additional consideration to the increased vulnerability of female persons who are victims, giving particular attention to the circumstances of Aboriginal female victims.
Canada (BC)	Under British Columbia's Family Law Act, protection orders are available to persons at risk of family violence" from a "family member". Family violence is broadly defined to include physical, sexual and psychological or emotional abuse, including intimidation, harassment, coercion or threats, unreasonable restrictions on financial or personal autonomy, stalking or following, intentional damage to property and, in the case of a child, direct or indirect exposure to family violence. British Columbia is reviewing this definition and considering whether it should more explicitly reference coercive and controlling conduct as well as economic abuse and litigation abuse. Family member is also a defined term which includes someone you are or were married to or living with in a marriage-like relationship, a parent or guardian of your child, your child, and a relative that you are living with.
Canada (NB)	Emergency intervention order - Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act: --an order may be made if intimate partner violence has occurred or is likely to occur and the seriousness and urgency of the situation warrant the making of the order (s. 4(1)) Restraining order - Family Law Act: --the legislation does not specify the circumstances in which an order may be made Protective intervention order - Family Services Act: --an order may be made if the protected person is a neglected adult or abused adult and is mentally incompetent (s. 39(1))
Canada (NT)	Section 1(2) of the PAFVA provides the definition of family violence that is used and includes any of the following acts or omissions committed against an applicant, any child of the applicant or any child in the care of the applicant: (a) an intentional or reckless act or omission that causes bodily harm or damage to property, (b) an intentional, reckless or threatened act or omission that (i) causes the applicant to fear for their safety, (ii) causes the applicant to fear for the safety of any child of the applicant or any child who is in the care of the applicant, or (iii) causes any child of the applicant or any child who is in the care of the applicant to fear for the child's safety, (c) sexual abuse, (d) forcible confinement, (e) psychological abuse, emotional abuse or financial abuse that causes harm or the fear of harm to the applicant, any child of the applicant or any child who is in the care of the applicant,

	(f) stalking that causes the applicant, any child of the applicant or any child who is in the care of the applicant to fear for their safety.
Canada (YT)	Family Violence Prevention Act
Croatia	Protection orders are widely available in domestic violence cases under the Act on Protection against domestic violence. Article 179a of the Criminal Code establishes the criminal offence of domestic violence. In connection with this offence, protection orders may be imposed, including a prohibition on approaching the victim, removal from the family home, prohibition on establishing or maintaining contact with the victim, and other protection orders, in order to ensure the protection of the victim of the criminal offence.
Czech Republic	EU - Directive (EU) 2024/1385 provides examples of behaviours and risks and behaviours that may be addressed by a protection order (refer to Article 16 and recitals 38 - 42)
Estonia	Please see the text in in the box 1.1 and 1 Others (please specify)".
EU	Article 1(2) of Directive (EU) 2024/1385 provides that its Chapters 3 to 7 apply to all victims of offences of violence against women and domestic violence, regardless of their gender. Such victims are all the victims of acts criminalised under Chapter 2 (Offences concerning sexual exploitation of women and children and computer crime) and victims of any other acts of violence against women or domestic violence, as criminalised under other Union legal acts or under national law. While protection orders must be available for the crimes under Chapter 2 in accordance with art. 19(2) of the Directive, there are other crimes under national law for which protection orders must exists. This is further clarified in recital 9, which provides that the Directive's provisions on victims' rights apply to all victims of violence against women or domestic violence criminalised under Union or national law. This includes the offences specifically criminalised by the Directive, such as FGM and forced marriage, as well as other relevant offences under Union or national law, including rape, femicide, stalking and sexual harassment. As regards honour-related violence, the Directive treats it as an aggravating circumstance for the offences in Chapter II, rather than as a separate offence. It therefore does not, in itself, trigger the obligation to provide protection orders. However, where honour-related violence constitutes a criminal offence under national law, it can be considered an "act of violence covered by the Directive". In such cases, Article 19(1) applies and Member States must ensure that protection orders are available Directive (EU) 2024/1385 also provides examples of behaviours and risks that may be addressed by a protection order (refer to Article 16 and recitals 38 - 42).
Ireland	Section 5 of the Domestic Violence Act 2018 sets out the factors or circumstances to which court shall have regard in determining applications for specified orders. Section 82(a)(iii) of the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 amends Section 15(2) of the Domestic Violence Act 2018 to allow an application for a Civil Restraining Order under Part 5 to be made at the same time as a DV application if the Court feels that it is proper to do so.
Lithuania	In accordance with the Law on Protection against Domestic Violence, domestic violence is an intentional physical, mental, sexual, economic or other impact on a person by action or inaction in a close environment, as a result of which the person suffers physical, material and (or) non-material damage. Close environment – the environment consisting of persons who are or have been related in the past by marriage, partnership, brother-in-law,

	kinship or other close ties, as well as persons who live together and manage a common household.
Luxembourg	See replies in section I.A.
Malta	See coordinated EU response
Mexico	Las ordenes de protección proceden en casos de violencia familiar o doméstica, incluyendo violencia física, psicológica, sexual, económica, patrimonial y otras formas de violencia previstas por la legislación mexicana.
Panama	Las medidas especiales de protección proceden expresamente en casos de violencia doméstica. (Código Procesal Penal, art. 333, Ley 38 de 2001, Ley 82 de 2013).
Poland	as above
Slovenia	Yes. ZPND is specifically designed to prevent domestic/family violence and protect victims. It covers physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence and neglect (ZPND Articles 2–3). Police and criminal-law measures may apply in parallel
Sweden	See coordinated EU response
Ukraine	Domestic violence is the main ground for imposing an urgent prohibition order and a restraining order in accordance with Articles 24–26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". Protective measures are applied in cases of physical, psychological, sexual or economic domestic violence. In addition, where a criminal offence related to domestic violence has been committed, the court may apply restrictive measures in accordance with Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, as well as restrictive measures and measures of restraint during criminal proceedings in accordance with part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. Pursuant to paragraph 1 of part 1 of Article 350-2 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, an application for the issuance of a restraining order may be submitted by a victim of domestic violence or by his or her representative, in cases provided for by law (extracts from the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine are attached). Pursuant to paragraph 1 of Section II of the Procedure for Issuing an Urgent Prohibition Order against an Perpetrator by Authorized Divisions of the National Police of Ukraine, approved by Order No 654 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated 1 August 2018, an urgent prohibition order is issued to the perpetrator by competent divisions of the National Police of Ukraine where there is an immediate threat to the life or health of the affected person, with the aim of immediately stopping domestic violence and preventing its continuation or recurrence.
UK	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.
USA	Victims may seek protection for many of the categories below in the United States through domestic violence, family violence, anti-harassment, or stalking statutes, among others, even if these statutes do not expressly allow relief for the specific activity described below. The scope and form of protection will vary from state or tribe to state or tribe, and under

	the circumstances of the specific case. Tribunals generally have broad equitable authority to protect victims, though must still follow established law, including the U.S. Constitution.
Uruguay	Ley No 17.514, art. 3: Son manifestaciones de violencia doméstica, constituyan o no delito: A) Violencia física. Acción, omisión o patrón de conducta que dañe la integridad corporal de una persona. B) Violencia psicológica o emocional. Toda acción u omisión dirigida a perturbar, degradar o controlar la conducta, el comportamiento, las creencias o las decisiones de una persona, mediante la humillación, intimidación, aislamiento o cualquier otro medio que afecte la estabilidad psicológica o emocional. C) Violencia sexual. Toda acción que imponga o induzca comportamientos sexuales a una persona mediante el uso de: fuerza, intimidación, coerción, manipulación, amenaza o cualquier otro medio que anule o limite la libertad sexual. D) Violencia patrimonial. Toda acción u omisión que con ilegitimidad manifiesta implique daño, pérdida, transformación, sustracción, destrucción, distracción, ocultamiento o retención de bienes, instrumentos de trabajo, documentos o recursos económicos, destinada a coaccionar la autodeterminación de otra persona.

☐ Sexual violence / abuse

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Australia
5. Austria
6. Belgium
7. Brazil
8. Bulgaria
9. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   b) AB
   c) BC
   d) MB
   e) NB
   f) NS
   g) NT
   h) NU
   ~~ON~~
   i) PE
   j) QC
   k) SK
   l) YT
10. Chile
11. China:
    a) Mainland
    b) HKSAR
    c) MSAR
12. Costa Rica
13. Croatia
14. Czech R.
15. Dominican R.
16. Estonia
17. EU
18. France
19. Germany
20. Guatemala
21. Hungary
22. Indonesia
23. Ireland
24. Israel
25. Italy
    ~~Lithuania~~
26. Luxembourg
27. Malta
28. Mexico
29. Panama
30. Poland
31. Portugal
32. Romania
33. Slovakia
34. Slovenia
35. Sweden
36. Switzerland
37. Ukraine
38. UK
39. USA
40. Uruguay

Comments:

Armenia	Article 3, Paragraph 2, Clause 2 of the Law, sexual violence means acts of a sexual nature committed against a person's will, including unwanted touching of a person's sexual organs and other body parts, involving a person in sexual acts with a third party, virginity testing, as well as, within the meaning of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, offences against sexual freedom and sexual inviolability.
Belgium	CRIMINAL MATTERS This situation/behaviour/offence can be addressed by a protection order in criminal matters as referred to above.
Canada (Fed.)	Section 810.1 (sexual offence against a minor peace bond) and section 810.2 (serious personal injury offence peace bond) of the Criminal Code. When making a judicial interim release order under section 515 of the Criminal Code, the justice shall consider any relevant factors, including whether the accused is charged with an offence in the commission of which violence was used, threatened or attempted against their intimate partner or whether the accused has been previously convicted of a criminal offence, including any offence in the commission of which violence was used, threatened or attempted against any person.

	In imposing a sentence, which can include a broad range of conditions the court deems desirable, courts must also consider aggravating factors, which may serve to increase the seriousness of the offence or the degree of responsibility of the offender. Examples of aggravating factors to address this concern are: evidence that the offender abused the offender's intimate partner or a member of the victim's or the offender's family, evidence that the offence had a significant impact on the victim, evidence that the offender abused a position of trust or authority in relation to the victim. Where an offence involved the abuse of an intimate partner, courts must give additional consideration to the increased vulnerability of female persons who are victims, giving particular attention to the circumstances of Aboriginal female victims.
Canada (BC)	This falls within the definition of family violence in the Family Law Act
Canada (NB)	Emergency intervention order - Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act: --an order may be made if intimate partner violence has occurred or is likely to occur and the seriousness and urgency of the situation warrant the making of the order (s. 4(1)) --the definition of intimate partner violence" does not mention sexual violence but is broad enough to include sexual violence (s. 2(1)) Restraining order - Family Law Act: --the legislation does not specify the circumstances in which an order may be made"
Canada (NT)	As included in the definition of family violence in the PAFVA.
Canada (YT)	Family Violence Prevention Act
Croatia	Chapter XVI. of the Criminal Code sets out criminal offences against sexual freedom, including: Article 153 (Rape), Article 154 (Aggravated Criminal Offences against Sexual Freedom), Article 155 (Lewd Acts), and Article 156 (Sexual Harassment). In respect of each of these criminal offences, one or more of the protection orders referred to in the answer to Question No. 1 may be imposed in order to ensure the protection of the victim of the criminal offence.
Estonia	Please see the text in the box 1.1 and 1. Others (please specify)"
Ireland	The threat of sexual violence or abuse meets the condition to allow for an application for an Order under the Domestic Violence Act 2018 to be made. To note, the section 11 of the Act provides for applications for Safety, Barring and Emergency Barring Orders be made by the Child and Family Agency (Tusla) on behalf of a person. Further, section 31 of the Criminal Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 provides for an application for Civil Restraining Orders to be made by a member of the Garda Síochána (Law Enforcment Agency).
Luxembourg	See replies in section I.A.
Mexico	Pueden emitirse órdenes de protección para salvaguardar a víctimas de violencia o abuso sexual.
Panama	Las medidas especiales de protección proceden en delitos contra la libertad e integridad sexual. (Código Procesal Penal, art. 333, Ley 38 de 2001, Ley 82 de 2013).
Poland	as above
Slovenia	Yes. Sexual violence may be addressed through ZPND where committed within the relationships covered by that Act and through criminal-procedural/criminal-law protective measures in connection with sexual offences.

Ukraine	Sexual violence is one of the forms of domestic violence pursuant to paragraph 15 of part 1 of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”. Protective orders may be applied where sexual violence is committed in the context of domestic violence.
UK	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."
Uruguay	Ley No 19.580, art. 6, literal C) Violencia sexual: Toda acción que implique la vulneración del derecho de una mujer a decidir voluntariamente sobre su vida sexual o reproductiva, a través de amenazas, coerción, uso de la fuerza o intimidación, incluyendo la violación dentro del matrimonio y de otras relaciones vinculares o de parentesco, exista o no convivencia, la transmisión intencional de infecciones de transmisión sexual (ITS), así como la prostitución forzada y la trata sexual. También es violencia sexual la implicación de niñas, niños y adolescentes en actividades sexuales con un adulto o con cualquier otra persona que se encuentre en situación de ventaja frente a aquellos, sea por su edad, por razones de su mayor desarrollo físico o mental, por la relación de parentesco, afectiva o de confianza que lo une al niño o niña, por su ubicación de autoridad o poder. Son formas de violencia sexual, entre otras, el abuso sexual, la explotación sexual y la utilización en pornografía. Ley N° 17.815: Castiga la explotación sexual comercial y no comercial de niñas, niños, adolescentes o personas incapaces.

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

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Australia
5. Austria
6. Belgium
7. Brazil
8. Bulgaria
9. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   b) AB
   c) BC
   d) MB
   e) NB
   f) NS
   g) NT
   h) NU
   ~~ON~~
   i) PE
   j) QC
   k) SK
   l) YT
10. Chile
11. China:
    a) Mainland
    b) HKSAR
    c) MSAR
12. Costa Rica
13. Croatia
14. Czech R.
15. Dominican R.
16. Estonia
17. EU
18. France
19. Germany
20. Guatemala
21. Hungary
22. Indonesia
23. Ireland
24. Israel
25. Italy
    ~~Lithuania~~
26. Luxembourg
27. Malta
28. Mexico
29. Panama
30. Poland
31. Portugal
32. Romania
33. Slovakia
34. Slovenia
35. Sweden
36. Switzerland
37. Ukraine
38. UK
39. USA
40. Uruguay

Comments:

Armenia	Article 3, Paragraph 2 , Clause 1 of the Law, physical violence means an act of a physical nature committed against a person's will, including compelling a person to undergo medical — including psychiatric — interventions, denying or obstructing access to medical assistance, and causing physical pain, as well as, within the meaning of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia, murder, causing grave, moderate or minor harm to health, unlawful deprivation of liberty, physical coercion, causing severe physical pain, endangerment, and abduction of a person. Under point 3 of part 2 of Article 3 of the Law, psychological violence means causing a person psychological pressure or mental suffering, including regularly demeaning a person's self-esteem and dignity, prohibiting or obstructing contact with close children, friends and relatives, exercising control, pressuring through threats of self-harm or suicide, threatening to use physical or economic violence, threatening to harm domestic animals, and deliberately committing acts that cause a person reasonable fear for their own safety or the safety of a relative, partner, friend, or dependent, as well as, within the meaning of the Criminal Code of the Republic

	of Armenia, psychological coercion or causing severe mental suffering, driving to or inciting suicide, compelling an artificial termination of pregnancy (abortion) or sterilisation, and stalking.
Belgium	CRIMINAL MATTERS This situation/behaviour/offence can be addressed by a protection order in criminal matters as referred to above.
Brazil	As psychological, moral, sexual, patrimonial or other violence, stalking, threat, discrimination or an unlawful interference with personal rights, under MPL art. 7 where it occurs in a domestic/family/intimate context; otherwise addressed through the general criminal offences of illegal constraint (CP art. 146), threat (CP art. 147), or workplace/sexual harassment (CP art. 216-A), each of which can support precautionary/protective measures.
Canada (Fed.)	Which peace bond would be used would depend on the circumstances. When making a judicial interim release order under section 515 of the Criminal Code, the justice shall consider any relevant factors, including whether the accused is charged with an offence in the commission of which violence was used, threatened or attempted against their intimate partner or whether the accused has been previously convicted of a criminal offence, including any offence in the commission of which violence was used, threatened or attempted against any person. Additionally, in all cases where an accused person is charged with criminal harassment, the court must consider imposing a condition for the accused to abstain from communicating with the victim or other person specified in the order, refrain from refrain from going to any place specified in the release order (for example, where the offence occurred and/or a victim is living) or wear an electronic monitoring device. In imposing a sentence, which can include a broad range of conditions the court deems desirable, courts must consider aggravating factors. An example to address this concern is the aggravating factor of evidence that the offender abused the offender's intimate partner or a member of the victim or the offender's family. Where an offence involved the abuse of an intimate partner, courts must give additional consideration to the increased vulnerability of female persons who are victims, giving particular attention to the circumstances of Aboriginal female victims.
Canada (BC)	This falls within the definition of family violence in the Family Law Act
Canada (NB)	Emergency intervention order - Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act: --an order may be made if intimate partner violence has occurred or is likely to occur and the seriousness and urgency of the situation warrant the making of the order (s. 4(1)) --the definition of intimate partner violence" includes "abusive, threatening, harassing or violent behaviour" (s. 2(1)) Restraining order - Family Law Act: --the legislation does not specify the circumstances in which an order may be made, but an order may prohibit a person from molesting, annoying, harassing or interfering with the protected person (s. 81(1)(a))
Canada (NT)	As included in subsection (b) of the definition of family violence in the PAFVA referenced above. Fear of the applicant or their dependent is key to determination. Subsection 1(3) of the PAFVA recognises that where a person would reasonably, in the circumstances, fear for their safety because of family violence, but lacks fear because they are a minor or not mentally competent, the person is deemed to have the fear referred to.

Canada (NU)	Family Abuse Intervention Act, SNu 2006, c 18, section 3 (e) conduct that reasonably, in all the circumstances, constitutes mental or emotional abuse, (f) an intentional or reckless act or omission that unjustifiably or unreasonably deprives a person of food, clothing, shelter, medical attention, transportation or other necessities of life, (g) conduct of any kind the purpose of which is to control, exploit or limit a person's access to financial resources for the purpose of ensuring the person's financial dependency.
Canada (YT)	Family Violence Prevention Act Children's Law Act Family Property and Support Act Adult Protection and Decision Making Act
Chile	Harassment is regulated in our labor laws.
Croatia	Protection orders may address psychological abuse, intimidation and other forms or harassement, particularly in domestic violence. Article 140 of the Criminal Code establishes the criminal offence of stalking. In relation to this offence, protection orders may be imposed, including a prohibition on approaching the victim and a prohibition on establishing or maintaining contact with the victim, in order to ensure the victim's protection.
Estonia	Please see the text in the box 1.1 and 1. Others (please specify)"
Germany	The delimitation between domestic violence or abuse, sexual violence or abuse and stalking is difficult to make.
Ireland	All of the Orders listed in response to Question 1 can include conditions to prohibit harrassment. To note, the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 widened the existing harassment offence in section 10 of the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997 to include any persistent conduct that seriously interferes with a person's peace and privacy or causes alarm, distress, or harm.
Israel	Under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Law, a protection order can be issued if there is ongoing psychological abuse by the perpetrator, or the perpetrator has behaved in a way that does not allow their family member to reasonably and properly manage their life.
Luxembourg	See replies in section I.A.
Mexico	Comprende actos de intimidación, amenazas, hostigamiento o violencia psicologica.
Panama	El acoso o hostigamiento puede dar lugar a medidas de protección cuando comprometa la seguridad de la víctima. (Código Procesal Penal, art. 333, Ley 38 de 2001, Ley 82 de 2013).
Poland	as above
Slovenia	Yes. ZPND covers psychological violence and unlawful harassment, ZNPPol and criminal-procedural measures may also apply where their conditions are fulfilled.
Ukraine	Partly. Harassment is not separately defined as an independent ground for imposing a protective order. At the same time, protective orders may be applied where the relevant acts have the characteristics of psychological or sexual domestic violence.

UK	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.
Uruguay	Ley No 19.580, art. 6, literal B, Violencia psicológica o emocional: Toda acción, omisión o patrón de conducta dirigido a perturbar, degradar o controlar la conducta, el comportamiento, las creencias o las decisiones de una mujer, mediante la humillación, intimidación, aislamiento o cualquier otro medio que afecte su estabilidad psicológica o emocional. Ley No 18.561, LEY DE ACOSO SEXUAL. PREVENCIÓN Y SANCIÓN EN EL ÁMBITO LABORAL Y EN LAS RELACIONES DOCENTE ALUMNO, art. 1 (Objeto de la ley).- El objeto de la presente ley es prevenir y sancionar el acoso sexual así como proteger a las víctimas del mismo, en tanto forma grave de discriminación y de desconocimiento del respeto a la dignidad de las personas que debe presidir las relaciones laborales y de docencia. Esta ley se aplicará en el ámbito público y en el privado.,

☐ Stalking

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
   ~~Armenia~~
3. Australia
4. Austria
5. Belgium
6. Brazil
7. Bulgaria
8. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   b) AB
   c) BC
   d) MB
   ~~NB~~
   ~~NS~~
   e) NT
   f) NU
   ~~ON~~
   g) PE
   h) QC
   i) SK
   j) YT
   ~~Chile~~
9. China:
   a) Mainland
   b) HKSAR
   c) MSAR
10. Costa Rica
11. Croatia
12. Czech R.
13. Dominican R.
14. Estonia
15. EU
16. France
17. Germany
18. Guatemala
    ~~Hungary~~
19. Indonesia
20. Ireland
21. Israel
22. Italy
    ~~Lithuania~~
23. Luxembourg
24. Malta
25. Mexico
26. Panama
27. Poland
28. Portugal
29. Romania
30. Slovakia
31. Slovenia
32. Sweden
33. Switzerland
34. Ukraine
35. UK
36. USA
    ~~Uruguay~~

Comments:

Belgium	CRIMINAL MATTERS This situation/behaviour/offence can be addressed by a protection order in criminal matters as referred to above.
Canada (Fed.)	Which peace bond would be used would depend on the circumstances. When making a judicial interim release order under section 515 of the Criminal Code, the justice shall consider any relevant factors, including whether the accused is charged with an offence in the commission of which violence was used, threatened or attempted against their intimate partner or whether the accused has been previously convicted of a criminal offence, including any offence in the commission of which violence was used, threatened or attempted against any person. In relation to sentencing, see response under “harassment" above.
Canada (BC)	This falls within the definition of family violence in the Family Law Act
Canada (NT)	As included in the definition of family violence under amendments to the PAFVA that came into force in July 2026. Examples of stalking provided in section 1(4) include: (a) following from place to place the person or anyone known to the person, (b) communicating directly or indirectly with or contacting the person or anyone known to the person,

	(c) besetting or watching any place where the person, or anyone known to the person, resides, works, carries on business or happens to be, (d) engaging in threatening conduct directed at the person or anyone known to the person, and (e) using electronic means to observe or track the person or anyone known to the person.
Canada (NU)	Family Abuse Intervention Act, SNu 2006, c 18, section 21(2): (a) following from place to place the other person or anyone known to the other person, (b) communicating directly or indirectly with or contacting the other person or anyone known to the other person, (b.1) using an electronic means of communication, such as a cell phone, text or instant messaging, email, chatroom, blog or other Web site, to send information to or spread information about the other person, (c) besetting or watching any place where the other person, or anyone known to the other person, resides, works, carries on business or happens to be, and (d) engaging in threatening conduct directed at the other person or anyone known to the other person.
Canada (YT)	Family Violence Prevention Act Children's Law Act Family Property and Support Act
Croatia	Please see the answer above.
Estonia	Please see the text in the box 1.1 and 1. Others (please specify)"
Germany	In the law concerning the protection order (Act on Protection against Violence - Gewaltschutzgesetz"), it is described as intentionally and unlawfully harassing a person against their explicit will or pursuing them using telecommunication means. Accordingly, a violence protection order may be issued in such cases of harassment and stalking."
Indonesia	Cyber-stalking, digital blackmail, and onlune sexual harrasment used to intimidate or control the victim.
Ireland	All of the Orders listed in response to Question 1 can include conditions to prohibit stalking. To note, the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 included a new stalking offence, defined in terms of causing either a fear of violence or serious alarm and distress that has a substantial impact on a person's day-to-day activities. Further, in circumstances where a person is found guilty of harassment or stalking, section 10(4) of the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997, as amended, provides for the court to order that the person shall not, for such period as the court may specify, communicate by any means with or about the other person or that the person shall not approach within such distance as the court shall specify of the place of residence, education or employment of the other person.
Israel	Under the Prevention of Threatening Harassment Law only.
Luxembourg	See replies in section I.A.
Mexico	Las conductas reiteradas de persecución o vigilancia pueden dar lugar a medidas de protección.
Panama	Las conductas de persecución o acoso están reconocidas como formas de violencia psicológica y pueden dar lugar a medidas de protección cuando comprometan la

	seguridad personal de la víctima. (Código Penal, art. 138-A, modificado por Ley 517 de 2026, Código Procesal Penal, art. 333, y Ley 517 del 15 de abril de 2026).
Poland	as above
Slovenia	Yes. ZPND Article 19 expressly covers harassment by following, stalking is criminalised under KZ-1 Article 134.a and can support criminal-procedural protection where statutory conditions are fulfilled.
Ukraine	Stalking is expressly included among the manifestations of psychological domestic violence (paragraph 14 of part 1 of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence") and may constitute grounds for imposing a protective order.
UK	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

1. Andorra
~~Argentina~~
~~Armenia~~
2. Australia
~~Austria~~
3. Belgium
4. Brazil
5. Bulgaria
6. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   ~~AB~~
   ~~BC~~
   b) MB
   ~~NB~~
   ~~NS~~
   ~~NT~~
   ~~NU~~
   ~~ON~~
   ~~PE~~
   c) QC
   ~~SK~~
   ~~YT~~
7. Chile
8. China:
   ~~Mainland~~
   a) HKSAR
   b) MSAR
   ~~Costa Rica~~
9. Croatia
~~Czech R.~~
~~Dominican R.~~
10. Estonia
11. EU
12. France
13. Germany
14. Guatemala
15. Hungary
~~Indonesia~~
16. Ireland
~~Israel~~
17. Italy
~~Lithuania~~
18. Luxembourg
19. Malta
20. Mexico
21. Panama
~~Poland~~
22. Portugal
23. Romania
24. Slovakia
25. Slovenia
26. Sweden
27. Switzerland
28. Ukraine
29. UK
30. USA
~~Uruguay~~

Comments:

Australia	Australia considers forced marriage to be a slavery-like practice. Australia's National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-2032 makes clear that forced marriage and other slavery-like practices, such as servitude, can also constitute family violence: www.dss.gov.au/system/files/resources/national-plan-end-violence-against-women-and-children-2022-2032.pdf (page 37). Forced marriage is a criminal offence in Australia: www.ag.gov.au/crime/modern-slavery/forced-marriage
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Belgian law does not provide for a specific protection order regime aimed at preventing or addressing forced marriages. Nevertheless, where there is a risk that a child may be taken abroad for the purpose of a forced marriage, measures relating to parental responsibility may be available. In this respect, reference is made to the explanations provided in response to Question 1. More generally, Belgian law seeks to prevent forced marriages from being celebrated and, where they have been concluded abroad, from being recognised in Belgium. Under Article 146ter of the old Civil Code, a marriage may not be celebrated without the free consent of both spouses or where the consent of at least one spouse was obtained through violence or threats. Where this requirement is not met, the civil registrar must refuse to celebrate the marriage. If the civil registrar has serious doubts as to whether this

	requirement has been fulfilled, he or she may seek the opinion of the public prosecutor pursuant to Article 167 of the old Civil Code. If a forced marriage has nevertheless been celebrated, the public prosecutor may bring proceedings before the Family Court seeking the annulment of the marriage pursuant to Article 184 of the old Civil Code. A forced marriage celebrated abroad may also be refused recognition in Belgium. Recognition may be denied because the substantive validity requirements applicable under Belgian law, including the requirement of free consent laid down in Article 146ter of the old Civil Code, were not satisfied. Recognition may also be refused on public policy grounds in accordance with Articles 21, 27 and 46 of the Code of Private International Law. CRIMINAL MATTERS This situation/behaviour/offence can be addressed by a protection order in criminal matters as referred to above.
Canada (Fed.)	Section 810.02 (forced marriage peace bond) of the Criminal Code. In relation to judicial interim release orders, see response under “stalking" above. In relation to sentencing, see response under "harassment" above.
Canada (MB)	The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act provides for an application for a protection order in circumstances of the use of force, threat of force or abuse of power or position of trust to cause or compel a child to engage in sexual conduct.
Chile	Forced marriage is not prohibited per se, but free will of both parties is a requirement for a marriage to be valid; a forced marriage would be null and void, in Chile.
China (HKSAR)	The term “forced marriage” does not appear in Cap.189. However the practical result of a non-molestation order is that parents or relatives can be prohibited from using violence or threats of violence to intimidate the applicant into a forced marriage.
Croatia	Article 169 of the Criminal Code establishes the criminal offence of forced marriage. In relation to this offence, one or more of the production orders referred to in the answer to Question No. 1 may be imposed in order to ensure the protection of the victim.
Estonia	Please see the text in the box 1.1.
Germany	Forced marriage is prohibited by law. There are usually no explicit orders about it.
Ireland	Section 38 of the Domestic Violence Act 2018 provides for the offence of forced marriage.
Israel	The prevention of forced marriage is addressed through criminal law rather than through protection orders.
Italy	Forced marriage may be regarded as a form of violence and an infringement of the victim’s moral integrity (if not also the physical integrity).
Mexico	No existe un procedimiento o protección especial de matrimonio forzado" pero as órdenes de protección pueden dictarse cuando exista riesgo para la integridad o libertad de la persona derivado de un matrimonio forzado, en protección de sus derechos fundamentales."
Panama	El ordenamiento jurídico panameño protege a las víctimas frente a esta imposición mediante diversas vías legales que permiten activar medidas cautelares y de alejamiento urgentes. (Ley 38 de 2001), sin embargo, no se mantiene una regulación específica que lo contemple como contexto autónomo para una orden de protección.

Slovenia	Potentially yes, but there is no separate forced-marriage protection order. A general protection measure may be available only where the facts satisfy the statutory conditions of the relevant ZPND, ZNPPol or ZKP regime.
Ukraine	Partly. The Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence" does not contain a separate definition of forced marriage. At the same time, relevant acts may fall within the concept of domestic violence where the elements specified by law are present. Liability for certain forms of such conduct is provided for in Article 151-2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine ("Coercion to Marriage") (extracts from the Criminal Code of Ukraine are attached).
UK	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

1. Andorra
~~Argentina~~
~~Armenia~~
~~Australia~~
~~Austria~~
2. Belgium
~~Brazil~~
3. Bulgaria
4. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   ~~AB~~
   ~~BC~~
   b) MB
   ~~NB~~
   ~~NS~~
   ~~NT~~
   ~~NU~~
   ~~ON~~
   ~~PE~~
   c) QC
   ~~SK~~
   ~~YT~~
~~Chile~~
5. China:
   a) Mainland
   b) HKSAR
   c) MSAR
~~Costa Rica~~
6. Croatia
7. Czech R.
8. Dominican R.
~~Estonia~~
~~EU~~
9. France
10. Germany
11. Guatemala
12. Hungary
13. Indonesia
~~Ireland~~
14. Israel
15. Italy
~~Lithuania~~
~~Luxembourg~~
16. Malta
~~Mexico~~
~~Panama~~
~~Poland~~
17. Portugal
18. Romania
19. Slovakia
20. Slovenia
21. Sweden
22. Switzerland
~~Ukraine~~
23. UK
24. USA
~~Uruguay~~

Comments:

Australia	Australia does not have standalone legal frameworks for honour-related violence, the behaviours would be captured by other broader offences.
Belgium	CRIMINAL MATTERS This situation/behaviour/offence can be addressed by a protection order in criminal matters as referred to above.
Brazil	No dedicated statutory category. Conduct motivated by "honour" is not separately classified; it is addressed under the ordinary criminal offences engaged by the specific conduct (e.g., threat, bodily harm, homicide - which is qualified as feminicide under CP art. 121, para. 2, VI, when committed against a woman for reasons connected to her gender) and, where applicable, under MPL or HBL.
Canada (Fed.)	Which peace bond would be used would depend on the circumstances. In relation to judicial interim release orders, see response under "stalking" above. In relation to sentencing, see response under "harassment" above.
Canada (MB)	A protection order can be granted in the case of violence or the threat of violence involving a family member under The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act.
China (HKSAR)	The practical result of a non-molestation order is that it can prohibit violence, molestation and harassment and in effect provide protection from honour related violence.

Croatia	Honor-related violence is not a separete criminal offence under the Croatian Criminal Code. Such conduct is prosecuted under the relevant criminal offences depending on the facts of the case (e.g. murder, bodily injury, threats, forced marriage or domestic violence) and protection orders under the Criminal Procedure Act may be imposed.
Germany	Violence is prohibited by law, whether or not it is honour-related". There are no specific rules concerning "honour-related", the rules apply to "violence" (by whatever motive)."
Ireland	There is no specific provision in Irish legislation regarding honour-related violence. Depending on the specifics of a situation, the relevant Orders available under the Domestic Violence Act 2018, Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 and the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997, as amended, may be applicable.
Israel	There is no specific protection order for honour-related violence, but if the behavior falls under one of the prohibited behaviors listed in the law, a protection order can be issued.
Italy	If the illegal conduct assumes the form of an honour related violence (even only once, differently from the stalking, which requires multiple dangerous conducts) against the victim (f.i. the diffusion of intimate images through any social network)
Mexico	La legislación mexicana no utiliza esta categoria, pero las órdenes de protección pueden emitirse frente a cualquier forma de violencia que ponga en riesgo la integridad de una persona, independientemente del motivo alegado.
Slovenia	Potentially yes, depending on the facts. Slovenian law does not provide a separate category of protection order for honour-related violence, general protection measures may apply where violence, threats, coercion or other qualifying conduct satisfies the statutory conditions.
Ukraine	This concept is not provided for in Ukrainian legislation.
UK	Several types of order can protect against so-called “honour"-related violence.

☐ Human trafficking / modern slavery

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
   ~~Armenia~~
3. Australia
   ~~Austria~~
4. Belgium
5. Brazil
6. Bulgaria
7. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   b) AB
      ~~BC~~
   c) MB
      ~~NB~~
      ~~NS~~
      ~~NT~~
      ~~NU~~
   d) ON
      ~~PE~~
   e) QC
   f) SK
      ~~YT~~
8. Chile
9. China:
   ~~Mainland~~
   ~~HKSAR~~
   a) MSAR
   ~~Costa Rica~~
10. Croatia
11. Czech R.
12. Dominican R.
13. Estonia
    ~~EU~~
14. France
15. Germany
16. Guatemala
17. Hungary
18. Indonesia
19. Ireland
    ~~Israel~~
20. Italy
    ~~Lithuania~~
21. Luxembourg
22. Mexico
23. Malta
24. Panama
25. Poland
26. Portugal
27. Romania
28. Slovakia
29. Slovenia
30. Sweden
31. Switzerland
    ~~Ukraine~~
32. UK
33. USA
34. Uruguay

Comments:

Australia	As above, family violence can constitute forms of modern slavery, such as forced marriage and servitude, as outlined in Australia's National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-2032, https://www.dss.gov.au/system/files/resources/national-plan-end-violence-against-women-and-children-2022-2032.pdf (page 37). Human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices are criminal offences in Australia - www.ag.gov.au/crime/modern-slavery
Belgium	CRIMINAL MATTERS

	This situation/behaviour/offence can be addressed by a protection order in criminal matters as referred to above.
Brazil	Law No. 13,344/2016 defines and criminalises trafficking in persons and provides for victim-protection measures (art. 6: humanised assistance, right to information, etc.); forced labour/labour analogous to slavery is criminalised under CP art. 149. Victims may also be included in the Programme for the Protection of Victims and Witnesses under Threat (Law No. 9,807/1999), which can include relocation and other protective measures.
Canada (Fed.)	Peace bonds are not generally used to address these types of situations but could potentially be used depending on the circumstances (for example, if there is a fear that a serious personal injury offence or sexual offence against a minor may occur). In relation to judicial interim release orders, see response under “stalking" above. In imposing a sentence, which can include a broad range of conditions the court deems desirable, courts must consider aggravating factors. Example of aggravating factors to address this concern are: evidence that the offender abused the offender's intimate partner or a member of the victim or offender's family, evidence that the offence had a significant impact on the victim, evidence that the offender that the offender abused a position of trust or authority in relation to the victim. Where an offence involved the abuse of an intimate partner, courts must give additional consideration to the increased vulnerability of female persons who are victims, giving particular attention to the circumstances of Aboriginal female victims.
Canada (MB)	Pursuant to The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act.
China (HKSAR)	The intent of Cap.189 is to address domestic abuse, relationship violence and restraining orders in the home.not to deal with human trafficking and modern slavery.
Croatia	Human trafficking is criminalised under Article 106 of the Criminal Code. Protection orders under the Criminal Procedure Act, such as a prohibition on approaching or contacting with the victim, may be imposed in criminal proceedings for this offence.
Estonia	Please see the text in the box 1.1.
France	dès lors que ces agissements peuvent revêtir la qualification de violences
Germany	This is prohibited by law and can concern either criminal law or supervison of the correct application of labour law. No specific court orders.
Indonesia	In the context of abuse of live-in domestic workers.
Ireland	The Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 gives effect to Council Framework Decision of 19 July 2002 on combatting trafficking in human beings and provides for a number of offences.
Israel	The prevention of human trafficking/modern slavery is addressed through criminal law rather than through protection orders.
Luxembourg	See replies in section I.A.
Mexico	Las órdenes de protección pueden dictarse para proteger a victimas cuando exista riesgo para su integridad o seguridad.
Panama	Las medidas especiales de protección proceden expresamente en casos de trata de personas (Código Procesal Penal, art. 333), siendo posible ordenarse su protección de manera urgente (Resguardo de la identidad, uso de medios telemáticos para testimonios

	seguros y medidas frente al crimen organizado) Ley 79 de 2011 "Regula la materia de trata de personas y actividades conexas, estableciendo asistencia y medidas de protección integral para salvaguardar la vida, integridad y seguridad de las víctimas y testigos"
Poland	as above
Slovenia	Potentially yes, particularly through criminal-procedural protection where the trafficking-related conduct creates a qualifying risk to an identified person. There is no separate trafficking-specific protection order in the regimes covered by this response.
Ukraine	The Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence" does not regulate this matter. Such acts are subject to criminal law.
UK	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.
Uruguay	Ley No 19.643 LEY DE PREVENCIÓN Y COMBATE DE LA TRATA DE PERSONAS. MODIFICACIONES AL CÓDIGO PENAL (año 2018) art. 1 (Objeto): Esta ley tiene por objeto la prevención, persecución y sanción de la trata y la explotación de personas, así como la atención, protección y reparación de las víctimas.

☐ Female genital mutilation (FGM)

1. Andorra
~~Argentina~~
~~Armenia~~
2. Australia
~~Austria~~
3. Belgium
~~Brazil~~
4. Bulgaria
5. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   ~~AB~~
   ~~BC~~
   b) MB
   ~~NB~~
   ~~NS~~
   ~~NT~~
   ~~NU~~
   ~~ON~~
   ~~PE~~
   c) QC
   ~~SK~~
   ~~YT~~
~~Chile~~
6. China:
   ~~Mainland~~
   ~~HKSAR~~
   a) MSAR
~~Costa Rica~~
7. Croatia
8. Czech R.
~~Dominican R.~~
9. Estonia
10. EU
11. France
12. Germany
13. Guatemala
~~Hungary~~
14. Indonesia
15. Ireland
16. Israel
17. Italy
~~Lithuania~~
18. Luxembourg
~~Mexico~~
19. Malta
~~Panama~~
~~Poland~~
20. Portugal
21. Romania
22. Slovakia
23. Slovenia
24. Sweden
25. Switzerland
~~Ukraine~~
26. UK
27. USA
~~Uruguay~~

Comments:

Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Belgian law does not provide for a specific protection order regime aimed at preventing or addressing female genital mutilation. Nevertheless, where there is a risk that a child may be taken abroad for the purpose of female genital mutilation, measures relating to parental responsibility may be available. Reference is made in this regard to the developments on this issue in the reply to Question 1. CRIMINAL MATTERS This situation/behaviour/offence can be addressed by a protection order in criminal matters as referred to above.

Brazil	Not separately criminalised as such and not a common context in Brazil; if it occurred it would be addressed as aggravated bodily harm (CP art. 129, paras. 1 and 2) and, where the victim is a child, would trigger ECA protective measures (arts. 98 and 101).
Canada (Fed.)	Peace bonds do not explicitly address FGM but could potentially be used. For example, a general section 810 peace bond can be issued where there is a fear of personal injury. In relation to judicial interim release orders, see response under “stalking" above. In imposing a sentence, which can include a broad range of conditions the court deems desirable, courts must consider aggravating factors. Example of aggravating factors to address this concern are: evidence that the offender abused the offender's intimite partner or a member of the victim or offender's family, evidence that the offence had a significant impact on the victim, evidence that the offender that the offender abused a position of trust or authority in relation to the victim.
Canada (MB)	A protection order can be granted in a case of violence or the threat of violence involving a family member under The Domestic Violene and Stalkng Act. The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act includes the forced removal of human tissue in the definition of human trafficking, therefore a protection order under that Act might be applicable. A court could also make an order for non-removal of a child from the country under The Family Law Act or require an individual to forfeit to the court their passport or a child's passport under The Child Custody Enforcement Act.
China (HKSAR)	The practice of female genital mutilation is not specifically addressed in Cap.189. However acts constituting such mutilation will be prosecuted as assault or wounding under the Offences Against the Person Ordinance, Cap.212.
Croatia	Female genital mutilation is criminalised under Article 116 of the Criminal Code. In relation to this offence, production orders may be imposed, including a prohibition on approaching the victim, a prohibition on establishing or maintaining contact with the victim, and other appropriate protection orders, in order to ensure the protection of the victim.
Estonia	Please see the text in the box 1.1.
Germany	Prohibited by the law as a form of violation of the integrity of the body.
Indonesia	In the context of physical, sexual, or psychological suffering against women
Ireland	The Criminal Justice (Female Genital Mutilation) Act 2012 makes it an offence to do or attempt to do an act of female genital mutilation.
Israel	There is no specific rule regarding FGM, however it is seen as a violent crime and serves as grounds for a protection order.
Italy	Female genital mutilation may be regarded as a form of violence and an infringement of physical and moral integrity, which would justify a criminal or civil protection order.
Mexico	Aunque no constituye una práctica identificada de manera general en México, las autoridades pueden emitir medidas de protección cuando exista riesgo para la integridad fisica de una persona.
Panama	El ordenamiento jurídico panameño no cuenta con una ley que mencione la mutilación genital femenina" como supuesto autónomo de orden de protección, este acto se persigue, castiga y previene de forma contundente bajo las leyes de violencia de género, delitos contra la integridad personal y protección infantil."

Slovenia	Potentially yes where the conduct constitutes violence or another qualifying criminal act and the statutory conditions for a general protection measure are met. There is no separate FGM-specific protection order in the regimes covered by this response.
Ukraine	The Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence" does not regulate this matter. Such acts are subject to criminal law.
UK	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)

~~Andorra~~
~~Argentina~~
1. Armenia
~~Australia~~
2. Austria
3. Belgium
~~Brazil~~
4. Bulgaria
5. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   ~~AB~~
   ~~BC~~
   b) MB
   ~~NB~~
   c) NS
   d) NT
   e) NU
   ~~ON~~
   ~~PE~~
   f) QC
   ~~SK~~
   g) YT
~~Chile~~
6. China:
   ~~Mainland~~
   ~~HKSAR~~
   a) MSAR
7. Costa Rica
~~Croatia~~
~~Czech R.~~
~~Dominican R.~~
8. Estonia
~~EU~~
9. France
10. Germany
11. Guatemala
~~Hungary~~
12. Indonesia
13. Ireland
~~Israel~~
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
~~Luxembourg~~
14. Malta
~~Mexico~~
15. Panama
~~Poland~~
16. Portugal
17. Romania
18. Slovakia
19. Slovenia
20. Sweden
21. Switzerland
22. Ukraine
23. UK
   ~~USA~~
24. Uruguay

Comments:

Armenia	Article 3, Paragraph 2, Clause 4 of the Law, economic violence means forcing a person into material dependency, depriving them of the means necessary for subsistence (food, clothing, housing, medicine, hygiene items, statutory benefits or pension — including those provided for a child — wages and equivalent payments); damaging property owned or disposed I haof by the person; unlawfully restricting rights to dispose of, possess and use property owned individually or jointly; involving the person against their will in credit or financial transactions; compelling the person to bequeath or donate property or funds they own; and restricting the person's right to education or free choice of employment. Under point 5 of part 2 of Article 3 of the Law, neglect means a parent's or other legal representative's intentional failure to provide the minimum conditions necessary for a child's welfare (food, clothing, housing, medical assistance and care, education), or an able-bodied adult child's intentional failure to provide the minimum conditions necessary for the welfare of their disabled and needy parents (food, clothing, housing, medical assistance and care), where the parent, other legal representative, or able-bodied adult child has the relevant information and opportunities, and where the relevant services are available to them.
Austria	In civil law, there are protection orders against general violence (these include domestic violence how it is defined in this questionnaire). Additionally, there is a specific protection order against violence occurring within a household. The perpetrator in these cases can be anyone living with this person (roommate, intimate partner, etc). These protection orders are called protection orders against violence occurring in a household.
Belgium	CRIMINAL MATTERS All the measures referred to above may be imposed irrespective of the nature of the offence.

Brazil	Other contexts addressed through the same or analogous instruments include: abuse, neglect or exploitation of older persons (Statute of the Elderly Person, Law No. 10,741/2003, arts. 43-45); abuse or neglect of children and adolescents generally, beyond domestic-violence-specific contexts (ECA arts. 98 and 101, and Law No. 13,431/2017 for child victims/witnesses of violence); the protection of children and adolescents in digital environments against online exploitation, cyberbullying, and exposure to harmful content under the ECA Digital (Law No. 15.211/2025); gender-based political violence against women candidates/office-holders (Law No. 14,192/2021); non-consensual sharing of intimate images (CP art. 218-C); and general civil harassment/neighbourhood disputes, which may be addressed through ordinary urgent civil relief (CPC arts. 300-311) even outside any of the specific statutes above. Recent cross-border cooperation practice further demonstrates the use of protective measures in a broad range of situations, including parental responsibility disputes, child protection proceedings, institutional or family placement measures, international maintenance cases, violence-related custody disputes and protection of vulnerable persons.
Bulgaria	The European Protection Order Act does not define its scope by reference to an exhaustive list of offences. It applies where a protection measure has been adopted in criminal proceedings and consists of one or more of the prohibitions or restrictions listed in Article 3(2). The European Protection Order Act is not limited to domestic or family violence.Other criminal conduct directed against the protected person's life, physical or psychological integrity, personal liberty or dignity, including physical assault, attempted homicide, threats, coercion, kidnapping, abduction and unlawful deprivation of liberty.
Canada (Fed.)	Peace bonds also exist to address fears of organized crime, terrorism and various situations such as conflicts between neighbours.
Canada (MB)	An order to prevent child sexual exploitation is available under The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act. Pursuant to section 20(1) of The Child and Family Services Act, a child protection agency can apply to court for an order preventing contact between a person and a child if there are reasonable grounds to believe that such contact causes or is likely to cause the child to need protection.
Canada (NS)	Under the Children and Family Services Act: behaviours causing child to be in need of protective services
Canada (NT)	Under the Children's Law Act, s.31: - Where a child is unlawfully held or to prevent unlawful removal of a child: if the court is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a person is unlawfully withholding a child from the applicant, the court may by order authorize the applicant or someone on his or her behalf to apprehend the child to give effect to the rights of the applicant under a custody order. - On application, a court may, by order, direct police anywhere in NWT where the child may be to locate, apprehend and deliver a child to the person named in the order, where the court is satisfied that a person is unlawfully withholding a child, a person proposes to remove a child from the NWT against a court order or separation agreement, or may not return the child from access.
Canada (NU)	Elder Abuse, when the abusive person is a family member
Canada (QC)	Any situation in which a natural person fears that their life, health or safety is threatened, in particular due to a context of violence based on a concept of honour, family, spousal or

	sexual violence, intimidation or harassment. In cases involving the non-consensual sharing of an intimate image or a threat to share such an image.
Canada (YT)	Adult abuse or neglect may be addressed under the Adult Protection and Decision Making Act, where a designated agency has reasonable grounds to believe that the person has abused or neglected the adult and that the adult is unable to seek support and assistance for a reason specified in the Act.
China (MSAR)	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.
Costa Rica	Violencia patrimonial, violencia vicaria y violencia por negligencia.
Croatia	No.
Estonia	Regarding Civil protection orders: The general prerequisites of granting a civil protection order are: (i) an act has been committed against the victim which meets the criteria of an unlawful act forming the basis of general tortious liability and (ii) the act is of a continuing nature or poses a risk that an unlawful act may be committed either for the first time or repeatedly. Consequently, § 1055 section 1 of the Law of Obligations Act does not specify any particular situations or risks, but it can be inferred that the act in question must satisfy the criteria for an unlawful act as set out in § 1045 section 1 of the Law of Obligations Act. Relevant protected legal interests set out in § 1045 section 1 are, for example, life, bodily integrity, liberty and personality rights. Regarding criminal protection order see the text in the box 1.1.
France	La délivrance de l'ordonnance de protection n'est pas conditionnée à l'existence d'une plainte pénale préalable (article 515-10 du code civil). L'article 515-11 précité précise que le juge aux affaires familiales rend une ordonnance de protection lorsqu'il estime, au vu des éléments produits devant lui et contradictoirement débattus, qu'il exsite des raisons sérieuses de considérer comme vraisemblables, y compris lorsqu'il n'y pas pas de cohabitation ou qu'il n'y en a jamais eu, la commission des faits de violence allégués et le danger auquel la victime ou un ou plusieurs enfants sont exposés. Les violences peuvent être physiques, psychologiques, économiques ou sexuelles. L'article 515-13-1 du même code permet en outre au ministère public de demander, avec l'accord de la personne en danger, au juge aux affaires familiales saisi d'une demande d'ordonnance de protection, de rendre une ordonnance provisoire de protection immédiate. Celle-ci est délivrée sans audience, dans un délai de vingt-quatre heures à compter de sa saisine, s'il estime, au vu des seuls éléments joints à la requête, qu'il existe des raisons sérieuses de considérer comme vraisemblables la commission des faits de violences allégués et le danger grave et immédiat auquel la victime ou un ou plusieurs enfants sont exposés. Dans ce cas, il peut prononcer les mesures mensionnées à l'article 515-11 1° à 2°bis, 6° et 6°bis susvisé et la suspension du droit de visite et d'hébergement mensionné au 5° du même article. Ces mesures prennent fin à compter de la décision statuant sur la demande d'ordonnance de protection ou qui accueille une exception de procédure.

	La personne menacée de mariage forcée peut enfin faire l'objet d'une ordonnance de protection spécifique (article 515-13 du code civil susvisé) ou d'une ordonnance provisoire de protection immédiate dans cette attente. Dans un cas comme dans l'autre, le juge peux ordonner, à sa demande, l'interdiciton de sortie du territoire, laquelle est inscrite au fichier des personnes recherchées, et prendre certaines des mesures mentionnées à l'article 515-11 susvisé.
Germany	Maybe not relevant in a cross-border context, but: There are also cases of haressment, stalking, violence or abuse involving neighbours.
Guatemala	En los contextos antes descrito, Guatemala cuenta con normativa aplicable específica relacionada a tipos penales específicamente los relaciondos a femicido, maltrato contra personas menores de edad, violencia asexual y trata de personas. De igual forma los abordajes que se efectúan no sólo son tendientes a someter a los agresores a procesos penales sino a procurar una reparación digna a las víctimas.
Indonesia	Economic Abandonment & Control: intentionally cutting off necessary household funds, restricting the victim's right ot work, or leveraging finances to force compliance or cause severe hardship. Electronic-based Sexual Violence: non-consensual recording or distribution of intimate images or videos. Protection orders are also designed as a preventive safety measures. For example, to prevent the perpretrator from taking revenge on the victim for filing a police report. In addition, to restrict the perpretrator from approaching or intimidating key family members, legal advocates, or social workers assisting the victim.
Ireland	In addition to the various restrictions prohibited by the Orders provided for by the Domestic Violence Act 2018 mentioned above, that Act also provides for the offence of Coercive Control (s.39) which is defined as when a person knowingly and persistently engages in behaviour that— (a) is controlling or coercive, (b) has a serious effect on a relevant person, and (c) a reasonable person would consider likely to have a serious effect on a relevant person.
Malta	Protection Orders in Malta are decided upon a case-by-case basis, and can be decided upon depending on a subjective basis.
Panama	Maltrato de personas menores de edad, lesiones personales y, en general, delitos en los que pueda verse afectada la seguridad personal de la víctima. (Código Procesal Penal, art. 333).
Portugal	The contexts selected may constitute crimes under portuguesese law (domestic violence, stalking, forced marriged, human trafficking or FGM) but may also refer to situations that may amount to a specific or several crimes, like honour-related violence or sexual violence. Other contexts may be envisaged under portuguese criminal law, like violence based on discriminating factors, as well as under civil law by means of general protection of personality rights.
Romania	social violence (isolating the victim from family, friends, or the community), economic violence (denying access to work or to the family's financial resources), Law no. 26/2014 describes the term acts of violence", which is a prerequisite for issuing a protection order, in very broad terms. It provides that any act of phisical or psychological violence that may pose a threat to the victim's life, phisical or psychological health or its freedom can give rise to protection orders."

Slovakia	Protection of the persons´s intnegrity is governed by provision of the Civil Code, according to which a natural person has the right to protection of his or her person, in particular life and health, civic honor, and human dignity, as well as privacy, his or her name, and expressions of a personal nature. Thus the protection is broad enough to cover situations not mentioned in the questionnaire, if the person´s integrity might be endangered. However the claim must be justified and it is up to court´s examination to decide if there are grounds or circumstances for the issuance protection order.
Slovenia	Other relevant situations include threats, coercive or controlling conduct, unlawful entry into or disturbance of the victim's home/workplace, online harassment/publication of personal information, and other violent offences giving rise to a risk of repetition.
Sweden	Sweden: A non-contact order can be issued if there, due to certain circumstances, is a risk that the person against whom the non-contact order is issued (1) will commit crimes against, follow, improperly surveil, or in another way seriously harass the person whom the non-contact order is supposed to protect, or (2) will expose the protected person to influence in order to deter him or her from submitting information to a court or a law enforcement authority. An interim injunction prohibiting spouses from visiting each other during the divorce proceedings or when cohabiting couples separate is primarily responding to the need of the requesting spouse to be left at peace during the procedure. Hence, it does not necessarily respond to any threatening behaviour of the other spouse. A removal ban to prohibit a custodian to remove a child from a foster home serves to protect a child in care from risk of harm by being separeted too suddenly from the foster home. The main purpose is to allow for a slower and more gentle reunion with the custodians.
Switzerland	Le champ d'application de l'art. 28b du Code civil régit la protection de la personnalité en cas de violence, de menaces ou de harcèlement. L'art. 28 et 28a règles toute atteinte illicite à la personnalité d'une personne.
Ukraine	The National Police also draws attention to the protection of children who are witnesses to domestic violence and to the assessment of risks. A Supreme Court judge separately refers to violence committed by war veterans due to post-traumatic stress disorder. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of part 1 of Article 350-2 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, an application for the issuance of a restraining order may also be submitted by a victim of gender-based violence or by his or her representative, in cases provided for by the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men". Article 1 of the above-mentioned Law defines gender-based violence as acts directed against a person because of his or her sex or stereotypical perceptions of the social roles (status, duties, behaviour, etc.) of women or men in society, or acts that mainly affect persons of a particular sex or affect them disproportionately, and that cause physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering, including threats of such acts, in public or private life.
UK	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.
Uruguay	Ley No 19.580, arts. 4 y 6: • Violencia económica. • Violencia patrimonial. • Violencia institucional. • Violencia política. • Violencia obstétrica. • Violencia mediática.

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?

☐ Legislation

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Australia
5. Austria
6. Belgium
7. Brazil
8. Bulgaria
9. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   b) AB
   c) BC
   d) MB
   e) NB
   f) NS
   g) NT
   h) NU
   i) ON
   j) PE
   k) QC
   l) SK
   m) YT
10. Chile
11. China:
    a) Mainland
    b) HKSAR
    c) MSAR
12. Costa Rica
13. Croatia
14. Czech R.
15. Dominican R.
16. Estonia
17. EU
18. France
19. Germany
20. Guatemala
21. Hungary
22. Indonesia
23. Ireland
24. Israel
25. Italy
26. Lithuania
27. Luxembourg
28. Malta
29. Mexico
30. Panama
31. Poland
32. Portugal
33. Romania
34. Slovakia
35. Slovenia
36. Sweden
37. Switzerland
38. Ukraine
39. UK
40. USA
41. Uruguay

Comments:

Andorra	El Código Penal, el Código de Procedimiento Penal y la Ley 14/2026.
Argentina	1. Constitution of the Argentine Republic 2. National Civil and Commercial Procedural Code 3. Civil and Commercial Procedural Code of the different provinces (federal system) 4. Civil and Commercial Code of the Nation, arts. 722, 2611, 2612 and 2642 https://www.jursoc.unlp.edu.ar/documentos/academica/nuevo_codigo_civil_y_com.pdf 5. National Comprehensive Law of protection of women , art. 26: https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/ley_26485_violencia_familiar.pdf 6. National Law on the Comprehensive Protection of the Rights of Children and Adolescents, arts. 33, 37 and 39: https://www.argentina.gob.ar/normativa/nacional/ley-26061-110778 7. Other resources: https://www.cancilleria.gob.ar/es/asistencia-juridica-internacional/menores https://www.cancilleria.gob.ar/es/asistencia-juridica-internacional/civil-y-comercial
Armenia	Articles 5, 7 and 8 of the Law “On Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence and Protection of Persons Subjected to Domestic and Family Violence” Article 7, Paragraph 6 of the Law “On the Rights of the Child and the Child Protection System” Pursuant to Article 73(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia: A special protection measure shall be applied in respect of a person involved in criminal proceedings, as well as a member of that person’s family or another close person (hereinafter in this Chapter referred to as the “protected person”), where, in connection

	with the conduct of the proceedings, there are reasonable grounds to believe that their life, health or legitimate interests may be exposed to a real threat. Thus, the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia does not specify particular categories of offences in proceedings concerning which special protection measures may be applied. Such measures may be applied in any criminal proceedings. Pursuant to Article 73 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia, entitled "Grounds and Procedure for Applying a Special Protection Measure": 1. A special protection measure shall be applied in respect of a person involved in criminal proceedings, as well as a member of that person's family or another close person (hereinafter in this Chapter referred to as the "protected person"), where, in connection with the conduct of the proceedings, there are reasonable grounds to believe that their life, health or legitimate interests may be exposed to a real threat. 2. Where it is necessary to apply a special protection measure, the authority conducting the proceedings shall, on the basis of a written application by the person concerned or on its own initiative, adopt a decision on the application of a special protection measure and shall immediately entrust its execution to the competent state authority. 3. In respect of military personnel, as well as persons deprived of their liberty, the head of the administration of the relevant institution may, on their own initiative or on the basis of an application by the person concerned, submit a written request to the authority conducting the proceedings for the application of a special protection measure. 3.1. In respect of a whistleblower and persons affiliated with the whistleblower, the Human Rights Defender may, on their own initiative or on the basis of an application by the person concerned, submit a written request to the authority conducting the proceedings for the application of a special protection measure. 4. An application for the application of a special protection measure shall be considered by the authority conducting the proceedings immediately, but no later than within 24 hours of its receipt. The applicant shall be immediately notified of the decision adopted and shall be provided with a copy of the relevant decision. 5. Where the application of a special protection measure is refused, the person who submitted the application shall have the right to appeal the relevant decision in accordance with the procedure prescribed by this Code. 6. The adoption of the decision referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article shall not preclude the same person from submitting a new application for the application of such a measure where new circumstances have arisen confirming the necessity of applying a special protection measure.
Australia	• NSW - 'DPV Act (NSW)': Crimes (Domestic and Personal Violence) Act 2007 (NSW) - https://legislation.nsw.gov.au/view/whole/html/inforce/current/act-2007-080#statusinformation • Vic - 'FVP Act (Vic)': Family Violence Protection Act 2008 (Vic) - https://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/in-force/acts/family-violence-protection-act-2008/061 • Qld - 'DFVP Act (Qld)': Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012 (Qld) - https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2012-005 • WA - 'RO Act (WA)': Restraining Orders Act 1997 (WA) - https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_822_homepage.html

	• SA - 'IO Act (SA)': Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) Act 2009 (SA) - https://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/lz?path=/c/a/intervention%20orders%20(prevention%20of%20abuse)%20act%202009 • Tas - 'FV Act (Tas)': Family Violence Act 2004 (Tas) - https://www.legislation.tas.gov.au/view/whole/html/inforce/current/act-2004-067 • ACT - 'FV Act (Tas)': Family Violence Act 2016 (ACT) - https://www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/2016-42/ • NT - 'DFV Act (NT)': Domestic and Family Violence Act 2007 (NT) - https://legislation.nt.gov.au/Legislation/DOMESTIC-AND-FAMILY-VIOLENCE-ACT-2007
Austria	Civil: §§ 382b ff Enforcement Act ("Exektuionsordnung") https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10001700 Police: § 38a Security Police Act ("Sicherheitspolizeigesetz") https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10005792 Criminal: §§ 46 par 1, 51 para 2 Criminal Code ("Strafgesetzbuch"), § 173 para 5 Z 3 Code of Criminal Procedure ("Strafprozessordnung:), European Protection order (see answer EU) https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10002296 https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=10002326 https://www.ris.bka.gv.at/GeltendeFassung.wxe?Abfrage=Bundesnormen&Gesetzesnummer=20003339
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Act of 15 May 2012 on temporary prohibition of residence in case of domestic violence: Art. 1253ter/5 of the judicial code Art. 2.3.14 § 2(2) paragraph Civil Code Act of 26 June 1990 on the protection of the persons with a psychiatric disorder CRIMINAL MATTERS Act on Pre-trial Detention of 20 July 1990 Articles 43, 44, 47, 50, 65 and 686 of the Criminal Code Act of 30 March 2026 establishing a temporary legal framework for the enforcement of the electronic monitoring sentence, the probation sentence, the work sentence, suspension and probationary suspension, reprieve and probationary reprieve, the additional sentence referred to in Article 50 of the Criminal Code [...] Act of 17 May 2006 concerning the External Legal Status of Persons Sentenced to a Custodial Sentence and the Rights Recognised for Victims in the Context of Sentence Implementation Modalities Act of 29 February 2024 introducing a Security Measure for the Protection of Society Act of 5 May 2014 on Internment Act of 29 February 2024 introducing Book I of the Criminal Code (Articles 36 and 37) concerning Placement at the Disposal of the Sentence Application Court
Brazil	The principal federal legislation includes

	the Federal Constitution (art. 5, art. 226, para. 8, and art. 227); Law No. 11,340/2006 (Maria da Penha Law) and its numerous amending laws (most recently Laws No. 14,550/2023, 14,674/2023, 14,994/2024, 15,383/2026, 15,411/2026 and 15,412/2026); Law No. 14,344/2022 (Henry Borel Law), especially arts. 15 to 25; the Code of Criminal Procedure, arts. 313, 319 and 320 (pre-trial measures other than detention); the Code of Civil Procedure, arts. 297 and 300-311 (general urgent civil relief); the Statute of the Child and Adolescent (ECA, Law No. 8,069/1990), arts. 43-45, 98, 101 and 129; the ECA Digital (Law No. 15,211/2025) regarding child and adolescent protection in digital environments; Law No. 13,431/2017 (protection system for child victims/witnesses of violence); the Statute of the Elderly Person (Law No. 10,741/2003), arts. 43-45; Law No. 9,807/1999 (victim and witness protection); Law No. 13,344/2016 (human trafficking); and the Criminal Code provisions referenced throughout this questionnaire (e.g., arts. 146, 147, 147-A, 216-A, 218-C, 244).
Bulgaria	I. Protection Against Domestic Violence Act Article 7. The regional court, in the area of which the victim actually resides as at the submission of the request shall be competent to impose the protection measure. The nature of cases are civil cases. Article 5. (1) The measures for protection against domestic violence shall be: 1. obligating the perpetrator to refrain from committing domestic violence; 2. removing the perpetrator from the jointly occupied dwelling for a term, specified by court; 3. prohibiting the perpetrator to come close to the victim, the dwelling, place of work and the locations of social contacts and recreation of the victim under conditions and for a term, specified by the court; 4. prohibition of the perpetrator to make contact with the victim in any form, including by telephone, by electronic or ordinary mail and fax, as well as by any other means and systems of communication under conditions and for a period determined by the court; 5. provisional designation of the place of residence of the child with the victim parent or the parent, who did not perpetrate violence, under conditions and for a term, specified by the court if this would not be against the child's interests; 6. obligating the perpetrator of violence to attend specialized programs for overcoming aggression and dealing with anger; 7. referring the victims towards specialized services for protection, assistance and support or recovery programs; 8. referring the child victims towards specialized services for protection, assistance and support for child victims or witnesses of violence. II. European Protection Order Act (implementing Directive 2011/99/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the European protection order) Article 3 stated that protection measure shall be taken in criminal proceedings in a Member State in order to provide protection to a person against a criminal act by another

	person which may endanger his life, physical or psychological integrity, dignity, personal liberty or sexual integrity. European protection orders shall be issued on the basis of a previously adopted protection measure. The protection measure includes one or more of the following prohibitions or restrictions imposed on a person causing danger: 1. a prohibition from entering certain localities, places, or defined areas where the protected person resides or visits; 2. a prohibition or restriction of contact, in any form, with the protected person, including by phone, electronic or ordinary mail, fax or any other means; 3. a prohibition or restriction on approaching the protected person closer than a prescribed distance. III. Criminal Procedure Code Article 67 (1) At the proposal of the prosecutor with consent of the victim or at the request of the victim, the competent first-instance court may prohibit the accused party from: 1. directly approaching the victim; 2. contacting the victim, in any form, including by phone, electronic or ordinary mail, and fax; 3. entering certain localities, areas, or places where the protected person resides or visits.
Canada (Fed.)	Criminal Code (R.S.C., 1985, c. C-46) See https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-46/
Canada (AB)	- Protection Against Family Violence Act (PAFVA) came into law in 1999. This is an Alberta law that protects family members from family violence. The PAFVA can be found online at: https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/p27 - Protecting Survivors of Human Trafficking Act (PSHTA) came into force in 2020. It protects and empowers survivors of human trafficking, and outlines remedies that survivors and police may use to protect survivors from traffickers: The PSHTA can be found online at https://open.alberta.ca/publications/p26p87
Canada (BC)	Section 183 of British Columbia's Family Law Act, SBC 2011, c 25 - https://canlii.ca/t/8q3k#sec183
Canada (MB)	All pieces of legislation cited are available at: https://web2.gov.mb.ca/laws/index.php The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act, C.C.S.M. c. D93 The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act, C.C.S.M. c. C94 The Family Law Act C.C.S.M. c. F20 The Child Custody Enforcement Act C.C.S.M. c. C360 The Child and Family Services Act (specifically section 20(1)) C.C.S.M. c. C80
Canada (NB)	Emergency intervention order - Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act, s. 4 Restraining order - Family Law Act, s. 81(1) Protective intervention order - Family Services Act, s. 39(1)
Canada (NS)	Domestic Violence Intervention Act, SNS 2001, c 29, as am: http://www.canlii.org/en/ns/laws/stat/sns-2001-c-29/latest/sns-2001-c-29.html Children and Family Services Act, SNS 1990, c 5, as am: http://www.canlii.org/en/ns/laws/stat/sns-1990-c-5/latest/sns-1990-c-5.html
Canada (NT)	Protection Against Family Violence Act, SNWT 2003, c.4 Children's Law Act, SNWT 1997, c.14

Canada (NU)	Family Abuse Intervention Act, SNu 2006, c18 https://www.nunavutlegislation.ca/en/consolidated-law/family-abuse-intervention-act-consolidation
Canada (ON)	• Child, Youth and Family Services Act, 2017, SO 2017, c 14, Sch 1, (s. 137) • Children's Law Reform Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.12 (s. 35) • Family Law Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. F.3 (s. 13.1, 40, 45, s. 46) • Prevention of and Remedies for Human Trafficking Act, 2017, S.O. 2017, c. 12, Sched. 2 (s. 4) Ontario laws are available online at https://www.ontario.ca/laws
Canada (PE)	Victims of Family Violence Act R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. V-3.2, https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/sites/default/files/legislation/v-03-2-victims_of_family_violence_act.pdf Family Law Act R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. F-2.1, https://www.princeedwardisland.ca/sites/default/files/legislation/f-02-1-family_law_act.pdf
Canada (QC)	Article 515.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure (CQLR, c. C-25.01) Section 6 of the Act to counter non-consensual sharing of intimate images (CQLR, c. P-9.0002)
Canada (SK)	See The Victims of Interpersonal Violence Act, SS 1994, c V-6.02: https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/api/v1/products/929/formats/1495/download
Canada (YT)	Family Violence Prevention Act, RSY 2002, c 84 Adult Protection and Decision Making Act, SY 2003, c 21, Sch A Children's Law Act, RSY 2002, c 31 Family Property and Support Act, RSY 2002, c 83
Chile	Civil Code, Civil Marriage Law, Labor Code, Criminal Code, Law on Domestic Abuse
China (Mainland)	Anti-Domestic Violence Law of the People's Republic of China
China (HKSAR)	The legal basis enabling authorities in HKSAR to issue protection orders is Cap.189. In addition, the Court of First Instance has inherent jurisdiction to make orders to protect vulnerable persons (mentally incapacitated persons and minors) which is recognised in cases such as *Re TBS* [2019] HKCFI 2919. This equitable power operates alongside statutory provisions like sections 21L and 21M of the High Court Ordinance, Cap. 4 which permit the court to grant injunctions whenever it is just and convenient.
China (MSAR)	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.
Croatia	The legal basis is provided by the Act on Protection from Domestic Violence and Criminal Procedure Act, in particular Article 98 and 98a of the Criminal Procedure Act, which regulates protection orders which are listed in Question No. 1. Article 62 of the Croatian Criminal Code regulates special obligations that a court may impose alongside a suspended sentence or a partially suspended sentence in order to influence the offender's behaviour and prevent the commission of further criminal offences.
Czech Republic	EU – See EU coordinated response CZ - In the Czech Republic protection orders is provided primarily through: 1.Protection orders of protection against domestic violence under the Special Court Proceedings Act Specific provisions to combat domestic violence are contained in Sections 751–753 and 3021 of Act No 89/2012, the Civil Code. The procedural rules governing proceedings on the protection against domestic violence are laid down in Sections 400–414 of Act No 292/2013, on special court proceedings. The respondent may in particular be ordered to: (a) leave the common household and its immediate surroundings and refrain from staying in or accessing the common household, (b) refrain from approaching the common household or the applicant and from staying in the vicinity, (c) refrain from meeting the applicant, or (d) refrain from any sort of stalking and harassing the applicant. 2. Interim measures under the Code of Civil Procedure Sections 74–77a of Act No 99/1963, Code of Civil Procedure. If the court grants an application for an interim measure, it must always order the applicant to file an application to initiate proceedings on the merits of the case within a set period of time, as the interim measure is only a temporary arrangement until the case is settled by a final decision on its merits. Examples of obligations that the court may impose by way of an interim measure are set out in Section 76(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure. A court may order a party to do something, refrain from doing something or tolerate something.

	3.Interim measures under the Criminal Procedure The legal provisions governing interim measures are contained in Section 88b–88o of Act No 141/1961, on criminal procedure (the Code of Criminal Procedure) and European Protection Order under Act No. 104/2013 Articles 340-353 Act on International Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters. Given their nature and content, interim measures pursuant to Section 88d of the Code of Criminal Procedure (prohibition of contact with certain persons) and under Section 88e of the Code of Criminal Procedure (prohibition of accessing a home). 4. Police measure - Act No 273/2088 Coll, on the Police of Czech Republic, Articles 44-47 The police may ex officio banish a person from a house or flat if there is a reasonable belief that this person would commit a dangerous attack against life, health, liberty or dignity of another person dwelling in the common residence with the perpetrator. The banishment lasts for period 14 days from the dare when it was executed. Regarding the time and geographical limitation, it would not be usually practical to invoke this measure in another state."
Dominican Rep.	Ley 24-97 y Codigo Penal Dominicano (Ley 74-25)
Estonia	Regarding civil protection orders: Law of Obligations Act § 1055. Prohibition on performance of damaging acts. (1).If unlawful damage is caused continually or a threat is made that unlawful damage will be caused, the victim or the person who is threatened has the right to demand that behaviour which causes damage be terminated or the making of threats with such behaviour be refrained from. In the case of bodily injury, damage to health, violation of inviolability of personal life or any other personality rights, it may be demanded, inter alia, that the tortfeasor be prohibited to approach other persons (restraining order), the use of housing or communication be regulated or other similar measures be applied. Code of Civil Procedure, Chapter 55: § 544. Granting a restraining order or imposing any other measures to protect personal rights (1) In order to protect a person's private life or other personal rights, the court may, under § 1055 of the Law of Obligations Act, grant a restraining order or impose any other measures. Regarding criminal protection orders: Code of Criminal Procedure § 141-1, § 310-1 and others. Code of Criminal Procedure § 141-1. Temporary restraining order. (1) The suspect or accused in proceedings concerning a criminal offence against the person or a criminal offence against a minor may, in order to protect the privacy or other personal rights of a victim and on an application or motion of the Prosecutor's Office by order of the pre-trial investigation judge or of the court, be prohibited from attending any places determined by the court, from approaching any persons determined by the court or from communicating with such persons. Code of Criminal Procedure § 310-1. Decision concerning a restraining order. (1) On an application of the victim and for the protection of their private life or other personal rights, the court may, under § 1055 of the Law of Obligation Act, impose a restraining order for a period of up to three years on an offender convicted of a criminal offence against the person or against a minor. Law Enforcement Act § 44.
EU	Article 19 of Directive (EU) 2024/1385 provides, in particular, that Member States must ensure that:

	• Emergency barring orders can be issued by competent authorities granted power to issues them, without undue delay in situations of immediate danger, requiring the alleged offender to leave the victim's residence and prohibiting them from returning, approaching the residence or workplace, or contacting the victim or dependants. These orders must take immediate effect and must not depend on the victim reporting the offence or on the completion of an individual risk assessment (art. 19(1)) • Restraining orders or protection orders may be issued by competent authorities granted power to issue them to protect victims for as long as necessary (art. 19(2)). • National law may require that, where the victim is an adult, such orders are issued upon the victim's request (art. 19(3)). • Victims are informed of the possibility to obtain these orders and, where relevant, of the possibility to seek their cross-border recognition under Directive 2011/99/EU (European Protection Order) or Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 (civil protection measures) (art. 19(4)). • Breaches of any of these three types of orders are subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive penalties, and may trigger a review of the victim's individual risk assessment referred to in Art. 16 (art. 19(5)). • Victims have the opportunity to be notified without undue delay of breaches that may affect their safety (art. 19(6)). • Member States remain free to classify these orders under criminal, civil or administrative law, as the Directive does not require changes to national legal systems (art. 19(7)). The substantive equivalent of Article 19 of the Directive is found in Articles 52 (Emergency barring orders) and 53 (Restraining or protection orders) of the Istanbul Convention. The Directive largely transposes these obligations into EU law but strengthens them by introducing procedural safeguards, victim information obligations, notification requirements, links to risk assessment, and—most notably—the cross-border recognition and enforcement mechanisms available within the EU under Directive 2011/99/EU and Regulation (EU) No 606/2013. Directive (EU) 2024/1385 in its article 16 on Early individual assessment" requires Member States to ensure that at the earliest possible stage, such as when the victim first comes into contact with the competent authorities, or as soon as possible thereafter, the victim's specific protection needs are identified through an individual assessment. Where appropriate, the assessment should be carried out in cooperation with all relevant competent authorities. The objective is to identify, without delay, whether the victim requires specific protective measures. (art. 16(2) and recital 38 which clarifies that this assessment may even take place before a formal criminal complaint has been lodged or on the initiative of the authorities where a third party reports the violence). Article 16(5) requires Member States to ensure that the findings of the individual assessment are translated into appropriate and proportionate protection measures. Competent authorities must take measures corresponding to the risks identified in the assessment. These may include: • special protection measures during criminal proceedings under Articles 23 and 24 of the Victims' Rights Directive (Directive 2012/29/EU) (art. 16(5)(a)), • the granting of emergency barring orders, restraining orders or protection orders under Article 19 of the Directive, where necessary to safeguard the victim (art. 16(5)(b)), and • other measures aimed at managing the behaviour of the offender or suspect, including intervention programmes referred to in Article 37 (art. 16(5)(c)).

	More information is also provided in question 20 in Section F (Part III). "
France	Articles 515-9 à 515-13-1 du code civil : https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/section_lc/LEGITEXT000006070721/LEGISCTA000022455910/#LEGISCTA000022469694
Germany	On the federal level: Act on Protection against Violence (Gewaltschutzgesetz") and Civil Code (BGB), rules of civil procedure in family matters (FamFG) and rules on general civil procedure (ZPO). In matters of police: Laws of the German Länder (States), as police is a matter of the Länder's legislation, and not of the federal legislation. Consequently, there are 16 different laws with diverging rules."
Guatemala	Constitución Política de la República de Guatemala Ley de Protección Integral de la Niñez y AdolescenciaEl fundamento jurídico principal es el Decreto Número 97-96 del Congreso de la República, Ley para Prevenir, Sancionar y Erradicar la Violencia Intrafamiliar. Su artículo 2 regula la aplicación de medidas de protección destinadas a garantizar la vida, integridad, seguridad y dignidad de las víctimas, el artículo 7 enumera las medidas de seguridad que pueden dictarse, y los artículos 8 a 11 regulan su duración, reiteración, ejecución y normativa supletoria. http://ww2.oj.gob.gt/es/QueEsOJ/EstructuraOJ/UnidadesAdministrativas/CentroAnalisisDocumentacionJudicial/cds/CDs%20compilaciones/Normativa%20Femicidio/1_documentos/1-4.html Código Penal, Decreto Número 17-73 del Congreso de la República: su artículo 88 forma parte directa del fundamento jurídico de las órdenes de protección, debido a que el artículo 7 del Decreto Número 97-96 establece expresamente que, además de las medidas reguladas en dicho artículo, los tribunales de justicia podrán acordar, en situaciones de violencia intrafamiliar, las medidas de seguridad contenidas en el artículo 88 del Código Penal. http://ww2.oj.gob.gt/es/QueEsOJ/EstructuraOJ/UnidadesAdministrativas/CentroAnalisisDocumentacionJudicial/cds/CDs%20compilaciones/Compilacion%20Leyes%20Penales/expedientes/01_CodigoPenal.pdf Asimismo, el artículo 9 del Decreto Número 22-2008, Ley contra el Femicidio y otras Formas de Violencia contra la Mujer, dispone que, con la sola denuncia de violencia en el ámbito privado, el órgano jurisdiccional debe dictar las medidas previstas en el artículo 7 del Decreto Número 97-96, aun cuando el agresor no sea pariente de la víctima. http://ww2.oj.gob.gt/es/QueEsOJ/EstructuraOJ/UnidadesAdministrativas/CentroAnalisisDocumentacionJudicial/cds/CDs%20compilaciones/Compilacion%20Leyes%20Penales/expedientes/13_LeyContraFemicidio.pdf El Decreto Número 49-2016, Ley de Implementación del Control Telemático en el Proceso Penal, particularmente su artículo 22, permite que el órgano jurisdiccional disponga el uso de dispositivos de control telemático como complemento de las medidas de seguridad destinadas a proteger la integridad física de la víctima. https://ww2.oj.gob.gt/es/QueEsOJ/EstructuraOJ/UnidadesAdministrativas/CentroAnalisisDocumentacionJudicial/cds/CDs%20de%20leyes/2016/pdfs/decretos/D49-2016.pdf De manera complementaria resultan aplicables la Ley de Tribunales de Familia, Decreto Ley Número 206, reformada por el Decreto Número 47-2022, el Código Procesal Civil y

	Mercantil, el Código Procesal Penal, la Ley del Organismo Judicial y las demás normas indicadas en el artículo 11 del Decreto Número 97-96.
Hungary	Act XC of 2017 on Criminal Procedure and Act XXXI of 1997 on Child Protection
Indonesia	Law number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence Law number 12 of 2022 on Sexual Violence Crimes
Ireland	Domestic Violence Act 2018 - https://revisedacts.lawreform.ie/eli/2018/act/6/front/revised/en/html Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997, as amended https://revisedacts.lawreform.ie/eli/1997/act/26/front/revised/en/html Criminal Justice (Femal Genital Mutilation) Act 2012 https://revisedacts.lawreform.ie/eli/2012/act/11/section/2/revised/en/html Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) Act 2008 https://revisedacts.lawreform.ie/eli/2008/act/8/front/revised/en/html Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 2017 https://revisedacts.lawreform.ie/eli/2017/act/2/revised/en/html#SEC46
Israel	The Prevention of Domestic Violence Law of 1991, the Prevention of Threatening Harassment Law of 2001, and the Criminal Procedure Law (Enforcement Powers - Arrests), 1996.
Italy	Since all forms of protection orders entail a restriction of liberty (freedom of movement, the ability to do something, etc.), a provision of primary legislation providing for them is necessary. In particular, in Italy protection orders are provided for under civil, administrative and criminal law. Under civil law, a specific instrument is provided for victims of domestic violence, governed by Law No. 154/2001, which introduced Article 342-ter of the Civil Code for cases of violence in intimate relationships, now replaced by Articles 473-bis.69 et seq. of the Code of Civil Procedure (for acts occurring after the entry into force of Legislative Decree No. 149 of 2022, the so-called Cartabia reform). With regard to protection orders issued by the civil court, as provided for in Article 473-bis.69 et seq. of the Code of Civil Procedure, the prerequisite is that any conduct by a spouse or other cohabiting partner causes serious harm to the physical or moral integrity or to the freedom of the other spouse or cohabiting partner, even where such conduct does not constitute a criminal offence. This enables the civil court to put a stop to harmful conduct within a broader scope of intervention than the criminal court. Since 2024, the final paragraph of Article 473-bis.71 of the Code of Civil Procedure expressly provides that, where the harmful conduct is committed by a party to pending family-law proceedings (separation, divorce or any proceeding involving the family, f.i. custody of the child), the application for a protection order must be submitted to the judge before whom those proceedings are pending. The judge dealing with the ongoing proceeding may therefore issue measures with the content provided for in Article 473-bis.70, including removal from the family home, prohibition from approaching the protected person and other similar protective measures. This is a very significant provision, since it avoids the need to bring new separate proceedings. Administrative law also provides for a preventive form of P.O., known as the warning issued by the Questore pursuant to Article 8 of Law No. 38 of 2009 and Article 3 of d.l. n.

	93/2013. This makes it possible to prohibit the person concerned from using or threatening violence and from contacting the victim. Furthermore, the following provisions regarding administrative protection orders should be noted: Article 3bis of Decree-Law No. 93 of 2013 (the possibility for family members to take over the tenancy of public housing if the original tenant has been convicted of offences against the person or the family), Articles 2, 9, and 10 of the TULPS (powers of the Prefetto regarding the protection of public order and public safety). In the criminal-law sphere, some protection orders – hereinafter "OPs" – apply to all victims, while others are specifically provided for victims of domestic violence and stalking. The Code of Criminal Procedure contains, in particular, a measure comparable to a restraining order requiring the perpetrator of the violence to leave the home. This measure is therefore specific to cases of domestic violence, namely Article 282-bis of the Code of Criminal Procedure ("Removal from the family home"), introduced by Law No. 154/2001. In 2009, a specific provision was also introduced for cases of stalking, under Article 282-ter of the Code of Criminal Procedure ("Prohibition from approaching places frequented by the victim"). Other measures are provided for in Articles 282 (Obligation to report to the police") ,283 ("Prohibition and obligation of residence"), 284 ("House arrest"), 285 ("Pre-trial detention") of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Mention should also be made of the precautionary emergency measures [misure pre-cautelari] that the judicial police may adopt pursuant to article 380 ("Arrest in flagrante delicto"), 384 (Detention of a suspect") and 384-bis of the Code of Criminal Procedure ("Urgent removal from the family home", this latter introduced by the law n. 119/2013: the police may remove the perpetrator of the violence from the home provided that the publc prosecutor has given his/her authorisation. "
Lithuania	Law on Protection Against Domestic Violence https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/d8457e12a5fb11ecaf79c2120caf5094/asr
Luxembourg	Civil legislation: In cases of domestic violence: Law of 8 September 2003 on Domestic Violence, as amended, Arts. 1 et seq, http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/code/procedure_civile/20251219 In cases of human trafficking: New Code of Civil Procedure, Title VIIter – Intervention of justice in certain cases of violence (Nouveau Code de procédure civile, Titre VIIter – De l'intervention de justice dans certains cas de violence), Art. 1017-13 et seq. http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/code/procedure_civile/20251219 In all other cases described in Section I.A.: New Code of Civil Procedure, Title VIIbis – Intervention of justice in cases of domestic violence (Nouveau Code de procédure civile, Titre VIIbis – De l'intervention de justice en cas de violence domestique), Arts. 1017-1 et seq., http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/code/procedure_civile/20251219 Criminal legislation: Criminal Code + Criminal Procedural Code: http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/code/penal/ http://data.legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/code/procedure_penale/20260607 As regards the prohibitions in the event of a conviction for assault and battery committed in a context of cohabitation, the relevant provision is set out in Article 409 of

	the Criminal Code. Article 439, fifth indent which punishes a person in case they breach a prohibition ordered under Article 1017-8 of the New Code of Civil Procedure : https://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/code/penal/20251219#art_11
Malta	See coordinated EU response
Mexico	Constitución Policita de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Ley General de Acceso de las Mujeres a una Vida Libre de Violencias, Código Nacional de Procedimientos Civiles y Familiares, códigos procesales familiares de las entidades federativas.
Panama	La Constitución Política de la República de Panamá, Código Procesal Penal, artículos 331 a 333, Ley 38 de 10 de julio de 2001 (Violencia Doméstica), específicamente sus artículos 4 y 7, modificados por la Ley 467 de 24 de abril de 2025, Ley 467 de 2025 (Justicia Comunitaria de Paz), artículos 49 y 50, Ley 82 de 2013 de 24 de octubre de 2013 (Femicidio y Violencia contra la Mujer), particularmente su artículo 52, Ley 7 de 14 de febrero de 2018, Ley 285 de 15 de febrero de 2022 "Que crea el -sistema de Garantías y Protección Integral de los Derechos de la Niñez y la Adolescencia y dicta otras disposiciones".
Poland	The (Polish) Criminal Code, The (Polish) Code of Criminal Proceeding, the Act of July 29, 2005, on Combating Domestic Violence, the Act of April 6, 1990, on the Police, the Act of August 24, 2001, on the Military Police and Military Law Enforcement Agencies, the Act of October 26, 1982, on Sobriety Education and the Prevention of Alcoholism, the Act of February 25, 1964, Family and Guardianship Code;
Portugal	Please see answer to Q 1
Romania	Law No. 26/2024 on the protection order, Law No. 217/2003 on the prevention and combating of domestic violence; Government Decision No. 559/2021 approving the Integrated National Program for the protection of domestic violence victims and the Framework Methodology on the organization and functioning of the innovative integrated national network of sheltered housing for domestic violence victims, Government Decision No. 49/2011 approving the Framework Methodology on prevention and intervention via multidisciplinary teams and networks in situations of child abuse and domestic violence, and the Methodology for multidisciplinary and inter-institutional intervention regarding children exploited or at risk of labor exploitation, child victims of human trafficking, as well as Romanian migrant children who are victims of other forms of violence in the territory of other states
Slovakia	Civil Contentious Code - Sections 324 - 344 - https://www.slov-lex.sk/ezbierky/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2015/160/20240701 Civil Uncontentious Code - Sections 360 - 369 - https://www.slov-lex.sk/ezbierky/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2015/161/20251001#predpis.cast-tretia (for the cases of minor children) Criminal Code - protections orders - Section 33 - types of protections orders - https://www.slov-lex.sk/ezbierky/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2005/300/20260701 Protection order under the Criminal Code is a form of criminal sanction as the legal consequence of committing a criminal offence or an act that is otherwise punishable Act No. 372/1990 Coll. on misdemeanours

Slovenia	Legislation: (i) Prevention of Domestic Violence Act (ZPND), in particular Articles 19–23, (ii) Police Tasks and Powers Act (ZNPPol), in particular Articles 60–61 and Article 162(3), (iii) Criminal Procedure Act (ZKP), Article 195.a, and (iv) Criminal Code (KZ-1), Article 71.a.
Sweden	Sweden: The Non-contact Orders Act: https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/lag-1988688-om-kontaktforbud_sfs-1988-688/ There are four types of non-contact orders: (a) An ordinary non-contact order, which prohibits the prohibited person from visiting, following or contacting the protected person. (Section 1 of the Non-Contact Orders Act) (b) An expanded non-contact order, which in addition to the prohibitions described in (a) also prohibits the prohibited person from visiting an area around the protected person's home, workplace or another place where the protected person usually stays. (Section 2 of the Non-Contact Orders Act) (c) A special expanded non-contact order, which in addition to the prohibitions described in (a) and (b) prohibits the prohibited person from visiting a larger area around the protected person's home, workplace or another place where the protected person usually stays. (Section 2 a of the Non-Contact Orders Act) (d) A non-contact order for the joint home, which in addition to the prohibitions described in (a) also prohibits the prohibited person from visiting a joint home. (Section a b of the Non-Contact Orders Act) An interim injunction prohibiting the spouses from visiting each other during divorce proceedings is based on Chapter 14, § 7, Marriage Code (1987:230) https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/aktenskapsbalk-1987230_sfs-1987-230/. A protection order when cohabitees separate is regulated in § 28, The Cohabitees Act (2003:376) https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/sambolag-2003376_sfs-2003-376/. An exit ban or a temporary exit ban may be imposed under Sections 31 a and 31 d of the Care of Young Persons (Special Provisions) Act A removal ban or a temporary removal ban may be imposed under Sections 24 and 27 of the Care of Young Persons (Special Provisions) Act: https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/dokument-och-lagar/dokument/svensk-forfattningssamling/lag-199052-med-sarskilda-bestammelser-om-vard_sfs-1990-52/ Otherwise, see coordinated EU response.
Switzerland	Articles 28, 28a, 28b et 28c du Code civil suisse (RS 210 - Code civil suisse du 10 décembre 1907 | Fedlex). Diverses législations cantonales de mise en œuvre ainsi que de règlementation des mesures urgentes de police. De plus, en matière de protection de l'enfant, les autorités de protection de l'enfant peuvent donner des instructions et directives aux parents et au besoin nommer un curateur pour les assister. En matière pénale, le tribunal compétent peut ordonner des mesures de substitution en lieu et place de la détention provisoire ou de la détention pour des motifs de sûreté si ces mesures permettent d'atteindre le même but que la détention, font partie de ces mesures notamment l'assignation à résidence ou l'interidiciton de se rendre dans un certain lieu, l'interdiction d'entretenir des relations avec certaines personnes (art. 237 Code de

	procédure pénale, https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/2010/267/fr#art_237). Ce sont des mesures de droit pénal, mais qui font miroir aux possibilités du juge civil.
Ukraine	• The Constitution of Ukraine (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254%D0%BA/96-%D0%B2%D1%80#Text); • The Criminal Code of Ukraine (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2341-14); • The Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/4651-17#Text); • The Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1618-15#n9729); • The Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/8073-10); • The Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence" (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/en/2229-19?lang=uk#Text); • The Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/580-19).
UK	Almost all protection orders available in the UK are established under legislation (see Q36).
USA	Tribunals generally derive their authority to issue protection orders from the U.S. Constitution, state or tribal constitutions, and state or tribal codes. Federal laws recognizing the legal effect of protection orders include sections 922(g)(8) and 2265 of Title 18 of the United States Code.
Uruguay	Constitución de la República, Ley No 19.580, Ley No 17.514, Ley No 18.561, Código de la Niñez y Adolescencia, Código General del Proceso.

☐ Administrative regulations / instruments

~~Andorra~~
1. Argentina
~~Armenia~~
~~Australia~~
~~Austria~~
2. Belgium
3. Brazil
~~Bulgaria~~
4. Canada:
~~Fed.~~
a) AB
~~BC~~
~~MB~~
~~NB~~
b) NS
~~NT~~
c) NU
~~ON~~
~~PE~~
~~QC~~
~~SK~~
~~YT~~
~~Chile~~
~~China:~~
~~Mainland~~
~~HKSAR~~
~~MSAR~~
~~Costa Rica~~
5. ~~Croatia~~
~~Czech R.~~
~~Dominican R.~~
~~Estonia~~
~~EU~~
6. France
7. Germany
8. Guatemala
~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
~~Ireland~~
9. Israel
~~Italy~~
10. Lithuania
~~Luxembourg~~
11. Mexico
~~Malta~~
12. Panama
~~Poland~~
~~Portugal~~
13. Romania
~~Slovakia~~
14. Slovenia
~~Sweden~~
~~Switzerland~~
15. Ukraine
~~UK~~
16. USA
17. Uruguay

Comments:

Argentina	Regulations of the different Superior Courts of Justice e.g. Superior Court of Justice of Córdoba N°488 "Greater scope of the international Hague network of judges"; N° 119 "Establishment and regulation of the International Judicial Cooperation Office of the Province of Córdoba to facilitate direct judicial communications and training in this area".
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Circular COL 18/2012 of the Minister of Justice, the Minister of the Interior, the Community Ministers responsible for the justice houses and the College of Public Prosecutors concerning temporary prohibition of residence in case of domestic violence CRIMINAL MATTERS

	Joint Circular COL 03/2023 of the Minister of Justice, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister for Equal Opportunities and the College of Prosecutors General on the Mobile Stalking Alarm (Stalking Alarm) Joint circular COL 4/2006 (revised on 12 October 2015) of the Minister of Justice and the Board of Prosecutors General on criminal policy regarding intimate partner violence.
Brazil	Examples include: National Council of Justice (CNJ) resolutions and administrative acts regulating risk-assessment protocols, specialised courts and the national protective-measures database (e.g., CNJ Resolution No. 342/2020 and subsequent acts); regulations of the National Secretariat for Policies for Women; and state-level decrees/regulations implementing electronic-monitoring programmes for aggressors. Additionally, the National Council of Justice (CNJ) developed the Protocol for Gender-Sensitive Adjudication - CNJ Resolution n. 492/2023. This protocol established the adoption of a gender perspective in judicial proceedings throughout the Judiciary. This pioneering document provides a theoretical foundation and a step-by-step methodological guide for judicial and administrative decisions that take into account the structural inequalities affecting women—in all their diversity and across multiple intersections of race, class, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, and other conditions of vulnerability. In turn, the CNJ Resolution n 598/2024 establishes guidelines for adopting a racial perspective in judgments throughout the Judiciary. Formulated by different segments of the justice system, as well as experts on racial issues, the Protocol considers that the judicial activity is fundamental to realize a new constitutional paradigm for confronting racism. The Protocols mandate, among other measures, compulsory training for judges on topics related to human rights, gender, race, and ethnicity through an intersectional lens. More recently, in August 2026, the National Council of the Public Ministry approved the Handbook on Gender-Responsive Action for the Brazilian Public Ministry. Although such protocols and the Handbook are not restricted to the application of protective measures, they may be central to the analysis of specific cases.
Canada (AB)	- Protection Against Family Violence Regulation (AR 80/1999): https://open.alberta.ca/publications/1999_080 - Protecting Survivors of Human Trafficking Regulation (AR 97/2020): https://open.alberta.ca/publications/2020_097 - Alberta Rules of Court (AR 124/2010), Part 12 (Family Law Rules), rules 12.28 to 12.33: https://open.alberta.ca/publications/2010_124
Canada (NS)	Domestic Violence Intervention Regulation SNS 2001 c 29: https://novascotia.ca/just/regulations/regs/dviregs.htm Children and Family Services Regulations SNS 1990, c 5: https://novascotia.ca/just/regulations/regs/cfsregs.htm
Canada (NU)	Family Abuse Intervention Regulations, Règl TN-O (Nu) 006-2008 https://www.nunavutlegislation.ca/en/consolidated-law/family-abuse-intervention-regulations-consolidation
China (HKSAR)	There are no administrative regulations as such in the HKSAR.
France	Articles 515-9 à 515-13-1 du code civil : https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/codes/section_lc/LEGITEXT000006070721/LEGISCTA000022455910/#LEGISCTA000022469694
Guatemala	El Acuerdo Gubernativo Número 831-2000, Reglamento de la Ley para Prevenir, Sancionar y Erradicar la Violencia Intrafamiliar, con sus reformas vigentes, desarrolla la presentación,

	tramitación, resolución y registro de las denuncias, así como la efectividad inmediata de las medidas de seguridad. Modifica el Acuerdo de la Corte Suprema de Justicia, 35-2013, que contiene la competencia para otorgar medidas de seguridad, sin perjuicio de la competencia funcional de los órganos jurisdiccionales en delitos de femicidio y otras formas de violencia contra la mujer, ACUERDO NÚMERO 64-2018
Hungary	Various directives issued by the National Police Chief regarding the organization.
Israel	The resulting procedural regulations from the abovementioned laws.
Lithuania	Act by-law approved by the Minister of Interior „Establishing criteria for assessing the risk of domestic violence“ (https://www.etar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/94f92270cdea11ed9978886e85107ab2) Act by-law approved by Commissioner General of the Lithuanian Police „Description of the procedure for police officers' response to reports of domestic violence and the decision on the adoption, implementation and control of a domestic violence protection order (https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/a00bc0210fa111ee9ac6bb8cb9c06455?jfwid=-xmx0mjahl)
Mexico	Protocolos de actuación y lineamientos emitidos por las autoridades competentes para la implementación y ejecución de las órdenes de protección.
Panama	Decreto Ejecutivo No. 100 de 20 de abril de 2017, que reglamenta la Ley 82 de 2013 y desarrolla mecanismos para la prevención, protección y atención de la violencia contra la mujer.
Romania	Order No. 146/2578/2018 on the procedure for handling domestic violence cases by police officers, issued by the MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS and the MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL JUSTICE; Order No. 20266/50/2023 approving the Methodology on domestic violence prevention measures, issued by the MINISTRY OF FAMILY, YOUTH AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES and the MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
Slovenia	Yes. The procedure for implementing the police prohibition on approaching a specified person, place or area is further regulated by the Rules on the prohibition of approaching a specified person, place or area, issued under ZNPPol.
Ukraine	• Regulation on the National Police, approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 877 dated 28 October 2015 (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/877-2015-%D0%BF#Text); • Regulation on the Licensing System, approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 576 dated 12 October 1992 (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/576-92-%D0%BF#Text); • Instruction on the Procedure for the Manufacture, Acquisition, Storage, Registration, Transportation and Use of Firearms, Pneumatic and Cold Weapons, Devices of Domestic Manufacture for Firing Cartridges Loaded with Rubber or Similar Non-Lethal Projectiles, and Such Cartridges, as well as Ammunition for Weapons and Explosive Materials, approved by Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine No 622 dated 21 August 1998 (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0637-98#Text); • Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine No 654 dated 1 August 2018 “On Approval of the Procedure for Issuing an Urgent Prohibition Order against an Perpetrator by Competent Divisions of the National Police of Ukraine”, registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on

	27 August 2018 under No 965/32417 (https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z0965-18?lang=uk#Text).
Uruguay	Decreto N° 339/019 de REGLAMENTACIÓN DE LA No LEY 19.580 (LEY DE VIOLENCIA HACIA LAS MUJERES BASADA EN GÉNERO)

☐ Other sources (*e.g.*, case law; please specify)

~~Andorra~~
1. Argentina

~~Armenia~~
2. Australia

~~Austria~~
3. Belgium
4. Brazil

~~Bulgaria~~
5. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   b) AB

~~BC~~ ~~MB~~ ~~NB~~ ~~NS~~ ~~NT~~ ~~NU~~ ~~ON~~ ~~PE~~ ~~QC~~ ~~SK~~ ~~YT~~

~~Chile~~
6. China:
   a) Mainland

~~HKSAR~~ ~~MSAR~~

~~Costa Rica~~ ~~Croatia~~ ~~Czech R.~~ ~~Dominican R.~~ ~~Estonia~~ ~~EU~~ ~~France~~ ~~Germany~~
7. Guatemala

~~Hungary~~ ~~Indonesia~~ ~~Ireland~~ ~~Israel~~ ~~Italy~~ ~~Lithuania~~ ~~Luxembourg~~
8. Mexico
9. Malta
10. Panama

~~Poland~~ ~~Portugal~~ ~~Romania~~
11. Slovakia

~~Slovenia~~ ~~Sweden~~ ~~Switzerland~~
12. Ukraine
13. UK

~~USA~~
14. Uruguay

Comments:

Argentina	Case law of the National Supreme Court and Superior provincial courts (although they are not binding in the civil law system)
Australia	Regulations associated with the abovementioned Acts.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Mons Family Court (vacation judge), 5 August 2024, No. 24/1376/A, Act. dr. fam., 2025/6, pp. 265-267: A temporary prohibition of residence may be imposed where facts or circumstances indicate that an adult poses a serious and immediate threat to the safety of one or more persons residing in the same residence. It is not necessary for an act of violence to have already occurred; the existence of an objective threat is sufficient. The measure must be proportionate to the identified threat and may be imposed only where no other means are available to secure the departure of the person posing the threat.
Brazil	Case law of the Superior Court of Justice (STJ) has played a significant role in clarifying that protective measures are autonomous from, and may be granted independently of, any criminal investigation or proceeding (now codified in MPL art. 19, paras. 4 and 5). Of particular relevance, is STJ Repetitive Theme No. 1,249, which characterises Maria da Penha emergency protective measures as preventive injunctions that remain in force while the concrete risk persists, without a mandatory predetermined expiry or periodic review. Constitutional and superior court case law also governs due process, proportionality and the protection of fundamental rights. Of particular relevance is the unanimous ruling of the Federal Supreme Court (STF, Tema 1.412, August 2026), which established that MPL protective measures are autonomous, apply to all forms of gender-based violence against women, and operate independently of domestic, family, or intimate relationships. Non-binding guidance is also produced by the National Forum of Judges dealing with Domestic and Family Violence Against Women (FONAVID) through "enunciados" (interpretive statements).
Canada (Fed.)	Common law peace bonds are based on case law.
Canada (AB)	The Court of King's Bench of Alberta also has inherent jurisdiction to grant injunctive relief between parties in civil matters. Rule 12.33 of the Alberta Rules of Court sets out the

	process to apply for a restraining order in a family law proceeding. The Alberta Rules of Court can be found online at: https://open.alberta.ca/publications/2010_124. If a restraining order is granted in a family law proceeding, the Alberta Rules of Court prescribe the form of order to be issued by the Court, depending on whether the application was made without notice (Form FL-30) or with notice (Form FL-31) to the respondent.
China (Mainland)	Judicial interpretations of the Supreme People's Court of the PRC
China (HKSAR)	In the absence of a domestic relationship, the HKSAR recognises the tort of harassment (see the case of *Sir Elly Kadoorie & Sons Ltd* v *Samantha Jane Bradley* [2026] 29 HKCFAR 1) where the harassed individual who suffered emotional distress can sue for harassment and apply for prohibitory injunctions to stop systematic harassment or intimidation.
Guatemala	El Protocolo de la Ley contra el Femicidio y otras Formas de Violencia contra la Mujer, utilizado por el Organismo Judicial, contiene criterios para la recepción de denuncias, determinación de competencia, emisión de oficio y verificación del cumplimiento de las medidas de seguridad. http://ww2.oj.gob.gt/es/QueEsOJ/EstructuraOJ/UnidadesAdministrativas/CentroAnalisisDocumentacionJudicial/cds/CDs%20compilaciones/Normativa%20Femicidio/1_documentos/1-6.html
Malta	"Panic buttons" have also been recently introduced in similar situations of domestic violence in Malta.
Mexico	Jurisprudencia emitida por la Suprema Corte de Jusiticia de la Nación y tribunales competentes.
Panama	Convención Interamericana para Prevenir, Sancionar y Erradicar la Violencia contra la Mujer (Convención de Belém do Pará), ratificada por Panamá mediante Ley 12 de 1995, como marco internacional complementario de protección, Protocolo de Investigación de los Delitos de Violencia contra la Mujer (Ministerio Público).
Slovakia	Act No. 171/1993 Coll. on Police Force - under the Section 27a police officer can remove from an apartment or house or other premises jointly occupied with the threatened person and also from its immediate surroundings (hereinafter referred to as joint dwelling") a person who, on the basis of established facts, may be expected to suffer an attack on the life, health, liberty or particularly serious attack on the human dignity of the threatened person, in particular in view of previous such attacks. The eviction from the common dwelling shall be announced orally by a police officer. The police officer shall inform the evicted person of the precise area to which the eviction from the common dwelling applies. The extent of the space shall be determined by the police officer. The police officer shall draw up a certificate of eviction from the common dwelling, which shall be given to the person evicted and the person at risk. The police officer shall instruct the person at risk on the possibility of filing a petition for an urgent measure under the Civil Procedure Code11be) and shall provide the person at risk, preferably in writing, with information on victim assistance organizations and intervention centers. The eviction from the common dwelling shall end on the expiry of 14 days from the date of eviction from the common dwelling, unless otherwise provided hereafter. The service of a petition for an urgent measure on the court11be) during the eviction from the common dwelling shall extend the duration of the eviction from the common dwelling until the court's decision on the petition becomes enforceable, of which the evicted person shall be notified.

Ukraine	Conclusions on the application of the relevant legal provisions set out in the judgments of the Supreme Court, including those concerning the application of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence" in cases concerning the issuance of restraining orders, as well as the application of restrictive measures in criminal proceedings.
UK	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.
Uruguay	Convención Interamericana para Prevenir, Sancionar y Erradicar la Violencia contra la Mujer ("Convención Belem do Pará", OEA, 1994) • Convención para la Eliminación de Todas las Formas de Discriminación hacia la Mujer ("CEDAW", ONU, 1979) • Convención Americana sobre Derechos Humanos ("Pacto de San José de Costa Rica", OEA, 1969)

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

4. Which authorities are competent to issue protection orders in your jurisdiction?

☐ Judicial authorities (please specify)

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Australia
5. Austria
6. Belgium
7. Brazil
8. Bulgaria
9. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   b) AB
   c) BC
   d) MB
   e) NB
   f) NS
   g) NT
   h) NU
   i) ON
   j) PE
   k) QC
   l) SK
   m) YT
10. Chile
11. China:
    a) Mainland
    b) HKSAR
    c) MSAR
12. Costa Rica
13. Croatia
14. Czech R.
15. Dominican R.
16. Estonia
    ~~EU~~
17. France
18. Germany
19. Guatemala
    ~~Hungary~~
20. Indonesia
21. Ireland
22. Israel
23. Italy
    ~~Lithuania~~
24. Luxembourg
25. Malta
26. Mexico
27. Panama
28. Poland
29. Portugal
30. Romania
31. Slovakia
32. Slovenia
33. Sweden
34. Switzerland
35. Ukraine
36. UK
37. USA
38. Uruguay

☐ Civil court / tribunal

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Australia
5. Austria
6. Belgium
7. Brazil
8. Bulgaria
9. Canada:
   ~~Fed.~~
   a) AB
   b) BC
   c) MB
   d) NB
   e) NS
   f) NT
   g) NU
   h) ON
   i) PE
   j) QC
   k) SK
   l) YT
10. Chile
11. China:
    a) Mainland
    b) HKSAR
    c) MSAR
12. Costa Rica
    ~~Croatia~~
13. Czech R.
    ~~Dominican R.~~
14. Estonia
    ~~EU~~
15. France
16. Germany
17. Guatemala
    ~~Hungary~~
18. Indonesia
19. Ireland
20. Israel
21. Italy
    ~~Lithuania~~
22. Luxembourg
    ~~Malta~~
23. Mexico
24. Panama
25. Poland
26. Portugal
27. Romania
28. Slovakia
29. Slovenia
30. Sweden
31. Switzerland
32. Ukraine
33. UK
34. USA
35. Uruguay

Comments:

Argentina	Family court
Armenia	For protection orders under the Law "On Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence and Protection of Persons Subjected to Domestic and Family Violence"
Australia	Local magistrates courts in each jurisdiction
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS

	1) The Family Court systematically intervenes in proceedings relating to temporary prohibitions of residence under the Act of 15 May 2012 on temporary prohibition of residence in case of domestic violence. Under Article 5 of the Act, every temporary prohibition of residence ordered by the public prosecutor is subject to review by the Family Court. The court thus exercises judicial oversight of the measure and constitutes an important safeguard within the protection mechanism established by the Act. In particular, it pays close attention to the reasoning underlying the public prosecutor's order and to the facts and circumstances relied upon to establish the existence of a serious and immediate threat. Following its review, the court may revoke the temporary prohibition of residence where the statutory conditions are not met, specify the arrangements for its implementation, or extend the measure in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Act. 2) Judgments rendered by the Family Court in proceedings relating to temporary prohibitions of residence under the Act of 15 May 2012 on temporary prohibition of residence in case of domestic violence may be appealed to the Family Chambers of the Court of Appeal (Articles 101(1) and 602 of the Judicial Code). Pursuant to Article 1042 of the Judicial Code, the procedural rules applicable at first instance generally also apply on appeal, unless specific provisions governing remedies provide otherwise.
Brazil	Specialised Domestic Violence Courts ("Varas de Violencia Domestica e Familiar contra a Mulher"), which under MPL art. 14 combine civil and criminal jurisdiction over matters arising from domestic and family violence; ordinary civil/family courts for general urgent civil relief and for measures under ECA/the Statute of the Elderly Person outside the MPL framework; and Juvenile Courts ("Varas da Infancia e da Juventude") for measures concerning children and adolescents. Additionally, following the STF Tema 1.412 precedent (August 2026), ordinary civil or electoral courts are competent to grant and execute MPL protective measures within their respective material spheres when gender-based violence occurs outside a domestic or family setting. Cross-border cooperation experience also shows that protective measures are frequently linked to decisions issued by family courts, child-protection courts and juvenile courts dealing with custody, parental responsibility, institutional care and maintenance matters.
Bulgaria	Protection Against Domestic Violence Act
Canada (AB)	- Court of King's Bench of Alberta - protection orders under the Protection Against Family Violence Act, and civil and family restraining orders under the court's inherent authority and the Alberta Rules of Court. - Alberta Court of Justice - Emergency protection orders under the Protection Against Family Violence Act (later confirmed by the Court of King's Bench), and protection orders under the Protecting Survivors of Human Trafficking Act.
Canada (BC)	Family Law Act protection orders are available through both the Provincial Court and the Supreme Court in British Columbia. These courts hear both civil and criminal matters, however a Family Law Act protection order is a civil order.
Canada (MB)	For protection orders pursuant to provincial legislation
Canada (NB)	Emergency intervention order - Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act: --order is made by an adjudicator and confirmed by a judge of the Court of King's Bench (ss. 4, 8) Restraining order - Family Law Act: --order is made by a judge of the Court of King's Bench (s. 81(1))

	Protective intervention order - Family Services Act: --order is made by a judge of the Court of King's Bench (s. 39(1))
Canada (NS)	Justice of the Peace, Provincial Court or Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia (Family Division) Emergency Protection Orders issued pursuant to the DVIA are issued by Justices of the Peace (referred to as Presiding Justices of the Peace in NS). EPOs are automatically reviewed by judges (called Justices) of the Supreme Court's Family Division.
Canada (NU)	Nunavut Court of Justice
Canada (ON)	Ontario Court of Justice, Family Court and Ontario Superior Court of Justice
Canada (PE)	Under the Victims of Family Violence Act, Emergency Protection Orders may be issued by a judicial justice of the peace and a Victim Assistance Order may be issued by the Supreme Court. Under section 40 of the Family Law Act, an order restraining depletion of property of a former spouse may be made. Under section 45 of the Family Law Act, the Supreme Court may make an order restraining the applicant's spouse or former spouse from molesting, annoying or harassing the applicant or children in the applicant's custody, or from communicating with them, except as the order provides.
Canada (QC)	Superior Court of Québec (civil protection orders) and Court of Québec (intimate images)
Canada (YT)	Justices of the Peace - May issue Emergency Intervention Orders under the Family Violence Prevention Act. These orders are subject to a mandatory review and either confirmation or rehearing by a judge. Territorial Court Judges - May issue Emergency Intervention Orders or Victim Assistance Orders under the Family Violence Prevention Act. - May issue Adult Protection Orders under the Adult Protection and Decision Making Act. Yukon Supreme Court Judges - May issue restraining orders under the Children's Law Act or the Family Property and Support Act.
China (HKSAR)	In the HKSAR the Family Court, which is a division of the District Court assigned by the Chief Justice to deal with family proceedings, and the Court of First Instance are the competent authorities for issuing non-molestation and ouster injunctions under Cap.189 to which a power of arrest can be attached. If a child is in need of protection, the Juvenile Court can make care or protection orders under the Protection of Children and Juveniles Ordinance, Cap.213.
China (MSAR)	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).
Costa Rica	Se refiere a Jurisdicción de Familia (violencia doméstica y protección cautelar, niñez y adolescencia)
Estonia	Code of Civil Procedure § 544. Granting a restraining order or imposing any other measures to protect personal rights (1) In order to protect a person's private life or other personal rights, the court may, under § 1055 of the Law of Obligations Act, grant a restraining order or impose any other measures. § 546. Applying interim protection measures. Where this is needed, the court may, of its own motion and by an order, protect

	the petition for a restraining order or for the imposition of any other measure to protect personal rights, or apply interim protection measures. Under the rules for interim protection measures, measures of interim relief may be imposed following the rules for interim relief.
France	Juge aux affaires familiales, à la demande de la personne en danger ou du ministère public avec l'accord de la personne en danger.
Germany	Family court and, in case of violation of personality rights, civil court.
Guatemala	Son competentes los Juzgados de Primera Instancia de Familia y los Juzgados de Paz. Estos últimos deben atender las solicitudes de medidas de seguridad en materia de violencia intrafamiliar con carácter urgente, sin limitaciones derivadas del horario o la distancia. Las medidas se dictan conforme a los artículos 6 y 7 del Decreto Número 97-96 y la Ley de Tribunales de Familia, reformada por el Decreto Número 47-2022. Además se cuenta con Juzgados de Primera Intancia de Familia con competencia especializada para la Protección en Violencia Intrafamiliar, Acuerdo 28-2014, crea el Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Familia con competencia específica para la protección Violencia Intrafamiliar y Juzgado de Paz con comptencia específica para la Protección en Materia de Violencia Intrafamiliar, y de Niñez y Adolescencia Amenazada o Violada en sus Derechos, con sede en el Centro de Justicia de Familia de la Ciudad de Guatemala. Acuerdo 4-2021 crea el Juzgado de Turno de Primera Intancia de Failia de 24 horas con Comptenecia específica para la Protección en Materia de Violencia Intrafamiliar. MAIMI., Acuerdo 26-2018 crea juzgado Pluripersonal de Civil, Familia, Trabajo y Violencia Intrafamiliar del departamento de Quetzaltenango.
Indonesia	The jurisdiction of court in Indonesia is divided into two, General Civil Court for handling familial cases of non-Muslim Indonesians and Religious Court for handling familial cases of Muslim Indonesians. Regulated by the provisions of Law number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence
Ireland	Orders issued pursuant to the Domestic Violence Act 2018 are civil orders and are heard in the District and Circuit Courts. Orders issued pursuant to the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 are civil orders and proceedings are heard in the District Court. Appeals on the outcome of Civil Restraining Order applications can be made to the Circuit Court and orders can be granted on appeal by the Circuit Court
Israel	The magistrate courts, the family courts (including the religious courts), and juvenile courts can issue protection orders.
Luxembourg	The competent authority depends on the context in which the protection order is sought: In cases of human trafficking: the civil judge is competent to issue the protection orders described in Section I.A. In cases of domestic violence involving expulsion from the domicile described in Section I.A.: the State Prosecutor authorises the police to expel the person from the domicile. Any request for an extension of the resulting prohibition order is decided by the family court judge. In all other cases described in Section I.A.: the family court judge is competent to issue the protection orders.

Mexico	Juzgados y tribunales Civiles y Familiares competentes para dictar medidas de protección e los asuntos de su competencia.
Panama	Los Juzgados de Familia y de Niñez y Adolescencia pueden adoptar medidas de protección dentro del ámbito de sus respectivas competencias. (Ley 38 de 2001, art. 7, Código de la Familia, art. 763).
Romania	It is provided that the competent court to issue the protection order is the First Instance Court within whose territorial jurisdiction the victim is domiciled.
Slovenia	Courts decide on protection measures under ZPND in non-contentious proceedings. The competent court is determined by Slovenian procedural rules applicable to ZPND proceedings.
Sweden	Sweden: An interim injunction prohibiting the spouses from visiting each other during a divorce procedure or when cohabitees separate is issued by the District Court.
Switzerland	Selon la législation cantonale, en principe tribunal de première instance (procédure simplifiée selon le Code de procédure civil)
Ukraine	Local general courts of Ukraine consider cases concerning the issuance of a restraining order against a perpetrator in accordance with Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence" and Chapter 13 of Section IV of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine.
UK	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.
Uruguay	Juzgados de Familia Especializados en Violencia Basada en Género, Doméstica y Sexual: Creados bajo la Ley N° 19.580 Juzgados con competencia en materia de Familia: Intervienen en situaciones de urgencia por violencia doméstica e intrafamiliar. Juzgados de Paz (en el interior del país): Poseen competencia de urgencia en localidades del interior de la República para dictar medidas cautelares provisorias antes de derivar el caso a la sede letrada correspondiente

☐ Criminal court / tribunal

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Comments:

Armenia	Pursuant to Article 73 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia:

	Where it is necessary to apply a special protection measure, the authority conducting the proceedings shall, on the basis of a written application by the person concerned or on its own initiative, adopt a decision on the application of a special protection measure and shall immediately entrust its execution to the competent state authority. Pursuant to Article 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia: The authorities conducting criminal proceedings are: 1. the investigator — from the moment the proceedings are initiated until the indictment or the decision to terminate the criminal proceedings is submitted to the supervising prosecutor; 2. the supervising prosecutor — from the moment the indictment or the decision to terminate the criminal proceedings is received from the investigator until the indictment is submitted to the court, the investigator's decision to terminate the criminal proceedings is approved, or the materials of the proceedings are returned to the preliminary investigation body; 3. the court — from the moment the indictment is received from the prosecutor until the completion of the criminal proceedings, as well as in proceedings concerning judicial safeguards.
Austria	Only as a court order as a more menial mean to custody (§ 173 para 5 Z 3 Code of Criminal Procedure) or as part of a conditional supension of sentence (§ 51 para 2 Criminal Code) / a conditional release (§ 46 para 1 Criminal Code).
Belgium	CRIMINAL MATTERS including the Sentence Application Judge, the Sentence Application Court and the Social Protection Chamber of the Sentence Application Court.
Brazil	The same specialised Domestic Violence Courts exercise criminal jurisdiction over related criminal offences (including the crime of breaching a protective order, MPL art. 24-A); ordinary criminal courts impose pre-trial precautionary measures under CPP art. 319 in cases outside the MPL's scope (e.g., stalking between persons without a domestic/family/intimate relationship).Following STF Tema 1.412 (August 2026), ordinary criminal courts are also competent to grant and execute MPL protective measures in criminal proceedings involving gender-based violence committed outside domestic or family settings.
Bulgaria	European Protection Order Act Criminal Procedure Code
Canada (Fed.)	Provincial courts issue peace bonds. Depending on the type of peace bond, this is done by a judge or a justice of the peace. They also make bail determinations. When an accused person is released on bail, the court can impose conditions that the accused person must follow. Provincial or superior courts can impose sentencing conditions and prohibitions.
China (HKSAR)	In the HKSAR, criminal courts do not grant civil protection orders instead such courts play a role in enforcement and sentencing when domestic violence escalates into a crime.
China (MSAR)	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).
Estonia	Code of Criminal Procedure § 141-1. Temporary restraining order. (1) The suspect or accused in proceedings concerning a criminal offence against the person or a criminal offence against a minor may, in order to protect the privacy or other personal rights of a victim and on an application or motion of the Prosecutor's Office by order of the pre-trial investigation judge or of the court, be prohibited from attending any places determined by the court, from approaching any persons determined by the court or from communicating with such persons. Code of Criminal Procedure § 310-1. Decision concerning a restraining order. (1) On an application of the victim and for the protection of their private life or other personal rights, the court may, under § 1055 of the Law of Obligation Act, impose a restraining order for a period of up to three years on an offender convicted of a criminal offence against the person or against a minor
Guatemala	Son competentes los Juzgados de Primera Instancia Penal y los órganos jurisdiccionales especializados en delitos de femicidio y otras formas de violencia contra la mujer. En los lugares donde no existan órganos especializados, corresponde conocer a los juzgados y tribunales penales ordinarios. Conforme al artículo 9 del Decreto Número 22-2008, el órgano jurisdiccional que conozca una denuncia de violencia contra la mujer debe dictar las medidas de seguridad previstas en el artículo 7 del Decreto Número 97-96, aun cuando el agresor no sea pariente de la víctima.
Indonesia	Regulated by the provisions of Law number 12 of 2022 on Sexual Violence Crimes
Ireland	Orders issued pursuant to the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997 are issued as part of criminal proceedings relating to harrassment or stalking. Orders issued pursuant to s.46 of the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 2017 is required to be applied for, on notice to the perpetrator, by a member of An Garda Síochána, a probation officer or the victim. The order may be made at sentencing, or at any time prior to release from prison.
Israel	Criminal courts cannot issue protection orders, but it can issue restrictions on a person who is released on bail. These restrictions can include the prohibition of certain behaviors, in accordance with Section 48 of the Criminal Procedure Law (Enforcement Powers - Arrests), 1996.
Luxembourg	The investigating judge is competent to impose judicial control obligations (articles 107 and 136-42 CPP). The judge can pronounce a prohibition in the event of a conviction for assault and battery committed in a context of cohabitation.
Mexico	Juzgados y Tribunales penales competentes para emitir órdenes de protección conforme a la legislación penal y procesal aplicable.
Panama	Jueces de Garantías, Jueces Municipales y Tribunales de Juicio, de acuerdo con la etapa procesal y la naturaleza de la medida, pueden adoptar medidas de protección cuando se

	encuentre comprometida la seguridad personal de la víctima. (Código Procesal Penal, arts. 331 a 333).
Romania	The procedures provided by Law no. 217/2003 and Law no. 26/2024 fall within the competence of the Civil Courts. The objective of Law no. 217/2003 is to prevent domestic violence and protection orders based on this law's provisions are related strictly to violence act between family members. On the other hand, Law no. 26/2024 has a larger area of application. Criminal courts and criminal investigation authorities may impose obligations on the aggressor against whom there is a reasonable suspicion of having committed an offense and against whom criminal proceedings have been initiated. In terms of content, some of these obligations are similar to those provided for a protection order. The court and the prosecutor order these measures only if judicial control is imposed.
Slovenia	Criminal courts may order a prohibition on approaching a specified place or person and/or contacting that person under ZKP Article 195.a, and may impose the security measure of prohibition on approaching or communicating with the victim under KZ-1 Article 71.a. Investigating judges also review and may extend police prohibitions under ZNPPol Articles 60–61.
Sweden	Sweden: A non-contact order may be issued by a prosecutor. A party that is discontent with a prosecutor's decision to issue, or not issue, a non-contact order has the right to a review of the decision by the District Court.
Ukraine	Local general courts of Ukraine, acting as criminal courts, impose: 1.Restrictive measures against a person who has committed domestic violence, in accordance with Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, 2.Restrictive measures against a suspect in a criminal offence related to domestic violence, in accordance with part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, 3.Measures of restraint and procedural obligations provided for by Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine.
UK	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 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.
Uruguay	Juzgados Letrados en lo Penal: Tienen la atribución de imponer medidas cautelares de protección, Código del Proceso Penal y Ley No 19.580, cuando las medidas se adopten dentro de un proceso penal. Fiscalía General de la Nación en el ámbito de sus competen

☐ Administrative authorities (please specify)

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☐ Administrative tribunal

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Comments:

Belgium	CRIMINAL MATTERS Probation commission
Brazil	Brazil does not have specialised administrative tribunals with jurisdiction to issue protection orders.
China (HKSAR)	While administrative authorities in the HKSAR do not issue protection orders, they do provide support, intervention, and application channels.
Sweden	Sweden: The Administrative Court decide on exit bans and removal bans based on the Care of Young persons (Special Provisions) Act after an application from the social welfare committee. The social welfare committee may decide on temporary exit and removal bans, but the decisions must be submitted to the Administrative Court for confirmation.

☐ Police / law enforcement officer

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Comments:

Armenia	In accordance with Articles 73 and 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Armenia as mentioned above. Where it is necessary to apply a special protection measure, the authority conducting the proceedings shall, on the basis of a written application by the person concerned or on its

	own initiative, adopt a decision on the application of a special protection measure and shall immediately entrust its execution to the competent state authority. Pursuant to Article 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia.
Brazil	In a specific and limited emergency function. Since Law No. 13,827/2019 (MPL art. 12-C) and, more recently, Law No. 15,411/2026 (further amending art. 12-C) and Law No. 15,383/2026 (new art. 12-D), a police delegate - or, where a delegate is not available, a police officer on duty - may, in municipalities without a court seat, immediately order the aggressor's removal from the home and/or immediate electronic monitoring where there is a current or imminent risk to the victim's life or physical, sexual, psychological, moral or patrimonial integrity. The measure must be communicated to a judge within 24 hours, who decides on its confirmation or revocation within the same period, with the Public Prosecution Service being given notice. Related rules apply under Law No. 14,344/2022. Police also receive applications, implement court orders and take emergency safety measures.
Canada (Fed.)	After arresting an individual for a criminal offence, police officers also have the authority, in most cases, to either detain or release an accused person charged with an offence. In cases where it is permitted, a police officer may release an accused person with or without conditions, so long as the accused person is aware that they must appear in court later to respond to their charges. Police and law enforcement cannot impose sentencing conditions or prohibitions but have authority to act where sentencing conditions are violated.
Croatia	The only measures that may be imposed by a police officer are precautionary measures pursuant to Article 130 of the Misdemeanour Act. Thus, the police may, by issuing an order, impose certain precautionary measures for a period of up to 8 days.
Estonia	Code of Criminal Procedure § 141-1: (1-2) In a situation of urgency, the restraining order provided for by subsection 1 of this section may be imposed by order of the Prosecutor's Office and regardless of the victim's consent. In such a situation, the Prosecutor's Office notifies the imposition of the restraining order to the court within two working days and the court, having regard to the victim's consent, decides on the permissibility of the order following the rules provided by subsections 13-6 of this section. Law Enforcement Act § 44. Prohibition on stay. (1) The police or, in the cases provided by law, another law enforcement agency may, on a temporary basis, prohibit a person from staying in the vicinity of a certain person or in a certain place, require them to leave the vicinity of the said person or the said place, or to avoid coming to a certain distance from the person or place in the following cases: 1) in the case of an immediate threat endangering a person's life or health, 2) for protecting dominant public interests, 3) for ascertaining or countering a serious threat, 4) for ensuring the safety of a safeguarded person or object, 5) for ensuring the conduct of offence proceedings, or 6) for ensuring the application of a state supervision measure. (1-1) For ascertaining or countering a significant or serious threat, the police may, on a temporary basis, prohibit a person from staying in the vicinity of a victim of domestic violence for the purposes of the Victim Support Act (hereinafter victim of domestic violence) or a place relating to the victim, or require a person to leave the vicinity of a

	victim of domestic violence or a place relating to the victim, or to avoid coming to a certain distance from a victim of domestic violence or a place relating to the victim.
Germany	Depending on the 16 different laws of the Länder (States): the police may issue temporary emergency protection orders similar to the civil law protection orders including emergency barring orders, prohibiting a person from entering an appartment or other specified locations or contacting or approaching the victim beyond a certain distance. Under the police laws of some states, these protection orders may also be prolonged by a court, at the request of the police, for a period of several months.
Hungary	Criminal Police and Public Security Police
Indonesia	Regulated by the provions of Law number 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence and Law number 12 of 2022 on Sexual Violence Crimes
Lithuania	Only Police.
Luxembourg	In cases of domestic violence involving expulsion from the domicile described in Section I.A.: the State Prosecutor authorises the police to expel the person from the domicile. Any request for an extension of the resulting prohibition order is decided by the family court judge.
Malta	Temporary Protection Orders can be issued by Police temporarily, and these usually only last up to a month
Mexico	Las instituciones de seguridad pública pueden emitir o implementar determinadas órdenes de protección inmediatas en los casos previstos por la legislación aplicable.
Panama	La Policía participa en la ejecución y cumplimiento de las medidas, más no es una autoridad facultada por la Ley 38 de 2001 para dictarlas.
Poland	The Police and the Military Police, within the scope specified in Articles 15a and 15aa of the Act of April 6, 1990, on the Police, and in Articles 18 and 18a, respectively, of the Act of August 24, 2001, on the Military Police and Military Law Enforcement Agencies - the authority to detain a person committing domestic violence that poses an immediate threat to human life or health, and to issue, for a period of 14 days, an order to immediately leave the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings, or a restraining order prohibiting the person from approaching the residence and its immediate surroundings
Portugal	Under law 112/2009, in cases of domestic violence, law enforcement authorities may order, on their one iniciative, an detention in cases outside flagrante delicto where there is a risk that the criminal activity will continue, or if such action is deemed essential to protect the victim.
Romania	Police officers can issue protection orders but only for a limited ammount of time, respectively up to 120 hours or 5 days. The protection order thus issued is forwarded within 24 hours to the prosecutor at the prosecutor's office attached to the competent First Instance Court within the jurisdiction of the issuing police authority. The prosecutor may confirm or invalidate the order within 48 hours. If confirmed, it shall be further submitted to the judge for confirmation. Jurisdiction lies with First Instance Court.
Slovakia	Eviction by police officer under the Section 27a of the Act No. 171/1993 Coll. - see information on Q. C3
Slovenia	Yes. Police officers may issue an urgent prohibition on approaching a specified person/place under ZNPPol Article 60, subject to prompt judicial review.

Switzerland	Selon la législation cantonale, compétence en cas d'urgence (mesures limitées dans le temps)
Ukraine	Authorized divisions of the National Police of Ukraine issue an urgent prohibition order against a perpetrator where there is an immediate threat to the life or health of the affected person, with the aim of immediately stopping domestic violence and preventing its continuation or recurrence, in accordance with Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”.
UK	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)

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Comments:

China (HKSAR)	See above
Costa Rica	Patronato Nacional de la Infancia (PANI) en materia de niñez y adolescencia
Czech Republic	Under criminal proceeding protection order can be issued by public prosecutor.
Italy	Questore (the provincial head of public security and public order) and Prefetto
Mexico	Ministerio Público.
Panama	Los Jueces Comunitarios de Paz pueden adoptar medidas provisionales y de protección dentro del ámbito de su competencia. (Ley 467 de 2025, arts. 49 y 50, Ley 38 de 2001, art. 7).
Poland	Social worker as defined in Article 12a of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence of July 29, 2005
Slovakia	Administrative authority - district offices
USA (States)	Tribal court

☐ Other authorities (please specify)

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Comments:

Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS The public prosecutor may order a temporary prohibition of residence under the Act of 15 May 2012 on temporary prohibition of residence in case of domestic violence. This measure may be imposed where the statutory conditions laid down by the Act are met and constitutes an emergency protective measure aimed at preventing further domestic or intra-family violence. In deciding whether to impose the measure, the public prosecutor assesses whether the facts and circumstances disclose a serious and immediate threat to the safety of one or more persons sharing the same residence. In particular, the public prosecutor must verify the existence of facts that affect, or are liable to affect, the physical or psychological safety of one or more co-residents. Threats affecting only the material or financial interests of the co-residents are not sufficient. Personal characteristics of the person concerned, including addictions or other relevant behavioural factors, may also be taken into consideration when assessing whether a serious and immediate threat exists. Evidence of such a threat will often derive from police reports recording one or more complaints made by the victim to the police. In order to enable the public prosecutor to assess both the statutory conditions and the appropriateness of the measure, the police collect and communicate all information relevant to the facts of the case, the circumstances in which they occurred and any antecedents of the person concerned, including information obtained during the intervention itself and from police information systems (such as the General National Database (BNG), ISLP or FEEDIS). The public prosecutor may also have access, through MaCH, the electronic case management system used within the Belgian judiciary and the Public Prosecution Service, to information concerning previous temporary prohibition of residence proceedings, as persons subject to such measures are registered therein as suspects in non-criminal cases. Given the potential impact of the measure on the housing situation and rights of the person concerned, Circular COL 18/2012 provides that the person who may be removed from the residence should be heard on both the facts and circumstances relied upon to justify the measure and the proposed temporary prohibition of residence itself. The Circular also provides detailed guidance on the types of facts and circumstances that should be taken into account. CRIMINAL MATTERS investigating judge, investigating courts Mobile Stalking Alarm (Stalking Alarm): Public Prosecutor.
Brazil	The Public Prosecutor's Office (Ministério Público) may request protective measures on behalf of a victim (MPL art. 19, caput) and intervenes as guardian of the law in related proceedings; it is not itself an issuing authority. This Office also may determine certain protective measures for elderly persons under Law No. 10,741/2003, art. 45, and may request judicial measures in several statutory regimes.
Croatia	State Attorneys Office-the State Attorney may impose protection orders pursuant to Article 98(6) of the Criminal Procedure Act, prior to the filing of an idicement.
Czech Republic	See coordinated EU response.

Dominican Rep.	Ministerio Publico - Provisionales
EU	Directive (EU) 2024/1385 does not designate a specific competent authority to issue protection orders. Recital 14 provides that for the purposes of this Directive, 'competent authorities' should be understood to be the authority or authorities designated under national law as competent to carry out a duty as provided for in this Directive. Each Member State should determine which authorities are to be competent for each of those duties. Article 19 of the Directive simply requires Member States to ensure that the competent authorities are granted the power the issue emergency barring orders, restraining orders and protection orders.
Germany	In case of imminent danger to the child, i.g. by violence, abuse etc, a Youth Welfare Office can place the child in a care home or foster family and seek confirmation by the family court.
Guatemala	Jueces de Paz que conocen casos de niñez y adolescencia Jueces de primera instancia de la niñez y adolescencia Jueces de primera instancia de familia
Malta	See coordinated EU response.
Mexico	Procuradurias de Protección de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes, cuando la legislación aplicable les confiere facultades de protección y solicitud de medidas ante la autoridad competente.
Panama	Los agentes del Ministerio Público están facultados para aplicar medidas de protección de acuerdo con su competencia. (Ley 38 de 2001, art. 7, Código Procesal Penal, art. 331).
Poland	Prosecutor
Sweden	See coordinated EU response
Switzerland	Autorité de protection de l'enfant (selon le canton, c'est une autorité administrative ou un tribunal) pour les mesures touchant les enfants (cf question 3).
UK	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.
USA	Military (Miltitary POs are *generally* enforcable only on the military base where they're issued.)

E. Protected person(s)

5. Who can be protected by a protection order issued in your jurisdiction?

☐ Intended protected person(s) only

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Australia
5. Austria
6. Belgium
7. Brazil
8. Bulgaria
9. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   b) AB
   c) BC
   d) MB
   e) NB
   f) NS
   g) NT
   h) NU
   i) ON
   j) PE
   k) QC
   l) SK
   m) YT
10. Chile
11. China:
    a) Mainland
    b) HKSAR
    c) MSAR
12. Costa Rica
13. Croatia
14. Czech R.
15. Dominican R.
16. Estonia
17. EU
18. France
19. Germany
20. Guatemala
21. Hungary
22. Indonesia
23. Ireland
24. Israel
25. Italy
26. Lithuania
27. Luxembourg
28. Malta
29. Mexico

30. Panama
31. Poland
32. Portugal
33. Romania
34. Slovakia
35. Slovenia
36. Sweden
37. Switzerland
38. Ukraine
39. UK
40. USAUruguay

☐ Adults (please indicate minimum age requirement if applicable)

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Australia
5. Austria
6. Belgium
7. Brazil
8. Bulgaria
9. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   b) AB
   c) BC
   d) MB
   e) NB
   f) NS
   g) NT
   h) NU
   i) ON
   j) PE
   k) QC
   l) SK
   m) YT
10. Chile
11. China:
    a) Mainland
    b) HKSAR
    c) MSAR
12. Costa Rica
13. Croatia
14. Czech R.
    ~~Dominican R.~~
15. Estonia
16. EU
17. France
18. Germany
19. Guatemala
20. Hungary
21. Indonesia
22. Ireland
23. Israel
24. Italy
25. Lithuania
26. Luxembourg
27. Malta
28. Mexico
29. Panama
30. Poland
31. Portugal
32. Romania
33. Slovakia
34. Slovenia
35. Sweden
36. Switzerland
37. Ukraine
38. UK
39. USA
40. Uruguay

Comments:

Argentina	Aged 18 and over
Armenia	Article 4, Paragraph 1 of the Law, family members are, regardless of cohabitation: the spouse (including a person in a de facto marital relationship), a parent (including a stepparent, adoptive parent, foster parent, guardian or trustee), a child (including an adopted, step- or foster child), the adoptive parent's spouse, the spouse's parents, grandmother, grandfather, grandchild, sister, brother (including half-siblings through the mother or father), the spouse's sister, the spouse's brother, as well as, in relation to the spouse's parents, sister and brother, the son-in-law and daughter-in-law. Pursuant to Article 73(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code , a special protection measure may be applied in respect of a person involved in criminal proceedings, as well as a member of that person's family or another close person.
Australia	18+
Austria	In each proceeding the protection for every intended protected person is examined separately.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Under the Act of 15 May 2012 on temporary prohibition of residence in case of domestic violence, a temporary prohibition of residence may be ordered only where there is a serious and immediate threat to the safety of one or more persons sharing the residence with the person concerned. The measure has two principal effects. First, the person concerned must leave the residence and is prohibited from entering, residing in or being present in the residence designated in the order. This aspect of the measure protects all occupants of the residence identified in the order (Article 3(4) of the Act), irrespective of whether they are themselves the direct target of threats or violence. Secondly, the measure includes a prohibition on contacting the protected persons. As a rule, this prohibition applies to all occupants of the residence identified in the order. It has nevertheless been argued that the public prosecutor may, when determining the modalities of the measure, authorise contact with occupants who are not themselves threatened, while maintaining the prohibition on contact with the person or persons whose safety is seriously and immediately at risk.

	Belgian law does not distinguish between adults and children in this regard. Any occupant of the residence may be protected by the measure. Conversely, persons who do not reside in the residence cannot be designated as protected persons under this regime.
Canada (Fed.)	Adults are anyone aged 18 or above.
Canada (AB)	- Persons who are or have been married to one another, who are or have been adult interdependent partners of one another or who are residing or have resided together in an intimate relationship. - Persons who are the parents of one or more children, regardless of their marital status or whether they have lived together at any time. - Persons who are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption or by virtue of an adult interdependent relationship. - Persons who reside together where one of the persons has care and custody over the other pursuant to an order of the court. - Family law restraining orders available “between 2 parties who have lived together in a relationship of interdependence" (Rule 12.2(i), Alberta Rules of Court). - Civil restraining orders available in respect of "an interpersonal matter between individuals" (see definition of "restraining order" in rule 13.37(1), Alberta Rules of Court).
Canada (MB)	18 years of age
Canada (NS)	Domestic Violence Intervention Act - Any person at least 16 years of age who has been subjected to domestic violence by a person i. with whom they are or have been in an intimate relationship and are cohabiting or have cohabited with in the past, OR ii. with whom they have a child or children together, whether or not they have cohabited
Canada (NU)	Persons aged 14 and older can apply
Canada (QC)	18 years
Chile	18 years old
China (HKSAR)	Married couples, separated and divorced couples. Cohabitants which include heterosexual couples and same sex couples.
China (MSAR)	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.
Costa Rica	Por sí misma a partir de 12 años
Czech Republic	See coordinated EU response.
Estonia	According to Estonian civil law, an adult (a person of full age) has attained 18 years of age. Regarding criminal law, see the text in the box 1.1.
EU	Directive (EU) 2024/1385 offers protection to all persons - adults, children and dependants, regardless of their gender (art. 2 and recital 12).
France	L'article 515-9 du code civil énonce que les violences qui peuvent donner lieu à protection doivent avoir été exercées au sein du couple, y compris lorsqu'il n'y a pas de cohabitation,

	ou par un ancien conjoint, un ancien partenaire lié par un pacte civil de solidarité ou un ancien concubin, y compris lorsqu'il n'y a jamais eu de cohabitation. L'odonnance de protection délivrée à la personne menacée de mariage forcée est réservée aux personnes majeures.
Germany	Age 18.
Guatemala	A partir de los 18 años
Indonesia	Wife or husband experiencing abuse.
Ireland	The minimum age to make an application for an Order provided for by the Domestic Violence Act 2018 is 18. Orders can be put in place to protect the spouses, civil partners, persons in intimate relationships (regardless of of cohabitation or marital status), parents of a child where the respondent is the other parent, parents of an adult respondent in a non-contractual residential arrangement and persons residing with the respondent in a non-contractual relationship. Adult dependent children are also protected if the child has attained full age is suffering from a mental or physical disability to such an extent that it is not reasonably possible for him or her to live independently of the applicant". An application for a Civil Restraining Order pursuant to section 28 of the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 can be made by any person regardless of their relationship with the respondent. Orders may protect dependent persons (children and vulnerable adults) in addition to the named applicant. The Act is silent on the age of applicants and person connected applicants that seek the protection of the Court."
Israel	Above 18 years of age.
Lithuania	Over 18
Luxembourg	Any person aged 18 or over, regardless of gender.
Malta	See coordinated EU response.
Panama	Personas adultas a partir de los 18 años en adelante (Código Civil, art. 34-A). Personas adultas mayores a partir de los 60 años de conformidad al artículo 1 de la Ley 36 de 2016.
Poland	An adult who is a victim of domestic violence may be granted protection. The Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence does not establish a separate minimum age for an adult as a protected person, an adult is defined as a person who has reached the age of 18. By entering into marriage, a minor attains the age of majority. They do not lose this status if the marriage is annulled (Article 10, § 1 and 2 of the Act of April 23, 1964, Civil Code (Journal of Laws of 2026, item 795)).
Slovenia	Adults can be protected. No special minimum age applies to adult victims beyond general rules on legal capacity.
Sweden	Sweden: An interim injunction prohibiting the spouses from visiting each other during a divorce procedure or when cohabitees separate applies to both spouses. Otherwise, see coordinated EU response
Ukraine	Protection may be provided to any adult affected person who has been a victim of domestic violence in any form. The law does not establish a specific minimum age for adults. Pursuant to paragraph 8 of part 1 of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”, an affected person is a person who has been a victim of domestic violence in any form.

	The right to apply to a court for the issuance of a restraining order is granted to the affected person or his or her representative (part 1 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence").
UK	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)

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Australia
5. Austria
6. Belgium
7. Brazil
8. Bulgaria
9. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   b) AB
   c) BC
   d) MB
   e) NB
   f) NS
   g) NT
   h) NU
   i) ON
   j) PE
   k) QC
   l) SK
   m) YT
10. Chile
11. China:
    a) Mainland
    b) HKSAR
    c) MSAR
12. Costa Rica
13. Croatia
14. Czech R.
    ~~Dominican R.~~
15. Estonia
16. EU
17. France
18. Germany
19. Guatemala
20. Hungary
21. Indonesia
22. Ireland
23. Israel
24. Italy
    ~~Lithuania~~
25. Luxembourg
26. Malta
27. Mexico
28. Panama
29. Poland
30. Portugal
31. Romania
32. Slovakia
33. Slovenia
34. Sweden
35. Switzerland
36. Ukraine
37. UK
38. USA
39. Uruguay

Comments:

Argentina	Children under the age of 18
Australia	In NSW and WA, the applicant must be someone who is at least 16 years of age - DPV Act (NSW) s 48(6); RO Act (WA) s 24A(1)(a). In the NT, SA and Victoria, the applicant can be at or above 14 years of age,but requires the permission of the court - DFV Act (NT) s 52(3) – 'Young person' defined under s 4, IO Act (SA) s 20(2)(a), FVP Act (Vic) s 45(d)(iii). In Tasmania, an affected child may also apply for a DVO if the court is satisfied that the child is capable of understanding the nature of the proceedings - FV Act (Tas) s 15(2)(c). In the ACT, an affected person may apply to the Magistrates Court for a DVO. An 'affected person' is a person against whom family violence has been, or is likely to be, committed. An affected person includes any child who hears, witnesses or is otherwise exposed to family violence committed against another person - FV Act (ACT) s 8(1)(b). In Queensland, a person under the age of 18 can only be the applicant or respondent in a domestic violence protection order if the child is in, or has been in, an intimate personal relationship with the other party, or if they have an informal care relationship with the other party. This limits a child's ability to apply for a DVO in Queensland against a parent or relative - DFVP Act (Qld) ss 22(1), 22(2).
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS See above.
Brazil	The legislation towards children and adolescents is applicable until 18 years of age, under the ECA (art. 2), and under Law No. 13,431/2017 for child victims or witnesses of violence specifically. This is complemented by the online safeguards established under the ECA Digital (Law No. 15.211/2025), which shields minors under 18 from digital abuse, harassment, and cyberbullying.

Canada (Fed.)	Some peace bonds are specific to children- the peace bond for underage marriage (under age 16) and the peace bond for fear of a sexual offence committed against a minor (under age 18). Children can also be protected by other peace bonds. Bail conditions can be imposed to protect the safety of children.
Canada (AB)	- Any children in the care and custody of any of the family members identified in the first 3 bullets under PAFVA above.
Canada (MB)	Under 18 years of age
Canada (NB)	A child (under 16) or youth (16 to 18) may be protected by a protective intervention order made under s. 66 of the Child and Youth Well-Being Act, SNB 2022, c.35.
Canada (NS)	Children and Family Services Act - any person under 19 years of age
Canada (NU)	Children who reside in the applicant's home, and/or applicant's children in their care
Canada (QC)	17 years
Chile	18 years old
China (HKSAR)	A person under the age of 18 and includes a natural, adopted or step-child of an applicant or respondent or any minor living with the applicant.
China (MSAR)	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).
Costa Rica	No importa la edad, puede ser protegida a cualquier edad
Croatia	Minors under the age of 18.
Czech Republic	See coordinated EU response.
Estonia	Regarding civil law, a human being's passive legal capacity begins with their live birth, there is no minimum age requirement. Persons who are under 18 years of age are minors. Regarding criminal law, see the text in 1.1.
EU	Directive (EU) 2024/1385 provides that a child means any person below the age of 18 years (art. 2(f)).
France	Le juge peut également ordonner des mesures aux fins de protéger le ou les enfants du couple, telles que des interdictions de contact, de paraître, une suppression de l'exercice de l'autorité parentale ou encore des droits de visite et d'hébergement. Le prononcé de ces mesures est toutefois conditionné à l'existence de violences au sein du couple.
Germany	0-17
Guatemala	0 a 17 años
Indonesia	According to Indonesian Law on Child Protection, a child is any person under the age of 18 years old who is unmarried, including an unborn fetus (in the womb if it serves its interests).
Ireland	All applications for Orders pursuant to the Domestic Violence Act 2018 can also request protection for a dependent person (which includes children), Under the Domestic Violence

	Act 2018, the Child and Family Agency (Tusla) may apply for a Safety, Barring or Emergency Barring Order on behalf of a child (a person who has not attained the age of 18 years other than a person who is or has been married). Civil Restraining Orders may protect dependent persons (children and vulnerable adults) in addition to the named applicant. An application for a harassment order may be made by a member of the Garda Síochána not below the rank of Inspector, by a probation officer or by the victim of the offence. The Act is silent on the age of applicants that can seek the protection of the Court.
Israel	Under 18 years of age.
Italy	No age limit
Luxembourg	Any minor under the age of 18, regardless of gender.
Malta	See coordinated EU response.
Panama	Personas menores de 18 años de edad. (De 0 a 17 años de edad, según la Ley 285 de 2022, art. 5, numeral 17).
Poland	Under Polish law, a minor is defined as a person under the age of 18 (Article 10, § 1 of the Act of April 23, 1964—Civil Code (Journal of Laws of 2026, Item 795)). The Act of July 29, 2005, on Counteracting Domestic Violence (Journal of Laws of 2024, Item 1673, as amended) provides protection for minors who are victims of domestic violence and also provides special protection for minors who witness domestic violence. Legal basis: Article 10 § 1 of the Civil Code, Article 2(1)(2)(h) of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence.
Slovenia	Children can be protected. ZPND contains specific child-protection rules (including Articles 20 and 22.g). A child aged 15 or over may in specified circumstances initiate proceedings, younger children act through the persons/authorities designated by law.
Sweden	See coordinated EU response. Sweden: Children can be protected by exit bans and removal bans based on the Care of Young Persons (Special Provisions) Act.
Ukraine	Protection may be provided to any child under 18 years of age if the child: • has been a victim of domestic violence in any form, or • has witnessed domestic violence. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of part 1 of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”, a child who has been a victim of domestic violence is a person under the age of 18 who has suffered domestic violence in any form or has witnessed it.
UK	In some contexts, orders can often specify adults and children, or children only (e.g. in FGM and forced marriage contexts). (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.)
Uruguay	Código de la Niñez y la Adolescencia

☐ Other individuals close to the intended protected person(s) (please specify)

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Australia
   ~~Austria~~
5. Belgium
6. Brazil
   ~~Bulgaria~~
7. Canada:
   a) Fed.
      ~~AB~~
   b) BC
   c) MB
   d) NB
      ~~NS~~
   e) NT
   f) NU
   g) ON
   h) PE
   i) QC
      ~~SK~~
   j) YT
   ~~Chile~~
8. China:
   a) Mainland
   b) HKSAR
   c) MSAR
9. Costa Rica
10. Croatia
11. Czech R.

~~Dominican R.~~
12. Estonia
13. EU
~~France~~
14. Germany
15. Guatemala
~~16. Hungary~~
17. Indonesia
18. Ireland
19. Israel
~~Italy~~
20. Lithuania
~~Luxembourg~~
21. Malta
22. Mexico
23. Panama
24. Poland
25. Portugal
26. Romania
27. Slovakia
28. Slovenia
29. Sweden
30. Switzerland
31. Ukraine
32. UK
33. USA
~~Uruguay~~

Comments:

Andorra	Las víctimas o presuntas víctimas: círculo familiar en caso de trata de seres humanos, o la mujer en caso de violéncia de género.
Argentina	Relatives or people connected to the person at risk
Australia	Children
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS See above. CRIMINAL MATTERS No distinction is made between direct victims, indirect victims or any other category of victims, the measures may be imposed in respect of any person for whom protection is necessary.
Brazil	MPL art. 22(III)(a) and HBL art. 20(III)(a) expressly extend no-contact/no-approach protection to the victim's family members and to witnesses, in addition to the named protected person; minor dependents of the victim are also directly addressed by measures such as restriction of visitation (art. 22(IV)) and school enrollment support (art. 23(V)).
Canada (Fed.)	Several peace bonds are meant to protect a demographic/group, not a specific individual, such as the peace bonds to prevent organized crime, terrorism, serious personal injury and sexual offences against minors. They may also include more than one intended protected person. In sentencing, prohibitions (such as driving or weapons prohibitions) and ancillary orders (such as DNA orders or compliance with the Sex Offender Information Registration Act) have an aspect of public protection at large.
Canada (BC)	A civil protection order is available where there is a risk of family violence to any person who meets the definition of at-risk family member under the Family Law Act. British Columbia's Family Law Act currently defines a family member in section 1 as: “family member", with respect to a person, means (a) the person's spouse or former spouse, (b) a person with whom the person is living, or has lived, in a marriage-like relationship, (c) a parent or guardian of the person's child, (d) a person who lives with, and is related to, (i)the person, or (ii)a person referred to in any of paragraphs (a) to (c), or (e) the person's child, and includes a child who is living with, or whose parent or guardian is, a person referred to in any of paragraphs (a) to (e)" One example where a person may be eligible for a protection order based on their relationship to the protected person is as follows: Sarah is eligible for a protection order against her former spouse, Alex. If Sarah is now living in a marriage-like relationship with Kai and Alex has threatened Kai, Kai may also apply for a protection order against Alex as an at-risk family member.

Canada (MB)	Children of the protected person if they are also at risk of domestic violence or stalking or unlawful removal from Manitoba
Canada (NB)	Emergency intervention order - Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act: - order may prohibit the respondent from going to or near a specified person (s. 4(5)(a)) - order may prohibit the respondent from communicating with or contacting a specified person (s. 4(5)(b)) - order may grant temporary care and custody of a child to the protected person (s. 4(5)(h)) Restraining order - Family Law Act: - order may prohibit a person from molesting, annoying, harassing or interfering with any children under the care and supervision of the protected person (s. 81(1)(a)) - order may prohibit a person from making contact or endeavouring to make contact with or otherwise interfering with the child (s. 81(1)(b)) order may prohibit a person from entering premises where the child resides (s. 81(1)(c))
Canada (NU)	Other members of the applicants household, members of the applicant's immediate family (whether or not they reside in the same household) anyone else threatened, abused or harassed by the respondent in conjunction with the applicant
Canada (ON)	In Ontario, in the human trafficking context, protection orders can be extended to protect additional specified persons beyond the victim.
Canada (QC)	Spouse and children
Canada (YT)	A Victim Assistance Order under the Family Violence Prevention Act may contain terms restraining the respondent's attendance at or near places regularly attended by the victim and other family members. Restraints on communication can be extended to the applicant's family members, employers, employees, co-workers and others where the communication would likely cause annoyance or alarm to the victim.
China (Mainland)	Close relatives of the intended protected person, including spouse, parents, children, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren as appropriate.
China (HKSAR)	Cap.189 was amended in 2008 to strengthen the protection for victims of domestic violence by extending the scope to cover former spouses, cohabitants and relatives. Section 3A of Cap.189 defines "relatives" to include immediate and extended family members, grandparents, adoptive and step family members as well as certain immediate and extended family members of the applicant's spouse.
China (MSAR)	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.
Costa Rica	Ascendientes, descendientes, pariente colateral consanguíneo, por afinidad o adopción hasta el tercer grado inclusive, dependiente económico, por violencia vicaria
Croatia	Pursuant to Article 98(2) point 9 of the Criminal Procedure Act (prohibiting stalking or harassment of victim or another person), means that the aforesaid order may be imposed

	not only for the protection of victims of criminal offences, but also for the protection of other persons.
Czech Republic	EU – See EU coordinated response. CZ – In criminal proceedings, protection may also be afforded to persons closely connected to the protected person.
Estonia	Regarding criminal law, see the text in the box 1.1.
EU	The Directive also provides that a 'dependant' can be protected by a protection order. It should be understood to mean a child of the victim or any person, other than the offender or suspect, who lives in the same household as the victim and for whom the victim provides care and supportPle (art. 2(g)).
Germany	There is ongoing legislation implementing an EU Directive on the protection against violence which requires introducing protection measures for persons who are dependant on the victim. Please refer, for the content of this Directive, to the contribution by the European Commission.
Guatemala	Integrantes del grupo familiar (personas mayores y personas con discapacidad), habitantes de la morada objeto de la medida, dependientes de la persona protegida.
Indonesia	Family members (blood relatives and relatives by marriage) Live-in domestic workers & dependents (live-in maids, nannies, helpers)
Ireland	All applications for Orders pursuant to the Domestic Violence Act 2018 can also request protection for a dependent person. Civil Restraining Orders may protect dependent persons (children and vulnerable adults) in addition to the named applicant.
Israel	According to the Prevention of Threatening Harassment Law, if the behaviour that is protected against the protected person is perpetrated against an individual that is close to the intended protected person, and in such a way that indirectly effects the protected person, the Court can decide to extend the protections of the order towards persons close to the intended protected person.
Italy	See under H - 8 (others"). "
Lithuania	Also adults and/or children living with intended protected person. The order imposes the following obligations: a) not to approach the person at risk of domestic violence and the adults and/or children living with them within the distance specified in the protection from violence order, living in the environment where the risk of domestic violence was caused, b) not to communicate or seek contact with the person at risk of domestic violence and the adults and/or children living with them.
Malta	Malta - Close Relatives See also coordinated EU response.
Mexico	Familiares, personas bajo cuidado o cualquier otra persona que pueda encontrarse en situación de riesgo derivada de los hechos de violencia.
Panama	Hijos, familiares u otras personas vinculadas que también se encuentren expuestas a riesgo o violencia, de acuerdo con las circunstancias del caso. (Ley 38 de 2001, arts. 1, 3 y 4).

Portugal	Under Law 112/2009, article 20, an adequate level of protection is ensured for the victim of domestic violence and, where applicable, for his or her family or persons in a comparable situation, particularly with regard to safety and the protection of privacy, whenever the competent authorities consider that there is a serious threat of retaliation or revictimization, or strong indications that such privacy may be violated.
Romania	Law no. 217/2003 is aiming to prevent the domestic violence. Therefore, the aggressor and victim are husband and wife, partners or former partners, siblings or persons that live together. Law No. 26/2024 does not require the victim to meet any conditions regarding their relationship with the aggressor.
Slovakia	There is general rule for the civil proceedings, that the protection order will be applied to those, who were mentioned in the application. However, it is up to the court to examine the motion if it is based on merits. In the cases when the court decides ex officio, it is up to court to establish the circuit of the persons concerned.
Slovenia	Yes, in certain regimes. KZ-1 Article 71.a expressly permits prohibitions on approaching, contacting, communicating or associating with the victim's close persons where the statutory conditions are met.
Sweden	Sweden: A non-contact order may only be issued in respect of one protected person. Thus, if there is a risk that the person whom the order is issued against commits a crime against an individual close to the intended protected person, a non-contact order protecting the other individual may be issued as well. Otherwise, see coordinated EU response.
Ukraine	Pursuant to part 2 of Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence", the legislation on preventing and combating domestic violence applies, regardless of the fact of cohabitation, to the following persons: 1.spouses; 2.former spouses; 3.engaged persons; 4.the mother (father) or children of one of the spouses (former spouses) and the other spouse (former spouse); 5.persons who live (lived) together as one family but are (were) not married to each other, their parents and children; 6.persons who have a common child (children); 7.parents (mother, father) and child (children); 8.grandfather (grandmother) and grandchild; 9.great-grandfather (great-grandmother) and great-grandchild; 10.stepfather (stepmother) and stepson (stepdaughter); 11.brothers and sisters; 12.other relatives: uncle (aunt) and nephew (niece), cousins, great-uncle (great-aunt) and great-nephew (great-niece); 13.children of spouses, former spouses, engaged persons, or persons who have a common child (children), who are not their common or adopted children; 14.guardians, trustees, their children and persons under their guardianship or trusteeship;

	15.foster parents, family-type home parents, foster carers, their children and foster children, children placed in a family-type home, and children living (who lived) in a foster carer's family. The legislation on preventing and combating domestic violence also applies to other relatives and other persons who share a common household and have mutual rights and obligations, provided that they live together, as well as to entities that carry out measures in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence.
UK	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.
USA	For example, other family members, like grandparents in the case of family violence.

F. Applicant(s)

6. Who can apply for a protection order in your jurisdiction?

☐ The intended protected person(s)

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Australia
5. Austria
6. Belgium
7. Brazil
8. Bulgaria
9. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   b) AB
   c) BC
   d) MB
   e) NB
   f) NS
   g) NT
   h) NU
   i) ON
   j) PE
   k) QC
   l) SK
   m) YT
10. Chile
11. China:
    a) Mainland
    b) HKSAR
    c) MSAR
12. Costa Rica
13. Croatia
14. Czech R.
15. Dominican R.
16. Estonia
    ~~EU~~
17. France
18. Germany
19. Guatemala
20. Hungary
21. Indonesia
22. Ireland
23. Israel
24. Italy
25. Lithuania
26. Luxembourg
27. Malta
28. Mexico
29. Panama
30. Poland
31. Portugal
32. Romania
33. Slovakia
34. Slovenia
35. Sweden
36. Switzerland
37. Ukraine
38. UK
39. USA
40. Uruguay

☐ Family member(s) of the intended protected person(s)

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
   ~~Australia~~
   ~~Austria~~
   ~~Belgium~~
4. Brazil
5. Bulgaria
6. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   b) AB
   c) BC
   d) MB
   ~~NB~~
   ~~NS~~
   e) NT
   f) NU
   g) ON
   h) PE
   i) QC
   j) SK
   k) YT
7. Chile
8. China:
   a) Mainland
   b) HKSAR
   ~~MSAR~~
9. Costa Rica
   ~~Croatia~~
10. Czech R.
    ~~Dominican R.~~
    ~~Estonia~~
    ~~EU~~
    ~~France~~
    ~~Germany~~
11. Guatemala
12. Hungary
13. Indonesia
14. Ireland
15. Israel
16. Italy
17. Lithuania
    ~~Luxembourg~~
18. Malta
19. Mexico
20. Panama
21. Poland
    ~~Portugal~~
22. Romania
23. Slovakia
    ~~Slovenia~~
24. Sweden
    ~~Switzerland~~
25. Ukraine
26. UK
27. USA
28. Uruguay

☐ Police / law enforcement officers

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Australia
   ~~Austria~~
   ~~Belgium~~
5. Brazil
   ~~Bulgaria~~
6. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   b) AB
   c) BC
   d) MB
   e) NB
   f) NS
   g) NT
   h) NU
      ~~ON~~
   i) PE
      ~~QC~~
   j) SK
   k) YT
7. Chile
8. China:
   a) Mainland
      ~~HKSAR~~
      ~~MSAR~~
9. Costa Rica
10. Croatia
11. Czech R.
    ~~Dominican R.~~
12. Estonia
    ~~EU~~
    ~~France~~
    ~~Germany~~
13. Guatemala
    ~~Hungary~~
14. Indonesia
15. Ireland
16. Israel
17. Italy
18. Lithuania
    ~~Luxembourg~~
19. Malta
    ~~Mexico~~
20. Panama
21. Poland
    ~~Portugal~~
22. Romania
    ~~Slovakia~~
23. Slovenia
24. Sweden
    ~~Switzerland~~
25. Ukraine
26. UK
27. USA
28. Uruguay

☐ Courts ex officio

1. Andorra
   ~~Argentina~~
2. Armenia
3. Australia
4. Austria
5. Belgium
   ~~Brazil~~
   ~~Bulgaria~~
6. Canada:
   a) Fed.
      ~~AB~~
   b) BC
   ~~MB~~
   ~~NB~~
   ~~NS~~
   ~~NT~~
   ~~NU~~
   ~~ON~~
   ~~PE~~
   c) QC
      ~~SK~~
      ~~YT~~
7. Chile
8. China:
   ~~Mainland~~
   ~~HKSAR~~
   a) MSAR
   ~~Costa Rica~~
9. Croatia
10. Czech R.
    ~~Dominican R.~~
11. Estonia
    ~~EU~~
    ~~France~~
    ~~Germany~~
12. Guatemala
    ~~Hungary~~
    ~~Indonesia~~
    ~~Ireland~~
    ~~Israel~~
13. Italy
    ~~Lithuania~~
    ~~Luxembourg~~
14. Malta
15. Mexico
16. Panama
17. Poland
18. Portugal
    ~~Romania~~
19. Slovakia
20. Slovenia
    ~~Sweden~~
    ~~Switzerland~~
21. Ukraine
22. UK
23. USA
24. Uruguay

☐ Other person, public authority or official (please specify)

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
   ~~Armenia~~
3. Australia
4. Austria
5. Belgium
6. Brazil
7. Bulgaria
8. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   b) AB
   c) BC
   d) MB
   e) NB
   f) NS
   g) NT
   h) NU
   i) ON
   j) PE
   k) QC
   l) SK
   m) YT
9. Chile
10. China:
    a) Mainland
       ~~HKSAR~~
    b) MSAR
11. Costa Rica
12. Croatia
13. Czech R.
14. Dominican R.
    ~~Estonia~~
    ~~EU~~
15. France
16. Germany
17. Guatemala
    ~~Hungary~~
18. Indonesia
19. Ireland
20. Israel
21. Italy
22. Lithuania
    ~~Luxembourg~~
    ~~Malta~~
23. Mexico
24. Panama
25. Poland
26. Portugal
27. Romania
28. Slovakia
29. Slovenia
30. Sweden
31. Switzerland
32. Ukraine
33. UK
34. USA
35. Uruguay

Comments:

Andorra	Los servicios sociales.
Argentina	Justice of the Peace Staff working in the health or education sectors are obliged to report such cases
Australia	APPLICATIONS FOR ADULTS: - In SA and Tasmania, the court can give permission to a person to apply for an order on behalf of the person to be protected - IO Act (SA) ss (20)(1)(b), (2)(iii), FV Act (Tas) s 15(2)(d); Justices Act 1959 (Tas) ss 106B(2)(c), (3). - In Victoria, a person with written consent of the adult person to be protected can apply for an order, or where the person to be protected is a child, with written consent of their parent or leave of the court - FVP Act (Vic) ss 45(c), (d)(ii).

	- The ACT provides that a 'litigation guardian or any other person with a right to apply for the person to be protected' may apply for a protection order, which could include an 'agent of the person' - FV Act (ACT) s 16(2)(b). - In Queensland, an authorised person applying on behalf of the aggrieved includes an adult who is authorised in writing, or believed by the court to be authorised, to act on that person's behalf - DFVP Act (Qld) ss 25(1)(b), 25(2), 22(1), 22(2). – - An adult acting for a person to be protected may apply in the NT or WA - DFV Act (NT) s 52(1)(b); RO Act (WA) s 24A(2)(c). - In NSW, an application can be made by the guardian of the person for whose protection the order would be made, in the case of a person in respect of whom a guardianship order within the meaning of the Guardianship Act 1987 (NSW) is in force -DPV Act (NSW) s 15(2)(a1).
Austria	Police officers can apply a protection order ex officio. For children a specific state agency (Child and Youth Welfare Agency) can apply for a protection order instead of the parents, in cases where the parents fail to do so or where one of the parents is the perpetrator. Criminal courts can issue the protection order ex officio (exception: European Protection order, only upon application). Civil courts issue the protection order upon application from the intended person.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Under the Act of 15 May 2012 on temporary prohibition of residence in case of domestic violence, a temporary prohibition of residence may only be ordered by the public prosecutor, where there is a serious and immediate threat to the safety of one or more persons sharing the same residence. In practice, this assessment is based on the information available to the public prosecutor, including information gathered by the police authorities. Circular COL 18/2012 (point 2.6) emphasises the importance of the prompt transmission of that information to enable the public prosecutor to take a timely decision. Although victims and other private persons cannot apply directly for a temporary prohibition of residence, the persons concerned by the measure may subsequently apply to the family court for the conditions of the prohibition to be modified or for the prohibition to be lifted before its expiry where the circumstances of the case so require (Article 5(4) of the Act of 15 May 2012). CRIMINAL MATTERS The intented protected person(s), the courts ex officio, the Public Prosecutor, the Investigating Judge, the Sentence Application Court and the Social Protection Chamber can apply for a protection order in BE.
Brazil	The entitled applicant varies by regime. It may include the intended protected person, a legal representative, parent or guardian, the police authority, The Public Prosecutor's Office, the Public Defender's Office, a Guardianship Council, or another person or entity authorised by law. Following the STF Tema 1.412 precedent (August 2026), any woman victim of gender-based violence (or the Public Prosecutor's Office on her behalf) is entitled to apply for protective measures under the MPL, regardless of whether a domestic or family relationship exists. Under the ECA Digital (Law No. 15.211/2025), parents, legal guardians, and public authorities can also apply for specific digital protective measures on behalf of children and adolescents. Courts may act ex officio only where the applicable procedural or protective statute permits; this is not a uniform power across all regimes.

	Judges are empowered to issue protective measures ex officio to safeguard children and adolescents under the ECA.
Bulgaria	Protection Against Domestic Violence Act Article 8. (1) Proceedings on issuance of the protection order may be initiated on the basis of a petition filed by: 1. the victim, if they are above 14 years of age or have been fully or partially incapacitated; 2. a brother, sister or person, which is directly of kin to the victim; 3. the guardian or custodian of the victim, the person entrusted with the care of the child, or the person to whom the child is entrusted; 4. the Director of the Social Assistance Directorate when the victim: a) is a minor or underage; b) is in a helpless state due to severe disability, illness or old age or is placed under partial incapacitation. (2) When the victim are unable to defend themselves due to a helpless state or dependence on the perpetrator, proceedings may also be initiated upon a motion of the prosecutor. Criminal Procedure Code - Article 67 - At the proposal of the prosecutor with consent of the victim or at the request of the victim.
Canada (Fed.)	Practice varies with respect to peace bonds depending on province/territory where the order is sought, with some requiring police involvement, but the Criminal Code allows anyone to seek a peace bond on behalf of the person who has the fear. Emergency preventative weapons (including firearms) orders generally can be sought by a peace officer or any member of the public (sections 110.1-110.4 and 117.0101 to 117.0104 of the Criminal Code), Preventative firearms weapons orders can be sought by a peace officer or a firearms officer (section 111). Mandatory (section 109) and discretionary (section 110) orders post-sentencing must be made by a court. Bail conditions are imposed either by the police or the court. The Crown can request conditions that reflect the situation of the victim. Sentencing conditions, prohibition orders and ancillary orders, are imposed by the court, and a Crown prosecutor could request them; parole conditions are imposed by the Parole Board of Canada and a parole officer could recommend a condition.
Canada (AB)	Designated persons (as defined in section 3 of the Protection Against Family Violence Regulation - peace officer, persons authorized by a police service or Child Intervention staff, a director designated under section 129 of the Child, Youth and Family Enhancement Act, those authorized by the Minister of Children and Family Services) can apply for an Emergency Protection Order by telephone to a justice of the peace 24 hours/day.
Canada (BC)	Any person may apply for a Family Law Act protection order on behalf of an at-risk family member, or the court may make a protection order on its own initiative.
Canada (MB)	Under The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act, an application can also be commenced by any adult on behalf of a minor, by a lawyer on behalf of the person or by a substitute decision maker appointed by reason of mental disability of the subject. Under The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act, an application can also be commenced by a legal guardian, alternate decision maker or a child welfare agency if the child is in the legal care of the agency. Both the Domestic Violence and Stalking Act and the Child Sexual

	Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act provide for specially designated individuals (Protection Order Designates) who can also commence an application on behalf of an individual needing protection.
Canada (NB)	Emergency intervention order - Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act: --application may be made by a victim services coordinator, outreach worker, crisis intervener, support worker or social worker (General Regulation, s. 3(2)) Protective intervention order - Family Services Act: --application is made by the Minister of Social Development (s. 37(1.1)(a))
Canada (NS)	Person designated under the Regulations with the victim's consent (i.e., peace officers, victim service officers employed by Department of Justice, RCMP, municipal police, employees of transition houses, and child-protection agency). Domestic Violence Intervention Act: any other person with leave of the designated justice of the peace. Children and Family Services Act: an agency under the Act or the Minister.
Canada (NT)	Amendments to the PAFVA in force since July 2026 widened the definition of family members to include a person who has or had with the respondent - a “family relationship", includes persons related by blood, marriage or adoption or whom it is reasonable to deem as being related. - a "care relationship", where one person is dependent on another for assistance in daily life for reasons of disability, illness, aging or impairment. - an "intimate personal relationship", meaning a romantic, sexual or conjugal relationship of some permanence, regardless of whether they have resided together at any time. Designated persons who may apply on behalf of an applicant for an emergency protection order or a protection order include police (RCMP), persons employed in the administration or delivery of Government of NWT funded programs to provide this service, and persons employed by the YWCA of Yellowknife Alison McAteer House to provide the service of making applications on behalf of applicants for emergency protection orders 24/7, and whose duties include making such applications.
Canada (NU)	If someone other than the intended protected person applies on someone else's behalf - it must be with their consent - applying on behalf happens very rarely
Canada (ON)	In Ontario, in the human trafficking context, an individual can apply on behalf of the victim or the person with lawful custody of a child victim with their consent.
Canada (PE)	A member of a category of persons designated in the regulations, i.e. a Victim Services Worker.
Canada (QC)	With the consent of the intended protected person or with the court’s authorization, an application may be made by another person or body. For example, a police officer or an Integrated University Health and Social Services Centre (IUHSSC). A IUHSSC may ask the court to authorize it to apply for a protection order for the benefit of one of its patients, to protect the patient from another person whose conduct compromises the patient’s life, health or safety (Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux de l’Estrie – Centre hospitalier universitaire de Sherbrooke v. J.L., 2019 QCCS 896).
Canada (SK)	See The Victims of Interpersonal Violence Act, SS 1994, c V-6.02: https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/api/v1/products/929/formats/1495/download
Canada (YT)	Adult Protection and Decision Making Act, s. 72(1)

	- A “designated agency” may apply for an adult protection order. Family Violence Prevention Act, s. 2(1)(b) - A victim services worker may apply on behalf of a victim, with the victim’s consent.
Chile	Health workers and people who work with children, as well as public workers, are mandated reporters and must report signs of mistreatment or abuse.
China (Mainland)	The Women's Federation, Neighborhood Committees, Village Committees, the Federation of Persons with Disabilities and other relavant agencies.
China (HKSAR)	Neither police, courts ex officio nor any public authority or official can apply for protection orders under Cap.189 as such applications must be made by eligible individual victims or on behalf of specified minors as defined under section 2 of Cap.189.
China (MSAR)	Public Prosecutions Office
Costa Rica	Cuando hay imposibilidad de la víctima, la puede pedir un tercero o institución con programas de protección a derechos humanos. Si son personas adultas mayores o menores de 12 pueden solicitarlas terceras personas.
Croatia	Pursuant to Article 98(6) of the Criminal Procedure Act, the State Attorney may decide on the imposition of protection orders prior to the fiilng of an idictement. After the filing of an idicemnet , the court decides on the imposition of protection orders. Croatian institute for Social Work can also apply.
Czech Republic	EU – see coordinated EU response. CZ - In civil proceedings, protection orders are issued only upon application. The applicant need not necessarily be the person against whom the violence is directed. Police measure are issued by the Police of the Czech Republic ex officio. Protective measures in criminal proceedings may also be imposed ex officio by the competent authorities.
Dominican Rep.	Ministero Publico
Estonia	§ 1055 section 1 of the Law of Obligations Act states that the victim or the person who is threatened has the right to demand that behavior which causes damage be terminated or the making of threats with such behavior be refrained from. Code of Civil Procedure § 476. Initiation action-by-petition proceedings (1) Action-by-petition proceedings are initiated by the court of its own motion or on a petition of an interested party or authority.§ 544. Granting a restraining order or imposing any other measures to protect personal rights (1) In order to protect a person’s private life or other personal rights, the court may, under § 1055 of the Law of Obligations Act, grant a restraining order or impose any other measures. Regarding police see the text in the box D 4.
EU	Directive (EU) 2024/1385 provides that where the victim is an adult, EU Member States, may require, in accordance with their national law, that emergency barring orders, restraining orders and protection orders as provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of art. 19 be issued at the request of the victim (art. 19(3)).
France	Le ministère public, avec l'accord de la personne en danger, peut demander au juge aux affaires familiales la délivrance d'une ordonnance de protection (article 515-10 du code civil) ainsi que d'une ordonnance provisoire de protection immédiate (article 515-13-1 du code civil).
Germany	The information given above refers to the issuance of protection orders under the Act on Protection Against Violence (federal law).

	In case of minors, the parents or, as the case may be, guardian can act for the child. In case of minors, the court can act ex officio and the Youth Welfare Office may invite the family court to act in order to protect the child. Police officers can order temporary measures based on the police law of the relevant State (Land). In some states these temporary measures can be prolonged by a court at the request of the police
Guatemala	La Policía Nacional Civil, testigos, el Ministerio Público, la Procuraduría General de la Nación, la Procuraduría de los Derechos Humanos y los Bufetes Populares pueden recibir denuncias, prestar auxilio o remitirlas al órgano jurisdiccional competente
Indonesia	the intended protected person's friend(s), the intended protected person's companion volunteer(s), the intended protected person's spiritual counselors, investigator(s) (usually police investigator(s)), public prosecutor(s)
Ireland	Section 11 of the Domestic Violence Act 2018 provides for applications for Safety, Barring and Emergency Barring Orders be made by the Child and Family Agency (Tusla) on behalf of a person. Although not stated explicitly in the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023, children can and have applied for Civil Restraining Orders either a) through a 'next friend' as is common in Civil Law applications and also b) as a person connected to the Applicant. These are referred to in the Act a 'a person connected to the applicant' and no further definition is provided. In practice they have been understood to include partners, spouses, close friends, colleagues and dependent children - essentially those who are also affected by the behaviour of the respondent. There has also been cases where an organisation (public body type) has applied for a Civil Restraining Order against an individual. An application for a harassment order may be made by a member of the Garda Síochána not below the rank of Inspector, by a probation officer or by the victim of the offence.
Israel	The Attorney General, someone acting on behalf of the intended protected person(s), and a social worker appointed under the Youth (Care and Supervision) Law of 1960.
Italy	In cases of domestic violence, law enforcement authorities, social services and medical authorities (e.g. Emergency departments) may request the intervention of the Questore, who may issue the administrative protection order.
Lithuania	Anyone can report domestic violence, but only a police officer can issue an order after assessing the risk. If an order is not issued, only the person at risk of domestic violence can appeal this decision.
Malta	See coordinated EU response
Mexico	Ministerio Público, Procuradurias de Protección de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes.
Panama	En materia de niñez y adolescencia, el procedimiento puede iniciarse por denuncia ciudadana o referencia de otro organismo público o de la sociedad civil. (Ley 285 de 2022, art. 197).
Poland	Prosecutor
Portugal	The Public Prosecution Service

Slovakia	In certains cases which concerns child, the applicant can be other state body.
Slovenia	The answer depends on the regime. Under ZPND, proceedings are initiated on the victim's application, a social work centre may initiate proceedings with the victim's consent. Where the victim is a child, the persons or authorities expressly designated by ZPND may initiate proceedings, including, under the statutory conditions, a child over 15 years of age, a parent, a guardian or the social work centre. Accordingly, family members do not have a general independent right to apply merely by virtue of the family relationship. A police prohibition under ZNPPol Article 60 is ordered by the police ex officio when the statutory conditions are met. Measures under ZKP are ordered by the criminal court within criminal proceedings.
Sweden	Sweden: The intended protected person may apply for a non-contact order. However, a prosecutor may also initiate a non-contact order if there is a reason for it. Such a reason may be that family, a social worker etc. informs the prosecutor or the police of the need of a non-contact order. Only the divorcing spouses can apply for an interim injunction prohibiting the spouses from visiting each other based on the Marriage Code. Only the separating spouses can apply for an interim injunction prohibiting the spouses från visiting each other based on the Cohabitees Act. The social welfare committee is a politically appointed committee responsible for the social services in the muncipality. The social welfare committee can apply for exit bans and removal bans based on the Care of Young persons (Special Provisions) Act to the Administrative Court. Otherwise, see coordinated EU response.
Switzerland	Dans le cas d'enfants, ce sera leur représentant légal
Ukraine	An application for issuance of a restraining order may be submitted by the affected person or his or her representative (part 1 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence", Article 350-2 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine). An urgent prohibition order may also be issued upon an application of the affected person in accordance with part 1 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". Where domestic violence is committed against a child, the following persons have the right to apply to a court for issuance of a restraining order against the perpetrator: the child's parents or other legal representatives, the child's relatives (grandmother, grandfather, adult brother or sister), the child's stepmother or stepfather, as well as the guardianship and custody authority; Where domestic violence is committed against a person lacking legal capacity, the following persons have the right to apply to a court for issuance of a restraining order against the perpetrator: the guardian and the guardianship and custody authority (part 1 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence", Article 350-2 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine). An authorized officer of a division of the National Police of Ukraine may, on his or her own initiative, issue an urgent prohibition order based on a risk assessment where there is an immediate threat to the life or health of the affected person (part 1 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence"). A court may apply restrictive measures without a separate application for issuance of a restraining order:

	1.When passing a judgment or releasing a person from criminal liability or punishment — in accordance with Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, 2.When applying a measure of restraint in criminal proceedings — in accordance with part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. Other person: The representative of the affected person, The guardianship and custody authority, The guardian of a person lacking legal capacity (part 1 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence", Article 350-2 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine).
UK	This varies considerably, depending on the type of order sought. • Some orders can be made by the courts ex officio 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.
USA	The authority of a public authority to apply for a protection order will vary from state or tribe to state or tribe, and under the specific circumstances of the case.
Uruguay	Fiscalía General de la Nación, cualquier persona que tome conocimiento del hecho, incluido organismos: Instituto Nacional de la Niñez y Adolescencia en Uruguay (INAU), Ministerio de Desarrollo Social (MIDES), Ministerio de Salud Pública (MSP), Administración de los Servicios de Salud del Estado (ASSE), Ministerio de Educación y Cultura (MEC), otros.

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

7. Against whom can a protection order be issued in your jurisdiction?

☐ Perpetrator(s) / alleged perpetrator(s) / putative perpetrator(s) / person(s) causing the risk

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Australia
5. Austria
6. Belgium
7. Brazil
8. Bulgaria
9. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   b) AB
   c) BC
   d) MB
   e) NB
   f) NS
   g) NT
   h) NU
   i) ON
   j) PE
   k) QC
   l) SK
   m) YT
10. Chile
11. China:
    a) Mainland
    b) HKSAR
    c) MSAR
12. Costa Rica
13. Croatia
14. Czech R.
15. Dominican R.
16. Estonia
    ~~EU~~
17. France
18. Germany
19. Guatemala
20. Hungary
21. Indonesia
22. Ireland
23. Israel
24. Italy
25. Lithuania
26. Luxembourg
27. Malta
28. Mexico
29. Panama
30. Poland
31. Portugal
32. Romania
33. Slovakia
34. Slovenia
35. Sweden
36. Switzerland
37. Ukraine
38. UK
39. USA

40. Uruguay

☐ Family members of the perpetrator(s) / alleged perpetrator(s) / putative perpetrator(s) / person(s) causing the risk

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia

~~Australia~~
~~Austria~~
~~Belgium~~
~~Brazil~~
~~Bulgaria~~

4. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   ~~AB~~
   ~~BC~~
   ~~MB~~
   ~~NB~~
   b) NS
   ~~NT~~
   ~~NU~~
   ~~ON~~
   ~~PE~~
   ~~QC~~
   ~~SK~~
   ~~YT~~
5. Chile
6. China:
   ~~Mainland~~
   a) HKSAR
   ~~MSAR~~

~~Costa Rica~~
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☐ Others (please specify)

~~Andorra~~
~~Argentina~~

1. Armenia

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2. Brazil

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3. Canada:
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Comments:

Armenia	Under Article 4, Paragraph 1, Clause 4 of the Law, a person who has committed domestic and family violence is a natural person against whom a warning, emergency intervention, or protection order has been issued in accordance with the procedure established by this Law.
Brazil	Under the ECA (art. 129), measures may also be directed at parents or legal guardians who are responsible for, or have allowed, a situation placing a child or adolescent at risk, even where they are not "perpetrators" of violence in a strict sense (e.g., referral to a family-support/guidance programme, obligatory enrolment in treatment for substance abuse, temporary loss of custody). Furthermore, following the STF Tema 1.412 precedent (August 2026), because gender-based protective measures under the MPL are applicable outside domestic or intimate relationships, orders may be issued against any individual perpetrator causing gender-based risk, including coworkers, supervisors, neighbors, or political actors. Additionally, under the ECA Digital (Law No. 15.211/2025), protective and injunctive orders can be legally directed against digital platforms and IT service providers (legal entities acting as intermediaries), requiring them to immediately remove harmful content, block contact, or enforce parental controls to safeguard minors in the digital environment.
Canada (Fed.)	In the firearms context orders are generally made against the person causing the risk or convicted. Limitation on access orders (sections 117.0101 to 117.0104 of the Criminal Code) are not prohibition orders by definition - rather they set out terms and conditions for

	the possession of weapons by a third party (roommate, associate, etc.) who could potentially grant access to a weapon to someone already under a prohibition order.
Canada (BC)	Note - an at-risk family member may obtain a protection order against any family member from whom they are at risk of violence, including a relative who is living with a former spouse, for example.
Canada (NS)	Under the Children and Family Services Act: any person whose contact with the child is causing or likely to cause the child to be in need of protective services.
Canada (QC)	Any person who possesses or has control of an intimate image, including a website, business or non-profit organization (NPO).
Chile	In the case of children, a protection order can be issued against a parent/guardian who does nothing to stop abuse coming from a third party (such as the other parent).
China (HKSAR)	To reiterate, a protection order can be issued in the HKSAR under Cap.189 against a spouse or former spouse, a cohabitant or former cohabitant which includes same-sex and opposite-sex intimate partners or a relative.
China (MSAR)	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).
Czech Republic	See coordinated EU response.
EU	Directive (EU) 2024/1385 provides that orders are addressed to an offender or suspect of an act of violence covered by the Directive (art. 19(1)).
Guatemala	Estructuras criminales
Ireland	A Civil Restraining Order can be made against a juvenile respondent. Their parent/guardian is named on the order and served with the summons.
Malta	See coordinated EU response.
Slovakia	According to the Section 35 (3) of the Criminal Code, a protection order may also be imposed on a person who has committed a criminal offense or on another person if it is necessary to ensure the protection of society against the commission of new criminal offenses. As for the urgent measure under the civil law, the person against whom the protection is applied depends on the proposal.
Slovenia	Protection orders are directed against the person causing the risk/perpetrator/alleged perpetrator. A family member is not covered merely because of that status, they would have to independently satisfy the statutory conditions as a person causing the risk.
Sweden	Sweden: A non-contact order is issued in respect of one person who is prohibited from contacting another person. However, the prohibition also applies to situations where the prohibited person tries to contact the protected person through an intermediary. In such situations, both the prohibited person and the intermediary may face criminal sanctions for the breach. Also, separate non-contact orders may be issued in respect of family members of a prohibited person, if the conditions for issuing a non-contact order are met. An interim injunction prohibiting the spouses from visiting each other based on the Marriage Codeor the Cohabitees Act is a mutual protection order.

	An exit ban or a temporary exit ban based on the Care of Young persons (Special Provisions) Act is issued for the child who needs to be protected from to being taken abroad/leaving the country. Otherwise see coordinated EU response.
Switzerland	L'instigateur, le complice et toute autre personne qui a collaboré à la commission (ou planification) des actes.
Ukraine	An urgent prohibition order and a restraining order are issued against a perpetrator, i.e. a person who has committed domestic violence, and may also be applied to a person where there is an immediate threat of continuation or recurrence of domestic violence (paragraph 6 of part 1 of Article 1, Articles 24–26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence"). A perpetrator may also be a child under 18 years of age if the child has committed domestic violence (paragraph 4 of part 1 of Article 1 of the Law). In criminal proceedings, restrictive measures may be applied: • to a convicted person — in accordance with Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine; • to a suspect or accused — in accordance with part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. Article 350-3 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine provides that the interested persons in cases concerning the issuance of a restraining order are the persons against whom an application for issuance of a restraining order has been submitted. Other individuals whose rights and interests are affected by the application for issuance of a restraining order as well as State authorities and local self-government bodies within the scope of their powers may also be regarded as interested persons.
USA	For the second box, in certain circumstances, protective orders can be issued against family members of a perpetrator in the United States, though the specifics may vary by jurisdiction and by the circumstances of the case.

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)

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7. Chile
8. China:
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b) MSAR
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26. Uruguay

☐ Child custody

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Switzerland
21. Ukraine
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23. Uruguay

☐ Maintenance

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Belgium
3. Brazil
Bulgaria
4. Canada:
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☐ Property protection

Andorra
1. Argentina
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Austria
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2. Brazil
Bulgaria
3. Canada:
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Croatia
Czech R.
6. Dominican R.
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11. Panama
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12. Portugal
13. Romania
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Sweden
Switzerland
15. Ukraine
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16. USA
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☐ Mandatory counselling (to the extent not covered by Question 1)

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2. Brazil
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3. Canada:
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Sweden
Switzerland
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14. USA
15. Uruguay

☐ Other (please specify):

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6. China:
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a) MSAR
7. Costa Rica
Croatia
Czech R.

~~Dominican R.~~ ~~Hungary~~ ~~Luxembourg~~ ~~Romania~~ ~~UK~~
~~Estonia~~ ~~Indonesia~~ ~~Malta~~ ~~Slovakia~~ ~~USA~~
~~EU~~ 10. Ireland 12. Mexico 15. Slovenia 17. Uruguay
8. France ~~Israel~~ 13. Panama ~~Sweden~~
9. Germany 11. Italy 14. Poland ~~Switzerland~~
~~Guatemala~~ ~~Lithuania~~ ~~Portugal~~ 16. Ukraine

Comments:

Andorra	Atribución de la vivienda, artículo 300.1 del Código de Procedimiento Civil (CPC).
Argentina	Restriction of contact or communication
Armenia	Article 77(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code states that when surveillance is established over the protected person, their residence and property, the authority conducting the proceedings shall be entitled, with the written consent of the protected person, to monitor the protected person's correspondence, telephone conversations and other forms of communication.
Brazil	Other matters may include temporary rental assistance for the victim (MPL art. 23, as added by Law No. 14,674/2023); suspension of powers of attorney granted by the victim to the aggressor and prohibition on disposing of jointly owned property (MPL art. 24(II)-(III)). Experience in international cooperation indicates that protective measures are often associated with supplementary matters such as custody, child placement, maintenance obligations, visitation arrangements, institutional care and parental responsibility, rather than being limited to stand-alone protection proceedings.
Canada (MB)	Sole occupancy of a home, return of personal property, seizure of items used to perpetrate family violence or stalking, suspension of driver's licenses if a vehicle is used in perpetrating domestic violence or stalking, monetary compensation for victims of domestic violence or stalking to compensate for lost income, counselling costs, expenses related to moving and legal fees
Canada (NB)	Emergency intervention order - Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act: --order may grant protected person temporary exclusive occupation of the residence (s. 4(5)(c)) --order may grant protected person temporary possession and exclusive use of personal property (s. 4(5)(d)) --order may prohibit respondent from terminating basic utilities for the residence (s. 4(5)(l))
Canada (NS)	Domestic Violence Intervention Act: grant exclusive occupation of residence, temporary possession or control over specified personal property, restrain respondent from dealing with specified property, award temporary care and custody, any other thing necessary to ensure immediate protection. Children and Family Services Act: cease to reside with child, not contact child, such terms for implementing order and protecting child.
Canada (YT)	Property protection: Adult Protection Orders under the Adult Protection and Decision Making Act may address supplementary matters include terms pertaining to the adult's financial affairs and personal property. Other: Victim Assistance Orders under the Family Violence Prevention Act may include terms pertaining to exclusive occupation of the residence, removal of the respondent from the residence, police accompaniment to retrieve belongings, compensation for monetary losses, temporary possession of personal property, restraint against dealing with property,

	a counselling or therapy recommendation, or any other provision the court considers appropriate.
China (MSAR)	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).
Costa Rica	Protección de mascotas de compañía, uso exclusivo del menaje de la vivienda, embargo de bienes por tres meses para garantizar pago de pensión.
France	Attribution de la jouissance du domicile et de l'animal de compagnie
Germany	contact (in case contact is excluded)
Ireland	As flagged in the response to Question 1 - a Civil Restraining Order can include a broad range of prohibitions drawn from relevant conduct in s.27(3) of the Act - reference to property in (g) interfering with the property (including pets) of a person, and possibly: (i) causing, without the consent of the person, an electronic communication or information system operated by a person to function in a particular way.
Italy	The person accused of family violence or abuse may be ordered not to approach the home of the family of origin, as well as the homes of the victim's close relatives and other places habitually attended (f.i. places of education attended by the couple's children). For civil protection orders, the judge can also provide, if necessary, the local social services intervention and the intervention of specific local associations which deals with gender violence and violence against minors as their statutory purpose, also the acceptance in specialized shelters can be ordered by the civil judge.
Mexico	Régimen provisioinal de convivencia, uso y disfrute del domicilio, restitución inmediata de documentos personales y cualquier otra medida necesaria para garantizar la protección integral de la persona.
Panama	Suspensión de la reglamentación de visitas, reintegro de la víctima al domicilio común y otras medidas destinadas a preservar su seguridad y patrimonio. (Código Procesal Penal, art. 333)
Poland	Article 4 of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence of July 29, 2005 1. Persons experiencing domestic violence shall be provided, as part of shelter at the center referred to in Article 3(1)(4), with at least basic services in the areas of intervention, therapy and support, and basic living needs, which are intended to ensure the safety of such persons, as well as to provide assistance and support in accordance with their needs, tailored to their life circumstances. 2. The assistance and support referred to in paragraph 1 are provided by specialists in the field of domestic violence prevention who guarantee high-quality services and are employed at a specialized support center for victims of domestic violence, including psychologists, educators, social workers, lawyers, and therapists.
Slovenia	In some cases. ZPND can address use of the shared place of residence (Article 21), counselling/programmes (Article 19.a), and specific child-protection matters under Article 20.

Ukraine	Child custody is not provided for in the Ukrainian legislation as a means of protecting a child through the issuance of a protective order. Matters concerning the establishment of guardianship and custody over a child are regulated by the specific Ukrainian legislation. Maintenance – is not provided for in the Ukrainian legislation as a means of protecting a child through the issuance of a protective order. Matters concerning child maintenance and other forms of family maintenance are regulated by the specific Ukrainian legislation. Property protection – the removal of obstacles to the use of property that is jointly owned or privately owned by the affected person may be established as a restraining order, which is issued by a court against the perpetrator in accordance with paragraph 2 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". Mandatory counselling – a court may refer a perpetrator to undergo a Perpetrator Programme in accordance with Article 28 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence", Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and part 6 of Article 194 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. Other: 1.The obligation to leave the place of joint residence (stay) with the affected person may be established as an urgent prohibition order, which is issued to the perpetrator by competent divisions of the National Police of Ukraine where there is an immediate threat to the life or health of the affected person, with the aim to stop immediately domestic violence and prevent its continuation or recurrence, in accordance with paragraph 1 of part 2 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence", 2.The prohibition on staying in the place of joint residence (stay) with the affected person may be established as a restraining order, which is issued by a court against the perpetrator in accordance with paragraph 1 of part 2 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence".
USA	Tribunals generally have broad authority to protect victims. However, the various protections available will vary in scope depending upon the state or tribal law and the specific facts of the case.
Uruguay	Ley N° 19.580, art. 80, (Sanción pecuniaria).- En la sentencia de condena, además de la pena, se dispondrá una reparación patrimonial para la víctima por un monto equivalente a doce ingresos mensuales del condenado, o en su defecto doce salarios mínimos, sin perjuicio de su derecho a seguir la vía procesal correspondiente para obtener la reparación integral del daño.

☐ No

~~Andorra~~
~~Argentina~~
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☐ In some cases (please specify)

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Comments:

Australia	Supplementary matters, such as to protect property or children from further harm or exposure to harm can be addressed in protection orders (at the discretion of the party issuing the order - e.g. police or courts); however, formal arrangements such as parenting orders, division of property and maintenance and other family law related matters are considered and addressed under the Family Law Act 1975 (Cth).
Austria	There are separate proceedings to deal with child custody or visitation rights. In the proceedings regarding a protection order visitation rights of a child or custody are not examined. In case a protection order is issued, these rights are examined separately.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Under Article 3(1) of the Act of 15 May 2012 on temporary prohibition of residence in case of domestic violence, the public prosecutor may order a temporary prohibition of residence where there is a serious and immediate threat to the safety of one or more persons sharing the same residence. The measure is intended to ensure the immediate protection of those persons. Pursuant to Articles 4 and 5 of the Act, every temporary prohibition of residence ordered by the public prosecutor is brought before the Family Court for judicial review. For as long as the prohibition remains in force, the case remains pending before the Family Court pursuant to Article 5(5) of the Act. During those proceedings, the parties may apply for urgent and provisional measures pursuant to Article 5(6) of the Act. Where the temporary prohibition of residence affects family-related issues, including parental responsibility, a child's accommodation arrangements or personal relations with a child, reference is made to the explanations provided in response to Question 1.
Brazil	The extent to which supplementary matters are addressed within the protective-measures decision itself, as opposed to a separate/connected proceeding, is most developed under the MPL and HBL; protective measures issued under the ECA or the Statute of the Elderly Person are more narrowly protective in character, and matters such as custody or maintenance in those contexts are typically pursued through separate (though often procedurally connected) civil proceedings. Additionally, under the ECA Digital (Law No. 15.211/2025), protective measures in the digital environment may include ancillary orders to IT providers to preserve digital evidence, secure logs, or enforce age-restricted filtering, which operate alongside physical safety measures to guarantee the comprehensive protection of minors.
Canada (NU)	Recommendations for counselling, addictions programs or other supports

Chile	These issues can be addressed in cases of domestic abuse, but only to provide a temporary order (normaly for 60 or 90 days). A claim for a formal order for these matters must be filed separately.
China (Mainland)	Provisional custody of child, and/or counselling.
China (HKSAR)	As Cap.189 explicitly provides protection from violence, it only covers matters ancillary thereto. The court may grant specific consequential and related directives such as ouster/re-entry orders, arrest orders or behaviour programmes. Cap.189 does not deal with financial or property matters. Such ancillary relief powers are provided in Part II of the Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Ordinance, Cap.192. Cap.189 touches on custody only to allow the temporary variation or suspension of an existing custody or access order when issuing specific protective injunctions. General child custody laws are instead provided for under the Guardianship of Minors Ordinance, Cap.13.
Estonia	Code of Civil Procedure § 544 (3) The court may also deal with a case mentioned in subsection 1 of this section a (restraining order or any other measures) under the action-by-claim procedure provided it is dealt with together with another court claim, or on a motion of the claimant.
Guatemala	Suspenderle al presunto agresor el derecho de visitar a sus hijos e hijas, en caso de agresión sexual contra menores de edad.
Ireland	The various Orders mentioned are primarily safety focussed. Other family law matters (e.g. maintenance, child custody and property issues) are addressed through separate family law proceedings rather than as conditions of these Orders. However, the District Court may make ancilliary Orders. Section 15 of the Domestic Violence Act 2018 allows for the court to deal with other family law matters without the institution of separate proceedings. Section 82(a)(iii) of the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 amends Section 15(2) of the Domestic Violence Act 2018 to allow an application for a Civil Restraining Order under Part 5 to be made at the same time as a Domestic Violence application if the Court feels that it is proper to do so.
Israel	If a protection order is issued between two parents but not towards their shared child, the Court can issue a temporary child custody arrangement, in accordance with a recommendation by the relevant professionals.
Poland	Provision 41a of the Criminal Code § 1. The court may impose the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing for a crime against sexual liberty or decency committed against a minor or for other crime against liberty, or while sentencing for an intentional crime involving the use of force, especially the force towards an immediate family member. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision. § 1a. The court upon the motion of the harmed party, imposes the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing for a crime against

	sexual liberty or decency. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision. § 2. The court imposes the prohibition from associating with specific social groups or appearing in specific locations, contacting certain individuals, approaching to certain individuals or leaving a specific place of stay without the court's consent, or the order to leave, for a determined period of time, the premises occupied together with a harmed party, while sentencing to the penalty of deprivation of liberty without the conditional suspension of its enforcement for a crime against sexual liberty or decency. The prohibition or the order may be coupled with an obligation to report at a Police station or other designated authority with a pre-defined frequency, and the prohibition from approaching to certain individuals may be also monitored under electronic supervision.""
Slovakia	According to the Civil Contentious Code, the cumulation of more than one claims for urgent measure is not excluded, however the court is bound by the proposal. As regards the Civil Uncontetious Code, courts may impose urgent measure without the proposal, therefore, it is up to court, what types of measures it will impose (cases of minor children). According to the Criminal Code, imposition of more than one protective measure is not excluded, however, there is rule that certain protective measures cannot be imposed together.
Slovenia	Supplementary matters are available only to the extent expressly provided by the applicable regime, they are not a general feature of every protection order.
Switzerland	Les mesures de protection peuvent également être ordonnées dans le cadre d'une procédure de séparation (mesures protectrices de l'union conjugale) ou de divorce. Dans ces cas-là, le juge pourra également fixer les mesures relatives au partage des biens, à la contribution financière d'entretien, à l'autorité parentale et à la garde des enfants.
UK	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.

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:

Andorra	20 días en el caso de una órden dictada en el marco de medidas cautelares civiles.
Argentina	It will depend on each individual case
Armenia	Article 7, Paragraph 2 of the Law: the police shall impose the restriction for a period of at least 20 days.
Australia	- The duration of interim DVOs varies across jurisdictions, but will generally remain in force until a final order is made, the application is withdrawn, the order is revoked, or another action is taken in accordance with the relevant legislation - DPV Act (NSW) s 24(1); DFV Act (NT) s 64(4); FVP Act (Vic) s 60; FV Act (Tas) s 23; RO Act (WA) ss 16, 16(4); DFVP Act (Qld) s 98; FV Act (ACT) s 25; IO Act (SA) s 19.
Austria	A police protection order can be issued for a minimum of 14 days. The civil and criminal court protection orders do not have a fixed minimum of duration.

Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS No minimum duration is prescribed. CRIMINAL MATTERS 1 year (art. 50 CC)
Brazil	There is no statutory minimum. Emergency measures can be granted immediately (including, since Laws No. 13,827/2019, 15,411/2026 and 15,383/2026, which amended Law No. 11,340/2006, by a police delegate/officer where a judge is not immediately available), subject to judicial confirmation within 24 hours; a fixed-term order of only a few days is possible pending a fuller hearing.
Bulgaria	Protection Against Domestic Violence Act The measures under Art. 5, para. 1, items 2 - 5 shall be imposed for a period from three to 18 months. Criminal Procedure Code Art. 67 (4) The prohibition shall extinguish after termination of the case by virtue of a sentence in force or where proceedings are terminated on any other ground. (5) At any time the victim may request from the court to repeal the prohibition.
Canada (Fed.)	Preventative emergency firearms weapons prohibition orders and limitation orders (red flag regime, sections 110.1 and 117.0101 of the Criminal Code) are made for a period no longer than 30 days. Preventative firearms weapons prohibition orders (section 111) and limitation on access orders (section 117.011) can be made up to a maximum of 5 years and indefinitely, respectively. Mandatory firearms weapons prohibition orders made post-conviction for specific offences (section 109) are a minimum of 10 years to life. Discretionary firearms weapons prohibition orders post-conviction (section 110) are made for a period up to 10 years or life. There is no minimum period for a peace bond. Bail conditions last for the entire duration of an accused's criminal case, from the moment they are released until their charges are withdrawn, dismissed, or the accused person is sentenced. In sentencing, conditions that form part of a release order last for the time specified by the court on sentence and there is no minimum period. Mandatory driving prohibitions for certain offences have a minimum term of one year, but discretionary driving prohibitions are set by the court with no minimum. Child protection orders have no minimum term. SOIRA orders can vary in length from 10 years, 20 years, or for life depending on the circumstances. A DNA order is generally for life, subject to a successful appeal and acquittal, a discharge, or a record suspension (pardon) for the designated offence.
Canada (BC)	British Columbia does not have fixed terms, the judge may order that a protection order is in effect for as long or as short a time frame as the judge chooses.
Canada (MB)	Protection Orders under The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act and The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act expire after three years unless the court specifies a longer period in the order
Canada (NB)	Emergency intervention order - Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act: --no minimum duration

	Restraining order - Family Law Act: --no minimum duration Protective intervention order - Family Services Act: --no minimum duration
Canada (NS)	Protection-intervention Order - Children and Family Services Act - Six months (with option to extend). Domestic Violence Intervention Act - shortest time frame not identified (not exceeding one year).
Canada (NT)	The duration is determined by the court based on the circumstances and terms of the order. An Emergency Protection Order under the PAFVA takes effect immediately and may be made for a minimum period of 30 days.
Canada (NU)	No minimum requirement, i.e., one weekend
Canada (PE)	Not indicated in legislation
Canada (QC)	The court may issue a protection order for a maximum period of 10 days without the application having been notified to the other party. Once the application has been notified, the order may, prior to the trial on the merits, be extended or issued for a period of more than 10 days
Canada (YT)	No minimum duration was identified for any type of protection order.
Chile	There is no minimum
China (HKSAR)	Under Cap.189, an emergency or ex-parte injunction can be granted without notice when there is an immediate risk of harm. Such injunctions may be granted for a very short duration of one or two days until an inter partes hearing can be held.
China (MSAR)	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).
Costa Rica	Un fin de semana
Croatia	Pursuant to Article 98(7) of the Criminal Procedure Act, protection orders shall be reviewed every two months, calculated from the date on which the decision becomes final, and may be revoked or extended by a decision if such action is necessary. The authority that imposed the measure shall, ex officio, examine whether there is a continuing need for the order.
Czech Republic	14 days - Police measure One month - Protection orders under Special Court Proceedings Interim measure under Code of Civil Procedure - A resolution imposing an interim measure is enforceable upon its promulgation. If there is no promulgation, it is enforceable upon its service on the obliged person. The interim measure expires if: (a) the applicant fails to file an application to initiate proceedings on the merits of the case within the time limit laid down by law or prescribed by the court,

	(b) the application on the merits of the case has not been granted, (c) the application on the merits of the case has been granted and 15 days have elapsed since the enforcement of the decision on the matter, (d) the duration of the measure has elapsed Criminal - The interim measure applies as long as its purpose so requires, but no longer than until the judgement or another decision terminating the proceedings becomes final.
Dominican Rep.	3 meses conforme los términos del articulo 130 de la Ley 77-25 que instituye el Código Penal
Estonia	Regarding criminal protection orders: There is no shortest duration for orders. Regarding civil protection orders: there is no shorterst duration for orders. Regarding interim/emergency measures: Code of Civil Procedure § 386. Substituting or revoking a measure of interim relief (general rule) [...] (2) Where circumstances change – above all, where the ground for granting interim relief ceases to apply or a security is offered, or on any other grounds provided for by law, the court may revoke the relief on a motion of a principal party. Interim relief granted in relation to a court claim for non-monetary relief may be revoked or varied by substituting it with a payment of money only with the claimant's consent or for a valid reason.[...] (4) The court revokes interim relief by its judgment – if the court claim is denied – or by an order if the court claim is dismissed or proceedings in the case are terminated. Unless otherwise provided by law, the court also revokes interim relief where such relief was decided by another court. (5) The court may vary or revoke an interim relief order made under the circumstances mentioned in subsection 3 of § 378 of this Code also of its own motion.
France	Les textes ne prévoient pas de durée minimale pour les ordonnances de protection. Néanmoins, sur demande du ministère public, avec l'accord de la personne en danger, le juge aux affaires familiales saisi d'une demande d'ordonnance de protection peut rendre, dans les 24h de sa saisine, une ordonnance provisoire de protection immédiate (art. 515-13-1 du code civil). Les mesures ordonnées par l'ordonnance provisoire de protection immédiate prennent fin à compter de la décision statuant sur la demande d'ordonnance de protection ou qui accueille une exception de procédure, une fin de non-recevoir ou tout autre incident mettant fin à l'instance. L'ordonnance de protection doit être délivrée dans un délai maximal de 6 jours à compter de la fixation de la date d'audience (art. 515-11 du code civil). Ainsi, les mesures prises par l'OPPI ne durent que quelques jours.
Guatemala	Un mes. Las medidas de protección reguladas por el Decreto Número 97-96 surten efectos inmediatamente desde que son dictadas, pero su plazo de vigencia no puede ser inferior a un mes.
Hungary	8 hours (security measure by the police)
Indonesia	7 days maximum, with the possibility of renewal
Ireland	The court retains discretion on the minimum duration of all Orders.
Israel	A protection order can be given for up to 7 days, ex parte, when necessary. After that, a court hearing must take place where the perpetrator can appear before the court.
Italy	For civil protection orders, no minimum duration is provided for by the law, but is left to the discretion of the judge, for criminal protection orders, the general rules governing precautionary measures apply, depending on the type of offence and the specific measure imposed. For administrative protection orders, the duration depends on the type of order:

	for example, the Questore's warning for stalking and domestic violence has no minimum duration.
Lithuania	15 days
Luxembourg	14 days
Malta	In Malta, Article 412C of the Criminal Code goes over Protection Orders, establishing no minimum and keeping them subjective and renewable, while also establishing the maximum at 5 years.
Mexico	No se establece una duración minima general, ésta se determina atendiendo a las circunstancias del caso y a la situación de riesgo.
Panama	24 horas.
Poland	in the criminal matters - one month, in the familly/civil matters - 14 days
Portugal	48 hours
Romania	The shortest period for which a protection order can be issued is 5 days.
Slovenia	Immediate police protection can start at once. Under ZNPPol Article 60 the police order initially applies for 48 hours, with mandatory judicial review, if confirmed, it may continue for up to 15 days.
Sweden	Sweden: Non-contact orders for the joint home may be issued for a maximum time frame of two months.
Switzerland	Pas de durée minimal - la durée est laissé à la discrétion de l'autorité ordonnant la mesure.
Ukraine	Up to 10 days
UK	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.
USA	The length of time for a protective order may vary by jurisdiction, and depending upon the circumstances of a particular case. Some jurisdictions may grant emergency orders with an expiration exiration date that corresponds with the next hearing of the case, often a few weeks in the future.
Uruguay	180 días

Please provide examples of such orders:

Andorra	Sentencia del Tribunal Superior de la Justicia (Sala de lo Civil) : TSJC 05/06/2026, 68/2026
Argentina	One hour, e.g. for the duration of a flight from one city to another or the accompaniment of a person to the court house.

Australia	- Currently in the ACT, police may apply for an after-hours order via telephone, which remains in force until either the close of business on the second business day after the order is made, the order is revoked, or a final order is served - FV Act (ACT) ss 101, 106. - WA applies a similar timeframe, with police initiated DVOs to provide protection for no more than 72 hours - RO Act (WA) s 30F.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Temporary prohibition of residence under the Act of 15 May 2012 on temporary prohibition of residence in case of domestic violence. CRIMINAL MATTERS The court may impose on the convicted person, for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding twenty years, a prohibition on living, residing or remaining within an area designated by the court, or on contacting persons individually designated by the court. (Art. 50 CC)
Brazil	An initial emergency removal/no-contact order pending the 24-hour judicial confirmation referred to above, or a short interim order pending a full protective-measures hearing.
Bulgaria	A three-month prohibition on contacting or approaching the protected person, a three-month removal of the perpetrator from the jointly occupied dwelling; or temporary determination of the child's residence with the non-violent parent for three months.
Canada (Fed.)	See peace bonds in sections 810-810.2 of the Criminal Code. Driving prohibitions, section 320.24 of the Criminal Code. Order to comply with Sex Offender Information Registration Act, section 490.012 of the Criminal Code. DNA Order, section 487.051 of the Criminal Code.
Canada (MB)	A blank version of a protection order pursuant to The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act will be sent alongside this Questionnaire.
Canada (NB)	See above
Canada (NS)	Protection-intervention Order under the Children and Family Services Act. Emergency Protection Order under the Domestic Violence Intervention Act.
Canada (NT)	An Emergency Protection Order under the PAFVA provides immediate, short-term protection in situations involving family violence.
Canada (NU)	Applicant needs short-term safety while putting other plans in effect. i.e., flying out to another community or moving into a shelter
Canada (QC)	See example of a fixed-term order.
Canada (YT)	An Emergency Intervention Order under the Family Violence Prevention Act takes effect immediately, subject to notice to the respondent, and the designated justice of the peace may set an expiry date for the order, but this is not required by statute.
China (HKSAR)	Examples of these urgent protective injunctions include a non-molestation order or an ouster order with an attachment of an arrest authorization in cases where actual bodily harm has occurred or is likely to. Other examples of such orders include a re-entry order and urgent temporary orders varying or suspending existing child custody or access arrangements to ensure the immediate safety of a minor.
China (MSAR)	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). 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.
Costa Rica	Cuando se atiende en vía jurisdiccional protección de personas menores de edad que corresponden al Patronato Nacional de la Infancia, se otorgan mientras se da apertura al proceso administrativo de protección.
Dominican Rep.	1) Orden de abstenerse de molestar, intimidar o amenazar a la víctima o de interferir en la guarda o custodia provisional o definitiva acordada en virtud de la ley o de una orden judicial; 2) Orden para impedir que la persona imputada se acerque al lugar de residencia o trabajo de la víctima o a los lugares frecuentados por esta; 3) Orden para impedir que la persona imputada establezca cualquier tipo de contacto con la víctima; 4) Orden de desalojo temporal por la persona imputada del hogar para prevenir la ocurrencia de actos de violencia similares a los que se le imputan; 5) Orden para impedir que la persona imputada traslade del lugar o residencia donde se encuentran los hijos comunes que tenga con su pareja, conviviente o exconviviente, sin el consentimiento previo y formal de esta o este; 6) Orden que le otorga a la víctima la custodia temporal de los hijos que ha procreado con la persona imputada garantizando el derecho de los menores conforme a la normativa vigente; 7) Orden de reponer de forma inmediata los bienes ocultados o destruidos, sin perjuicio de los procesos civiles o penales correspondientes; 8) Orden de internamiento de la víctima en un lugar de acogida o refugio, público o privado; 9) Orden de suministrar en provecho de la víctima los servicios de salud que esta requiera, así como los servicios de orientación para su familia, a cargo del organismo público o privado apto para ello, que se estimen necesarios; 10) Orden a la persona imputada de rendir cuentas sobre su administración de los bienes o negocios que tiene o ha tenido en común con la víctima;

	11) Orden para impedir a la persona imputada la enajenación, disposición, ocultación o traslado de los bienes que tiene en común con la víctima o de aquellos que son de la propiedad exclusiva de esta.
Estonia	Regarding criminal protection orders: Law Enforcement Act § 44 (5-1) In the event provided in subsection 1-1 of this section, the police may apply a prohibition on stay for up to 72 hours for the protection of the rights of a victim of domestic violence. Code of Criminal Procedure § 141-1 (1-2) In a situation of urgency, the restraining order provided for by subsection 1 of this section may be imposed by order of the Prosecutor's Office and regardless of the victim's consent. In such a situation, the Prosecutor's Office notifies the imposition of the restraining order to the court within two working days and the court, having regard to the victim's consent, decides on the permissibility of the order following the rules provided by subsections 13-6 of this section
France	Une ordonnance provisoire de protection immédiate qui fait interdiction à la partie défenderesse d'entrer en relation avec la partie demanderesse et qui suspend son droit de visite et d'hébergement peut être rendue dans un délai de 24 heures à compter de la saisine du juge et produire effet jusqu'à ce que le juge statue sur la demande d'ordonnance de protection formulée par la partie demanderesse, cette décision devant intervenir dans un délai de 6 jours à compter de la fixation de la date de l'audience par le juge aux affaires familiales.
Guatemala	La prohibición de perturbar o intimidar a la víctima, la prohibición de acceder a su domicilio, lugar de trabajo o estudio, la orden de abandonar la residencia común, y las restricciones relacionadas con armas pueden dictarse por un plazo mínimo de un mes.
Hungary	security order for providing secure circoumtances for lost and found children, or to the person, whoare in danger (mentally disoriented, drug-addicted or drunk person taking to hospital, etc.)
Indonesia	only for police-issued temporary protection orders.
Ireland	Interim Barring Order - minimum duration is at the discretion of the Court and will cease to have effect when a hearing for a Barring Order has been finalised. Emergency Barring Order - minimum duration is at the discretion of the Court. Safety Order - minimum duration is at the discretion of the Court. Protection Order - will remain in place until a hearing for a Safety Order or Barring Order is finalised. Barring Order - minimum duration is at the discretion of the Court but will expire a maximum of three years after the date of its making, if this is granted by the District Court. Civil Restraining Orders - minimum duration is at the discretion of the Court. Harassment Order - minimum duration is at the discretion of the Court.
Luxembourg	Prohibition on re-entering the domicile following expulsion by the police for acts of domestic violence (Arts. 1017-1 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure): the prohibition expires after 14 days.
Mexico	Órdenes urgentes, preventivas o provisionales destinadas a salvaguardar la vida, integridad, libertad y seguridad de la víctima.
Panama	Aprehensión del presunto agresor por veinticuatro horas, según las circunstancias de violencia o daño. (Ley 38 de 2001, art. 4, numeral 14, modificado por la Ley 467 de 2025)

Poland	Pursuant to Article 15aa(1) of the Act of April 6, 1990, on the Police (Journal of Laws of 2025, Item 636, as amended), a police officer has the right to issue an order against a person who commits domestic violence as defined by the provisions of the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence, who poses a threat to the life or health of the victim of such violence, an order to immediately leave the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings, and a prohibition on approaching the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings, hereinafter referred to as the "order and prohibition." Pursuant to Article 15aaa of the same Act, a police officer has the right to issue, against a person who commits domestic violence as defined by the Act on Counteracting Domestic Violence and who poses a threat to the life or health of the victim of such violence, a prohibition on approaching that person within a specified distance in meters, hereinafter referred to as the "prohibition on approaching," or a prohibition on contacting the victim of domestic violence, hereinafter referred to as a "contact prohibition." If a victim of domestic violence attends school, an educational, care, or arts institution, participates in sports, or works, a police officer has the right to issue a restraining order against the perpetrator of domestic violence-who poses a threat to the victim's life or health - prohibiting the perpetrator from entering the premises of a school, educational institution, care facility, arts institution, sports facility, or workplace, as well as from remaining on such premises-hereinafter referred to as a "restraining order"- unless the perpetrator is employed there or is a student there.
Portugal	In criminal proceedings the time frame for detention cannot exceed 48 hours. within that period the defendant must be heard by the judge for application of protection orders
Romania	Provisional protection orders issued on the base of Law no. 26/2024 and Law no. 217/2003.
Slovenia	Example: an urgent police prohibition on approaching under ZNPPol Article 60, initially ordered for 48 hours and submitted immediately to an investigating judge for review.
Ukraine	An urgent prohibition order issued by competent divicions of the National Police of Ukraine against a perpetrator for a period of up to 10 days, in accordance with part 5 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence".
UK	See above.
Uruguay	Prohibición de acercamiento y comunicación

Longest duration for fixed term orders:

Please indicate the longest time frame for such orders:

Andorra	En derecho penal 10 años para los delitos mayores y 3 años para los delitos menores.
Argentina	It will depend on each individual case
Armenia	Article 8, Paragraph 4 of the Law: the court shall impose the restriction for a period of up to 1.5 years.
Australia	In SA, the issuing authority does not have the power to fix an expiry date or limit the duration of an order. As such, all SA orders default to an indefinite duration and only cease when an application to revoke the order has been granted - IO Act (SA) s 11(1).
Austria	A police protection order can be extended to a maximum period of four weeks if within the first two weeks an application for a judicial protection order is made. A civil court protection order can be of any duration up to a maximum of 6 months (protection order against violence occurring in a household) or 12 months (protection

	order against general violence or stalking). The court may also set the duration to coincide with the final resolution of pending proceedings or of any proceedings on the merits that are to be initiated while the protection order is in effect.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS The measure may remain in force for a maximum of fourteen days from its verbal communication to the person concerned (Article 3(3) of the Act of 15 May 2012, Circular COL 18/2012, point 2.4). The measure can be prolonged by the family court for maximum 3 more months. CRIMINAL MATTERS 20 years
Brazil	There is no statutory maximum. Courts frequently maintain measures for extended periods (many months or years) for as long as risk persists, subject to periodic review.
Bulgaria	Protection Against Domestic Violence Act The measures under Art. 5, para. 1, items 2 - 5 shall be imposed for a period from three to 18 months.
Canada (Fed.)	Criminal Code peace bonds can generally be issued for a maximum of one year, though this can be extended to two years (5 years for terrorism peace bond) if the defendant was convicted previously of a similar offence. Common law peace bonds do not have a maximum duration. Bail conditions last for the entire duration of an accused's criminal case, from the moment they are released until their charges are withdrawn, dismissed, or the accused person is sentenced. In sentencing, a conditional sentence order is a jail sentence of less than two years that is served in the community, so the conditions imposed will be for the duration of that order. Probation orders can be in effect up to three years from when the order came into force. Conditions that form part of a release order last for the time specified by the court on sentence. Depending on the circumstances, a driving prohibition can be imposed for up to life. Child protection order may be made for life. SOIRA orders can vary in length from 10 years, 20 years, or for life depending on the circumstances. A DNA order is generally for life, subject to a successful appeal and acquittal, a discharge, or a record suspension (pardon) for the designated offence.
Canada (AB)	A protection order under the Protection Against Family Violence Act must be granted for such specified duration as the judge considers appropriate in the circumstances, which may not exceed one year unless it is extended by a further order under subsection 7(3). The duration of a restraining order is within the Court's discretion. Usually, they are expressed to expire either 6 months or 1 year from the date of granting, depending on the circumstances.
Canada (MB)	Protection orders under The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act and The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act can specify a period longer than the standard three years.
Canada (NB)	Emergency intervention order - Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act: --180 day maximum duration (s. 5(1))

	Protective intervention order - Family Services Act: --12 month maximum duration (s. 39(4))
Canada (NS)	Emergency Protection Order under the Domestic Violence Intervention Act: 1 year.
Canada (NT)	An Emergency Protection Order (EPO) is for up to 90 days, after which it would have to be renewed. An EPO is a temporary order intended to provide immediate protection and allow time for safety planning, including pursuing longer-term protections where appropriate. An application may subsequently be made for a Protection Order, which can remain in effect for up to one year, unless the court determines otherwise.
Canada (NU)	1 year
Canada (ON)	In Ontario, protection orders made in the human trafficking context expire no later than 3 years after they are made, unless they are extended or the court determines that a longer period of protection is necessary.
Canada (PE)	90 days unless otherwise ordered by a judge for Emergency Protection Orders
Canada (QC)	5 years.
Canada (YT)	No maximum duration was identified for any type of protection order. Courts have discretion to set time limits on all types of protection orders.
Chile	In cases involving children, orders of protection cannot exceed one year
China (Mainland)	6 months
China (HKSAR)	The longest duration for ouster or re-entry orders and associated arrest authorizations is up to 24 months total as the court thinks fit.
China (MSAR)	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).
Costa Rica	Por violencia intrafamiliar hasta por un año,
Croatia	Protection orders may remain in force until the enforceability of the judgment at the latest. The duration of special obligations may not exceed the probation period imposed in conjunction with a suspended sentence or a partially suspended sentence.
Czech Republic	6 months - Protection orders under Special Court Proceedings The duration of the interim measure under Code of Civil Procedure may be extended by the court. Criminal - The interim measure applies as long as its purpose so requires, but no longer than until the judgement or another decision terminating the proceedings becomes final.
Dominican Rep.	Las órdenes de protección que se impongan por decisión de los tribunales en el curso del proceso penal tendrán una vigencia no menor de tres meses y se prorrogarán automáticamente hasta la obtención de sentencia definitiva e irrevocable, sin perjuicio de las disposiciones del artículo 128.
Estonia	Three years
France	L'article 515-12 du code civil dispose que les mesures prises dans le cadre d'une ordonnance de protection durent maximum douze mois à compter de la notification de l'ordonnance. Elles peuvent être toutefois prolongées si, durant ce délai, une demande en divorce ou en séparation de corps a été déposée ou si le juge est saisi d'une demande relative à l'exercice de l'autorité parentale. Dans ces hypothèses, aucune durée maximale n'est fixée, les mesures prévues par l'ordonnance de protection peuvent être prolongées et cesser de produire leur effet lorsque la décision relative au divorce, à la séparation de corps ou à l'exercice de l'autorité parentale aura été rendue, sauf si le juge saisi de la demande ou le juge de la mise en état en décide autrement (art. 1136-13 et 1136-14 du code de procédure civile).
Guatemala	Seis meses, las medidas de proteccion no pueden durar más de seis meses.
Hungary	72 hours by the police
Indonesia	1 year maximum, with the possibility of renewal
Ireland	The various Orders have different maximum duarations as set out below with Civil Restraining Orders issued pursuant to section 28 of the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 having the longest time-frame of 5 years.
Israel	Protection orders under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Law are issued for up to 3 months. Protection orders issued under the Prevention of Threatening Harrasment Law are issued for 6 months.

Italy	For civil protection orders, the maximum duration is one year, which may be extended only for serious reasons and for the strictly necessary period (Article 473-bis.70, paragraph 3, of the Code of Civil Procedure). For criminal protection orders, the general provisions governing precautionary measures and prevention measure apply (articles 272 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and art. 4 law n. 159/2011). For administrative measures, the duration depends on the specific type of measure.
Lithuania	15 days
Luxembourg	3 months
Mexico	Hasta sesenta días, prorrogables por treinta días más o por el tiempo que dure la investigación.
Panama	Hasta seis meses, sin perjuicio de que puedan ser prorrogadas durante el tiempo que dure el proceso, según la evaluación de la autoridad competente. (Ley 38 de 2001, art. 6).
Poland	in the crimnal matters - 15 years, in the familly/civil matters - indefinitely
Portugal	2 years with the possibility of renewel in certain cases
Romania	12 months (civil protection order)
Slovakia	Protective supervision under the Criminal Code is imposed for a period of one to three years. Max 5 years if the protectgive supervision is imposed again.
Slovenia	The maximum depends on the regime. A ZPND Article 19 measure may be imposed for up to 12 months at a time and may be extended repeatedly, each extension for up to 12 months. A police prohibition under ZNPPol may be extended by an investigating judge up to 60 days. The KZ-1 Article 71.a security measure may last from one month to three years. ZKP Article 195.a follows the rules governing detention as to duration, extension and termination and can remain in force while legally justified within the criminal proceedings.
Sweden	Sweden: All other non-contact orders than non-contact orders for the joint home may be issued for a maximum time frame of one year.
Switzerland	Durée maximale seulement pour deux mesures: - la surveillance électronique (art. 28c Code civil): maximum 6 mois, prolongation prossible plusieurs fois, de 6 mois en 6 mois au maximum à chaque fois. A titre provisionnel, elle peut être ordonnée pour 6 mois au maximum. - l'expulsion du logement (art. 28b al. 2): doit être pour une durée déterminée, le délai peut être prolongé une fois pour de justes motifs.
Ukraine	Up to 6 months.
UK	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. 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. "
USA	The length of time for a protective order may vary by jurisdiction, and depending upon the circumstances of a particular case. Some jurisdictions may grant orders without an expiration date. *For another (non-U.S. government produced) example of a state-by-state reource on protection order duration statutes, see: https://lms.thelearningcommunitytoendviolence.org/resources/state-protection-order-duration-statutes-revised-june-30-2025
Uruguay	La determina el juez según las circunstancias de riesgo. Si han existido incumplimientos de medidas de protección, el Tribunal puede prorrogarlas.

Please provide examples of such orders:

Andorra	Pena complementaria de entrar en contacto durante el plazo de 10 años.
Argentina	Depending on the specifications the national code of criminal procedure or that of each province.
Australia	As above
Austria	E.g.: A couple files for divorce and at the same time the person at risk applies for a protection order. If the protection order is granted, the court may order that the restraining order lasts until the final resolution of the divorce proceedings.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Temporary prohibition of residence under the Act of 15 May 2012 on temporary prohibition of residence in case of domestic violence. CRIMINAL MATTERS The court may impose on the convicted person, for a period of not less than one year and not exceeding twenty years, a prohibition on living, residing or remaining within an area designated by the court, or on contacting persons individually designated by the court. (Art. 50 CC) Where the prohibition is imposed in the context of an electronic monitoring sentence or a probation sentence, it shall apply for the duration of the sentence. Where it is imposed in the context of probationary suspension, it shall apply for the duration of the suspension period. Where it is attached to a sentence implementation modality, it shall apply for the duration of the probation period.
Brazil	Long-running no-contact/no-approach and electronic-monitoring orders maintained throughout criminal proceedings and, where risk persists, beyond their conclusion.
Bulgaria	An 18-month prohibition on approaching the victim, the victim's home, workplace or places of social contact, an 18-month prohibition on communication by any means; or removal of the perpetrator from the jointly occupied dwelling for 18 months.
Canada (Fed.)	See peace bonds in sections 810-810.2 of the Criminal Code. Driving prohibitions, section 320.24 of the Criminal Code. Order to comply with Sex Offender Information Registration Act, section 490.012 of the Criminal Code. DNA Order, section 487.051 of the Criminal Code.

Canada (MB)	A blank version of a protection order pursuant to The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act will be sent alongside this Questionnaire.
Canada (NB)	See above
Canada (NS)	Emergency Protection Order under the Domestic Violence Intervention Act.
Canada (NT)	Under the PAFVA: Emergency Protection Orders for up to 90 days. Protection Orders generally for up to one year, but the court may determine otherwise.
Canada (NU)	When applicant requires 1 year to be safe
Canada (PE)	Emergency Protection Order
Canada (QC)	Not be at or go to the following address: [address]. Not be at any other place where [protected person] may reside, except for the exercise of access rights in accordance with the terms of an agreement on voluntary measures entered into under the Youth Protection Act or in accordance with a court judgment. - Not be within a radius of [distance] of [location]. Not be within a radius of [distance] of [person's] workplace, residence or place of study. Not communicate or attempt to communicate, in any manner, with [person] and the members of [person's] immediate family. Not be in the physical presence of [person]. Not harass [person]. Not intimidate [person]. Not have in their possession any bank document belonging to [person]. Not have in their possession any identification document belonging to [person], including their driver's licence, health insurance card or passport. Not enter into any agreement or arrangement concerning the marriage, in Canada or abroad, of [person]. Deposit their passport or any other travel document issued in their name or in the name of [person] that is in their possession.
Chile	Temporary custody of a child by a family member (other than a parent), when the parents are unable to care for the child or mistreat them in some way.
China (HKSAR)	Such orders include ouster or re-entry orders and any associated arrest authorizations.
China (MSAR)	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.
Costa Rica	Las medidas por un año se cita prohibición de acercarse, prohibición de agredir de cualquier forma, tener, uso exclusivo del menaje de la casa, suspensión de guarda, crianza y educción, suspensión de visitas.
Czech Republic	Protection order issued by the court
Estonia	Code of Civil Procedure § 544. Granting a restraining order or imposing any other measures to protect personal rights (1) In order to protect a person's private life or other personal rights, the court may, under § 1055 of the Law of Obligations Act, grant a restraining order or impose any other measures. The order may be granted or measures imposed for a period of up to three years. Code of Criminal Procedure § 310-1 (1) On an application of the victim and for the protection of their private life or other personal rights, the court may, under § 1055 of the Law of Obligation Act, impose a restraining order for a period of up to three years on an offender convicted of a criminal offence against the person or against a minor.
France	Une ordonnance de protection prononcée pour une durée de 12 mois peut être prolongée pendant la procédure de divorce dont le juge aux affaires familiales a été saisi pendant la durée d'application de l'ordonnance de protection et jusqu'à ce que le juge statue sur cette demande.
Guatemala	La prohibición de perturbar o intimidar a la víctima, la prohibición de acceder a su domicilio, lugar de trabajo o estudio, la orden de abandonar la residencia común.
Hungary	Similar to the above mentioned examples.
Indonesia	only for formal court-issued protection orders
Ireland	Interim Barring Order - maximum duration of 8 working days and is not renewable. Emergency Barring Order - maximum duration of 8 working days and is not renewable. Protection Order - will remain in place until a hearing for a Safety Order or Barring Order is finalised. Safety Order - maximum duration of 5 years when granted by the District Court or the Circuit Court on appeal from the District Court. Barring Order - maximum duration of 3 years but can be renewed by application to the Court on or before the expiration date of the Order. Civil Restraining Order - maximum duration of 5 years, however, a Civil Restraining Order can be issued afresh for 5 years on appeal in the Circuit Court.

	Harassment Order - expires a maximum of 12 months after the perpetrator's release from prison. While the vast majority of Domestic Violence orders are made in the District Court, the Circuit Court can also grant these orders and is not bound by any time limits, except where it is issuing an order based on an appeal from the District Court.
Luxembourg	Prohibition on re-entering the domicile following expulsion by the police for acts of domestic violence (Arts. 1017-1 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure): the extension may be granted for a maximum of three consecutive months following the expiry of the expulsion measure after 10 days. Injunction to vacate the domicile and its appurtenances where a person makes continued cohabitation intolerable for a person with whom they currently cohabit or have cohabited in a family setting, either by assaulting or threatening to assault them or by engaging in behaviour that seriously harms their mental health (Art. 1017-13 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure): the measure may be ordered for a maximum period of three consecutive months.
Mexico	Prohibición de acercamiento o comunicación, separación de la persona agresora del domicilio y demás medidas de protección cuya vigencia se determine atendiendo al riesgo.
Panama	Medidas de alejamiento, desalojo, restricción de armas y demás medidas de protección previstas en la Ley 38 de 2001.
Poland	Pursuant to Article 560(7) of the Act of November 17, 1964, Code of Civil Procedure (Journal of Laws of 2026, Item 468, as amended) the court, upon consideration of a petition, may order a person committing domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings, issue a restraining order prohibiting the person from approaching the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings, issue a restraining order prohibiting the person from approaching the victim of domestic violence, issue a restraining order prohibiting the person from contacting the victim of domestic violence, prohibit entry into and presence on the premises of a school, educational, care, or arts institution, or a sports facility attended by the victim of domestic violence, as well as the victim's workplace or any other place where the victim of domestic violence usually or regularly stays. When granting a request to order the perpetrator of domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings or to issue a restraining order prohibiting the perpetrator from approaching the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings, the court shall specify in its order the area that the perpetrator of domestic violence must leave and in which they may not remain, or the distance from the jointly occupied residence that the perpetrator of domestic violence is required to maintain. When granting a request to order a person who commits domestic violence to leave the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings, or to issue a restraining order prohibiting that person from approaching the jointly occupied residence and its immediate surroundings, the court shall specify in its order the area that the person who commits domestic violence must leave and in which they may not remain, or the distance from the jointly occupied residence that the perpetrator of domestic violence is required to maintain. When granting a request to issue a no-contact order against an adult victim of domestic violence, at the request of the petitioner or a party to the proceedings, and where special

	circumstances warrant it, the court may specify in its order the permissible methods of contact and their scope, taking into account the safety of the victim of domestic violence.
Portugal	pre-trial detention and obligation to remaim in residence
Slovenia	Examples: ZPND Article 19 – up to 12 months per order/extension, ZNPPol Articles 60–61 – up to 60 days following judicial extension, KZ-1 Article 71.a – one month to three years.
Ukraine	• A restraining order issued by a court for a period of one to six months in accordance with part 4 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence". • Restrictive measures applied by a court to a person who has committed domestic violence in accordance with Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine are applied for a period of one to three months.
UK	See above.
Uruguay	Prohibición de acercamiento y comunicación

Indefinite duration:

☐ Yes

~~Andorra~~
~~Argentina~~
1. Armenia
2. Australia
3. Austria
4. Belgium
5. Brazil

~~Bulgaria~~
6. Canada:
   a) Fed.

   ~~AB~~
   b) BC
   c) MB
   d) NB

   ~~NS~~
   e) NT

   ~~NU~~
   f) ON

   ~~PE~~
   g) QC
   h) SK
   i) YT

   ~~Chile~~
7. China:

   ~~Mainland~~
   a) HKSAR
   b) MSAR
8. Costa Rica

   ~~Croatia~~
   ~~Czech R.~~
   ~~Dominican R.~~
   ~~Estonia~~
9. EU

   ~~France~~
10. Germany

    ~~Guatemala~~

~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
~~Ireland~~
~~Israel~~
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
11. Luxembourg
12. Malta
13. Mexico

    ~~Panama~~
14. Poland
15. Portugal

    ~~Romania~~
16. Slovakia

    ~~Slovenia~~
17. Sweden
18. Switzerland

    ~~Ukraine~~
19. UK

    ~~USA~~
    ~~Uruguay~~

Comments:

Armenia	Protection measures shall remain in effect until the circumstances that constituted the grounds for their application cease to exist. Pursuant to Article 85 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia, the application of a special protection measure shall be terminated where the protected person: 1. no longer requires the particular special protection measure due to the application of another special protection measure; 2. no longer requires special protection because the real threat to their life, health or legitimate interests has ceased to exist; 3. has died.
Australia	In all jurisdictions, a final order may operate for an indefinite period of time, assuming the respondent is an adult - IO Act (SA) s 11; FVP Act (Vic) s 99; DFVP Act (Qld) s 97; DPV Act (NSW) s 79A; DFV Act (NT) s 27; FV Act (ACT) s 35(1)(c); FV Act (Tas) s 19; RO Act (WA) s 16A(5).
Austria	In the civil case mentioned above where the duration is linked to the final resolution of a proceeding. Criminal protection orders:

	A criminal protection order as a more menial mean for custody must be revoked ex officio if the conditions for custody are no longer given or the duration of the court order becomes disproportionate. A criminal protection order as part of a conditional suspension of sentence or a conditional release remains in effect for the duration of the period determined by the court but no longer than the end of the probationary period (1 - 3 yrs maximum, with the possibility of extending the probation period to a total of 5 yrs), unless it is revoked before then.
Belgium	CRIMINAL MATTERS The lifting of the security measure for the protection of society is based on the evolution of the mental health of the person subject to the measure. The Social Protection Chamber may therefore order the definitive lifting of the measure where the convicted person no longer suffers from a serious psychiatric disorder, such that there are no longer reasonable grounds to fear that he or she will commit a further crime or offence that seriously infringes, or seriously threatens, the physical or psychological integrity of third parties. (Art. 26 of the aforementioned Act of 29 February 2024) The lifting of an internment measure is likewise subject to the condition that the mental disorder has stabilised sufficiently for there no longer to be reasonable grounds to fear that, as a result of that mental disorder, whether or not in conjunction with other risk factors, the person subject to the internment measure will commit further offences falling within the scope of the internment measure. (Arts. 9 and 66 of the aforementioned Act of 5 May 2014)
Brazil	Since Law No. 14,550/2023 (MPL art. 19, para. 1), protective measures remain in force for as long as risk to the victim's physical, psychological, sexual, patrimonial or moral integrity persists; they are not tied to any fixed term, to the existence of a pending criminal investigation or action, or to the classification of the underlying conduct as a crime (art. 19, paras. 4 and 5), and are subject to review and revocation by the issuing court as circumstances change.
Canada (Fed.)	Preventative weapons limitation on access orders (section 117.011 of the Criminal Code) and post conviction mandatory or discretionary firearms prohibition orders (sections 109 and 110) can be made indefinitely. Driving prohibitions, child protection orders, DNA orders, and SOIRA orders can also be made indefinitely.
Canada (BC)	Although the court may specify that a protection order shall not have an expiry date, this would be highly unusual. If the court does not specify the end date or that the order shall continue indefinitely, the legislation establishes it will expire one year from the date it was made.
Canada (MB)	There is no time limit for orders under The Family Law Act.
Canada (NB)	Restraining order - Family Law Act: --no maxiumum duration
Canada (NT)	A Protection Order under the PAFVA may extend beyond the standard one-year period as determined by the court, may be indefinite, and the order may also be reviewed or varied, including with respect to its duration. Emergency Protection Orders are not indefinite and cannot exceed 90 days.
Canada (ON)	In Ontario, protection orders made in the family law context may be for an indefinite duration.
Canada (QC)	Orders concerning the sharing of intimate images.

Canada (SK)	at discretion of the court
Canada (YT)	Family Violence Prevention Act Children's Law Act Family Property and Support Act Adult Protection and Decision Making Act Orders under all of the above statutes can be time-limited by the court.
China (HKSAR)	Non-molestation orders under Cap.189 have no statutory time limit and can be granted for as long as the court deems it necessary to protect the applicant.
China (MSAR)	Social protection measures and civil preliminary measures have variable durations, depending on the diverse nature of the situations they are designed to address.
Costa Rica	Cuando la persona protegida es adulta mayor sería indefinida, queda a discreción de la persona juzgadora, las hay por 5 años por ejemplo, pero en apego a los objetivos de la Ley Integral de persona adulta mayor 7935, por ejemplo: En caso de plazos mayores para personas adultas mayores puede ser además, mantener el cuidado debido, llevarle a las citas, cumplir tiempos de comida, no limitar contacto con familiares, amigos etc, llevarlo a lugares específicos (cursos, distracción).
EU	Directive (EU) 2024/1385 provides that restraining orders and protection orders must remain in force for as long as necessary to protect the victim the protection orders (art. 19(2)). Emergency barring orders, restraining orders or protection orders should be issued either for a specified period or until modified or discharged (recital 45).
Germany	In practice, as protection orders have to respect the principle of proportionality, they have to be re-examined regularly and usually are limited in time as ordered by the court. Orders requiring the proprietal owner of a house (i.e. the person having the in rem right of property) to leave their own house have to be limited in time (see above).
Luxembourg	The law does not provide a minimum or maximum duration for the following: - Injunctions and prohibitions ordered where a person assaults or threatens to assault a person with whom they currently cohabit or have cohabited in a family setting or engages in behaviour that seriously harms their mental health and thereby renders any encounter with them intolerable (Arts. 1017-8 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure) - Injunctions and prohibitions ordered where a person attempts to intimidate a victim of human trafficking, a witness, a staff member of a victim assistance service for human trafficking, a family member or an acquaintance of any of the aforementioned persons, or where they prepare to commit an act of retaliation against such a person (Art. 1017-13 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure). Judicial control obligations under articles 107 and 136-42 of the CPP do not have a fixed statutory maximum duration. Judicial control remains in effect until it is revoked, varied, or otherwise terminated by the competent judicial authority.
Malta	See EU coordinated response.
Mexico	Hasta que cese la situación de riesgo para la víctima.
Poland	indefinitely, when the subject matter of the court's ruling is
Portugal	Civil injunctions under the procedural mechanism for protection of personality rights are maintained for as long as necessary to protect the victim. Non-custodial protection orders under the CPP or Law No. 118/2009 are not subject to predetermined maximum durations. They remain in effect as long as the conditions that justified their imposition

	persist and are terminated upon the conclusion of the proceedings or by a court order revoking or replacing them. The judge has a duty to modify or revoke them when they are no longer necessary (Articles 212 et seq. of the CPP).
Slovakia	There is no temporal time-limit for urgent measure under the Civil Contentious Code, however, court can duration of the urgent measure make conditional upon submission of the claim.
Sweden	See coordinated EU response
Switzerland	cf commentaire ci-dessus
UK	See above.

☐ No

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
   ~~Armenia~~
   ~~Australia~~
   ~~Austria~~
3. Belgium
   ~~Brazil~~
4. Bulgaria
5. Canada:
   ~~Fed.~~
   a) AB
   ~~BC~~
   ~~MB~~
   ~~NB~~
   b) NS
   ~~NT~~
   c) NU
   ~~ON~~
   d) PE
   ~~QC~~
   ~~SK~~
   ~~YT~~
6. Chile
   ~~China:~~
   ~~Mainland~~
   ~~HKSAR~~
   ~~MSAR~~
   ~~Costa Rica~~
7. Croatia
8. Czech R.
9. Dominican R.
10. Estonia
    ~~EU~~
11. France
    ~~Germany~~
12. Guatemala
    ~~Hungary~~
13. Indonesia
14. Ireland
15. Israel
16. Italy
17. Lithuania
    ~~Luxembourg~~
    ~~Malta~~
    ~~Mexico~~
18. Panama
    ~~Poland~~
19. Portugal
20. Romania
    ~~Slovakia~~
21. Slovenia
22. Sweden
    ~~Switzerland~~
23. Ukraine
    ~~UK~~
    ~~USA~~
24. Uruguay

Comments:

Belgium	CRIMINAL MATTERS All other measures are imposed for a determined period
Brazil	N/A - see indefinite duration answer above.
Bulgaria	No protection order is unlimited in time. Certain criminal-procedure protection measures, however, have no predetermined fixed term and remain effective until the criminal proceedings are finally concluded or terminated, unless revoked earlier.
Chile	All orders of protection in Chile are temporary, by definition. Duration varies, depending on the matter and whether the victim is a child or an adult.
Croatia	Protection orders s may remain in force for as long as the need for such orders continues to exist, or at the longest, until the judgment becomes final or enforceable.
Dominican Rep.	Están sujetas hasta la obtención de sentencia definitiva e irrevocable
France	L'ordonnance de protection a nécessairement une durée déterminée lors de son prononcé. En revanche, elle peut être prolongée pendant la durée de la procédure en divorce, séparation de corps ou relative à l'exercice de l'autorité parentale, qui est d'une durée indéterminée. Si la durée de l'ordonnance provisoire de protection immédiate n'est pas expressément prévue dans la décision, cette ordonnance a toutefois une durée déterminée puisqu'elle cesse de produire effet lorsque le juge statue sur la demande d'ordonnance de protection ou met fin à l'instance, cette décision devant intervenir dans les 6 jours de la fixation par le juge aux affaires familiales de l'audience.

Ireland	As set out above, while the vast majority of Domestic Violence orders are made in the District Court, the Circuit Court can also grant these orders and is not bound by any time limits, except where it is issuing an order based on an appeal from the District Court.
Panama	Las medidas de protección en Panamá tienen una naturaleza estrictamente preventiva, cautelar y temporal. No existen órdenes de protección permanentes o con vigencia indeterminada por ley, están supeditadas a la persistencia del riesgo evaluado por la autoridad o a la finalización del proceso judicial principal.
Portugal	Custodial protection orders under the CPP, icluding the obligation to remain in residence can only apply during the periods provided by the law.
Romania	In criminal matters, the orders may be successively extended throughout the entire criminal proceedings.
Slovenia	The principal protection measures are time-limited, although some can be extended
Sweden	Sweden: An exit ban based on the Care of Young persons (Special Provisions) Act must be terminated when there is no longer any reason for it, The social welfare committee must review whether the ban shoud be terminated at least every sixth month. An exit ban cease to have effect at the latest when the child attains the age of 18. Sweden: A removal ban based on the Care of Young persons (Special Provisions) Act may be issued for a specified period or until further notice. The social welfare committee must consider at least once every three months whether a removal ban is still needed. When a removal ban is no longer needed, the social welfare committee must decide to terminate the ban. A removal ban ceases to have effect at the latest when the child attains the age of 18.
Ukraine	Ukrainian legislation does not provide for protective orders to be issued for an indefinite period.
Uruguay	Las medidas de protección tienen carácter provisorio y cautelar.

Renewal of protection orders:

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

~~Andorra~~
1. Argentina
2. Armenia
3. Australia
~~Austria~~
~~Belgium~~
4. Brazil
~~Bulgaria~~
5. Canada:
~~Fed~~.
a) AB
b) BC
~~MB~~
~~NB~~
~~NS~~
c) NT
d) NU
~~ON~~
~~PE~~
e) QC
f) SK
g) YT
6. Chile
7. China:
a) Mainland
~~HKSAR~~
~~MSAR~~
~~Costa Rica~~
8. Croatia
~~Czech R.~~
9. Dominican R.
10. Estonia
11. EU
~~France~~
12. Germany
13. Guatemala
~~Hungary~~
14. Indonesia
~~Ireland~~
15. Israel
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
16. Luxembourg
17. Malta
18. Mexico
~~Panama~~
~~Poland~~
~~Portugal~~
~~Romania~~
~~Slovakia~~
~~Slovenia~~
19. Sweden
20. Switzerland
~~Ukraine~~
~~UK~~
~~USA~~
21. Uruguay

Comments:

Argentina	Protection orders are not indefinite, but can be renewed as many times as necessary, provided that a current risk persists and each extension is justified, temporary and subject to judicial review.
Australia	- Other than SA, all jurisdictions empower the court to set the duration of an order, having regard to considerations set out in the relevant legislation - DFVP Act (Qld) ss 37, 97; FVP

	Act (Vic) s 97; DPV Act (NSW) s 79A; DFV Act (NT) s 27; FV Act (ACT) s 35(1)(c); IO Act (SA) s 11; FV Act (Tas) s 19; RO Act (WA) s 16A(5). - All SA orders default to an indefinite duration and only cease when an application to revoke the order has been granted - IO Act (SA) s 11(1).
Brazil	Because Brazilian law generally does not use a fixed-term model requiring formal "renewal", but rather an indefinite-validity/periodic-review model (MPL art. 19, para. 1), measures already in force can typically be maintained, extended or adjusted by the court upon a showing that risk persists, without a separate formal renewal procedure; where a court does set a review or expiry date administratively, an extension may be requested on the same basis.
Canada (AB)	The Court of King's Bench may, on application, extend the term of a protection order for periods not exceeding one year each. Renewals of restraining orders are within the Court's discretion.
Canada (BC)	The protected party must apply for the protection order to be renewed, there is no process for an automatic renewal.
Canada (NT)	All protection orders are potentially renewable/extendable, subject to court review and approval. Under section 9 of the Protection Against Family Violence Act, after the respondent has notice of an Emergency Protection Order or Protection Order, the applicant or respondent may apply to the court to review the order. The court may vary the order or any of its provisions, including the duration of the order, as well as add or remove provisions or revoke the order. The existing order remains in effect while an application for review is being considered.
Canada (NU)	Technically a client can apply for another EPO when one is expiring within the next 30 days or just expired, however, it is considered a new application
Canada (QC)	They may be renewed, extended or issued anew.
Croatia	Pursuant to Article 98(7) of the Criminal Procedure Act, protection orders shall be reviewed every two months, calculated from the date on which the decision becomes final, and may be revoked or extended by a decision if such action is necessary. The authority that imposed the measure shall, ex officio, examine whether there is a continuing need for the order.
Dominican Rep.	Las órdenes de protección que se impongan por decisión de los tribunales en el curso del proceso penal tendrán una vigencia no menor de tres meses y se prorrogarán automáticamente hasta la obtención de sentencia definitiva e irrevocable, sin perjuicio de las disposiciones del artículo 128.
EU	To ensure that protection remains effective over time, Directive (EU) 2024/1385 requires competent authorities to review the victim's individual risk assessment regularly and, where appropriate, modify or adopt new protection measures to reflect the victim's evolving circumstances and protection needs. For instance, such a review could take place at important junctures in the process, such as the commencement of court proceedings, the handing down of a judgment or order, or in the context of proceedings for the revision of custody arrangements or rights of access. (art. 16(7) and recital 40). However, as indicated in the response to Question 25 below, it should be recalled that the recognition of civil protection measures under Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 is limited to a period of 12 months, irrespective of whether the protection measure itself has a longer duration. Directive 2011/99/EU does not provide for an equivalent uniform time limit. Any temporal limitation therefore depends on the applicable rules of the executing State.

	Criminal protection measures may, for example, be subject to temporal limitations linked to the duration or stage of the criminal proceeding".
Germany	Renewable if all the conditions for making the order continue to be in place.
Guatemala	Cuando persistan las acciones de violencia intrafamiliar por los agresores, puedes ser prorrogadas a solicitud de parte, de oficio y por recomendación de los equipos multificiplinarios de conformidad con el monitoreo respectivo y la necesidad.
Indonesia	For the police-issued protection orders, before the 7 days expire, the police must request an extension or a formal protection order from the local District Court to keep the victim safe while the investigation continues For the court-issued protection orders, if the threat persists near the end of the year, the victim, their legal representative, or the police can apply to the court for an extension before the current order expires. The law does not set a strict maximum cap on the number of times it can be renewed, provided the risk of danger is still proven
Israel	All protection orders are protentially renewable up until two years at most, and renewal requires proof that there remains an ongoing risk or a reasonable likelihood of the harm recurring.
Luxembourg	Injunctions and prohibitions ordered where a person assaults or threatens to assault a person with whom they currently cohabit or have cohabited in a family setting (Arts. 1017-8 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure): the law does not expressly prohibit renewal. Injunctions and prohibitions related to human trafficking (Art. 1017-13 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure): the law does not expressly prohibit renewal. Prohibition on re-entering the domicile following expulsion by the police for acts of domestic violence (Arts. 1017-1 et seq. of the New Code of Civil Procedure): the prohibition may be renewed only once, for a maximum period of 3 months. A new protection order may, however, be requested on a different legal basis, as described under Section I.A..
Malta	See coordinated EU response
Mexico	Pueden prorrogarse o prolongarse por treinta días adicionales, por el tiempo que dure la investigación o hasta que cese la situación de riesgo para la víctima, conforme a la valoración de las circunstancias del caso.
Sweden	Sweden: Non-contact orders for the joint home may be extended by two weeks at a time, if there are special reasons for it. A non-contact order which is monitored electronically (e.g. by an electronic bracelet) may be extended by a maximum time frame of three months at a time. All other non-contact orders (except for non-contact orders for the joint home) may be extended by one year at a time. Otherwise, see coordinated EU response
Uruguay	Extensión (prórroga) solo si existe riesgo, o motivos suficientes para prorrogarlas.

☐ Some protection orders are potentially renewable (please specify)

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22. Uruguay

Comments:

Andorra	Cuando se trata de hechos diferentes.
Armenia	Article 8, Paragraph 4 of the Law: the protective order shall be issued for a period of 4 to 12 months and may, upon a relevant application substantiating the necessity thereof, be extended by a reasoned decision of the court for a period of up to six months.
Austria	Civil: As long as there is a risk of harm or violence a person can apply for a protection order at any time. The court has to examine the situation at the moment of the application. So even after the maximum period of time, a person can reapply for a protection order if the risk still remains.
Belgium	CRIMINAL MATTERS During the judicial investigation, the Investigating Judge may, of his or her own motion or at the request of the Public Prosecutor, extend the conditions already imposed for a period determined by the judge and not exceeding three months. (Art. 36 of the forementioned Act of 20/07/1990) In the context of the Mobile Stalking Alarm (Stalking Alarm), where an alert is triggered or where new facts are reported or established, the measure shall be extended for a further period of nine months.
Brazil	N/A - see above.
Canada (Fed.)	Emergency firearms weapons prohibition orders (section 110.1 of the Criminal Code) and limitation on access orders (section 117.0101), and preventative firearms weapons prohibition orders (section 111) and limitation orders (section 117.01) can be renewed. So can peace bonds.
Canada (MB)	Orders under The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act and The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act can be renewed once they expire or within 3 months before they expire if there is a continuing need for protection but a new application must be commenced.
Canada (NB)	Protective intervention order - Family Services Act: --order may be extended for additional periods not exceeding 12 months each (s. 39(4))
Canada (NS)	Protection intervention orders under the Children and Family Services Act can be extended for six months at a time. Emergency protection orders under the Domestic Violence Intervention Act can be extended for up to 1 year.
Canada (ON)	In Ontario, protection orders made in the human trafficking context may be extended for another 3 years upon expiry of their initial term. They may not be renewed after that point unless the court determines a longer period of protection is necessary. Protection orders made in the family law context do not need to be renewed if they are indefinite.
China (HKSAR)	The court may extend or renew orders such as ouster and re-entry and associated powers of arrest prior to their expiry subject to the rules and strict time limits under section 7 of Cap.189. Renewal of such orders are generally limited to a maximum initial duration of 24 months and may typically be renewed only once if the court considers it appropriate.

	Non-molestation orders are renewable and there is no legal limit on the total cumulative duration of such orders.
Czech Republic	See coordinated EU response to question above. CZ -The court civil protection order is potentially renewable, there is no res iudicata. The police protection order assumes that the person files an application for court protection order, therefore it cannot be renewed. In criminal proceedings, protection order last for as long as their purpose requires. However, they may not remain in force beyond the final judgment or other final decision concluding the criminal proceedings.
France	L'ordonnance de protection est renouvelable dans les conditions détaillées supra. En outre, le juge aux affaires familiales peut, à tout moment, à la demande du ministère public ou de l'une ou l'autre des parties, ou après avoir fait procéder à toute mesure d'instruction utile, et après avoir invité chacune d'entre elles à s'exprimer, supprimer ou modifier tout ou parties des mesures énoncées dans l'ordonnance de protection, en décider de nouvelles, ou accorder à la personne défenderesse une dispense temporaire d'observer certaines des obligations qui lui ont été imposées (même article 515-12 du code civil).
Guatemala	Las medidas de protección de ejecución continuada pueden prorrogarse al vencer el plazo, a solicitud de parte, en femicideio de oficio, y por recomendación de los equipos multicidiplinarios derivado del monitoreo y necesidad, mediante resolución de la autoridad competente. La ley no establece expresamente un número máximo de prórrogas, pero cada ampliación debe ser judicialmente dispuesta y justificarse en la persistencia de la necesidad de protección. La medida de allanamiento no es prorrogable, debido a su naturaleza de ejecución inmediata.
Ireland	For Domestic Violence cases the Act doesn't reference renewals" but states that on or before the expiration of an order the Court can make a "further order". Section 30(1) of the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 makes the provision that an applicant or person referred to in s.28(1)(b) may apply to the court for a further order under that section, i.e. go back to the beginning or the process and start again with a fresh application."
Italy	The civil protection order may be renewed for the strictly necessary period, and in any case, the aximum duration is up to two years where there are serious reasons. With regard to criminal protection orders, within the same proceedings, a new protection order may be issued if similar acts occur after the order has ceased to have effect. For administrative protection orders, the position depends on the specific type. For example, the Questore's warnings for stalking and domestic violence cannot be renewed, but may be reissued (i.e. once they have ceased to have effect, a new warning may be requested). The measure issued in cases of gender-based violence, on the other hand, may be renewed (up to a total duration of two years).
Lithuania	Order can only be renewed if the decision to terminate an order has been appealed and a new decision has been made to issue an order.
Panama	Las medidas sujetas a plazo pueden prorrogarse cuando persistan las circunstancias que las justifican. En particular, el desalojo del presunto agresor se establece por un mínimo de un mes y puede prorrogarse por períodos iguales. (Ley 38 de 2001, arts. 4 y 6).
Poland	Orders and prohibitions issued by the Police or the Military Police generally remain in effect for 14 days, unless, before the expiration of that period, a court grants a provisional

	measure extending their validity. Pursuant to Article 755(2) § 1 of the Act of November 17, 1964, Code of Civil Procedure (Journal of Laws of 2026, item 468, as amended), in cases involving the prevention of domestic violence, the court may grant a provisional remedy by extending the validity of the order and prohibition referred to in Article 15aa(1 of the Act of April 6, 1990, on the Police, or Article 18a(1) of the Act of August 24, 2001, on the Military Police and Military Law Enforcement Agencies, or the prohibitions referred to in Article 15aaa of the Act of April 6, 1990, on the Police or Article 18aa of the Act of August 24, 2001, on the Military Police and Military Law Enforcement Authorities. Furthermore, orders issued in cases concerning the prevention of domestic violence (Articles 560(2)–560(12) of the Code of Civil Procedure) may be revoked or amended as a result of a change in the circumstances of the case, even if they have been appealed or have become final (Article 560 (7) § 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Furthermore, these orders are subject to appeal (Article 560(10) of the Code of Civil Procedure).interim orders
Portugal	Protection orders under CPP anda Law No. 112/2009, bearing in mind that custodial protection orders can only be renewed under the strict requirements and time-limites provided by the law.
Romania	Provisional protection orders are not renewable. These orders are subject to Court's approval. In case of approval, the Court will issue a protection order for a period of up to 12 months. The normal protection orders can be renewed if, at their expiration date, the victim requests and if the Court ascertains that the victim is still at risk.
Slovakia	It is not very clear what the renewal means, however, according to the Civil Contentious Code, if, following the adoption of a resolution rejecting an application for an urgent measure, there is a change in the facts relevant to the decision, the final decision rejecting the application for an urgent measure does not constitute res iudicata.
Slovenia	ZPND Article 19 measures may be extended repeatedly, each time for up to 12 months, if the statutory conditions continue to be met. ZNPPol allows judicial extension up to 60 days. ZKP measures may be extended in accordance with the rules applicable to detention. The KZ-1 security measure is imposed for a fixed period within the statutory range.
Ukraine	A restraining order may be extended by a court upon an application by the persons specified in part 1 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”, based on a risk assessment, for a period of up to six months after the expiry of the order (parts 4 and 5 of Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”). Restrictive measures applied to persons who have committed domestic violence may, where necessary, be extended for a period determined by the court, but for no longer than 12 months (part 3 of Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).
UK	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.
USA	Whether a protective order is renewable, or needs to be renewed, as some orders may not have an expiration date, may vary by jurisdiction, and depending upon the circumstances of a particular case.

Uruguay	Sí, tal es el caso de: medidas de prohibición de acercamiento y comunicación, medidas de suspensión de visitas hacia hijos e hijas, entre otras

☐ Protection orders are not renewable

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Comments:

Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS After having been prolonged by the family court for maximum 3 months, the order cannot be renewed as such. It can be replaced by urgent provisional measures in the frame of a separation/ divorce, concerning the custody, the attribution of the family house, etc. CRIMINAL MATTERS The prohibition sentence provided for in Article 50 of the Criminal Code, the specific conditions relating to the protection of the victim imposed by the court in the context of liberty-restricting sentences, and the specific conditions relating to the protection of the victim imposed in the context of sentence implementation modalities are not renewable.
Brazil	N/A - see above.
Bulgaria	Protection orders are not formally renewable merely because their term is about to expire. However, a new application for protection may be made where a new act of domestic violence occurs, including where it constitutes a continuation of earlier violent conduct.
Canada (NB)	Emergency intervention order - Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act: --order is not renewable
Canada (NU)	Technically a client can apply for another EPO when one is expiring within the next 30 days or has just expired, however, it is considered a new application
China (MSAR)	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.
Costa Rica	Desde la reforma de 2011 se estableció un plazo único y se eliminó la posibilidad de prórroga
Ireland	An Harrassment Order expires a maximum of 12 months after the perpetrator's release from prison.
Poland	probation orders, orders issued as the penalty measures

Sweden	Sweden: In cases based on the Marriage Code or the Cohabitees Act, the interim injunction prohibiting the spouses from visiting each other is always temporary. It lasts no longer than until the division of property has taken place.
Ukraine	An urgent prohibition order cannot be extended and is valid for no more than 10 days. Its effect also terminates early if the court imposes an administrative penalty in the form of administrative arrest on the perpetrator or if detention as a measure of restraint is imposed on the perpetrator in criminal proceedings, in accordance with Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence"

J. Transportability of the domestic protection order

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

10. What steps, if any, need to be taken in your jurisdiction to ensure that the protection order issued in your jurisdiction can be relied upon across borders?

☐ A certificate / abstract / other document to accompany the order is issued **automatically**

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Comments:

Brazil	N/A - Brazil does not issue such a certificate/abstract automatically.
Chile	All pages of all court orders have a QR code at the bottom of the page that allows verification of the document.
Slovenia	Not generally automatic

☐ A certificate / abstract / other document to accompany the order is issued **upon request**

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Comments:

Argentina	Submission of the request initiates the international cooperation process through a letter rogatory in accordance with the applicable treaty: a.—for the recognition of provisional measures concerning children or child support claims (Ouro Preto and CIDIP II on

	provisional measures, 1996 Child Protection Convention), or b.—for the recognition and enforcement of measures included in judgments (bilateral agreements with various States—France, Italy, Russia, China, etc. —CIDIP II, the Las Leñas Protocol, Articles 2611 and 2612 of the Civil Code (CCC), Articles 517 and 518 of the Code of Civil Procedure (CPCC), and other provincial codes); also Agreement on Judicial Cooperation and Assistance in Civil, Commercial, Labor, and Administrative Matters between the MERCOSUR States Parties and the Republics of Bolivia and Chile (Buenos Aires, July 5, 2002), given that its Chapter V regulates the recognition and enforcement of judgments.
Austria	With regard to criminal protection orders the victim may request a European Protection Order (i.e. a certificate) that has to be recognised by a judicial authority in the respective Member State of the EU. This measure is only available within the EU. With regard to non-EU countries there are no treaties in place that provide for legal assistance in criminal matters in order to recognise protection orders. However, Austrian law also accepts mutual legal assistance (MLA) on the basis of reciprocity.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS See the certificate provided under the EU regulation 606/2013 (reference to the answers of the EU Commission) CRIMINAL MATTERS The person benefiting from the protection measure, his or her guardian or legal representative may request the issuance of a European Protection Order either from the competent authority of the issuing State or from the competent authority of the executing State. (Act of 9 April 2017 on the European Protection Order, Art. 6)
Brazil	There is no certificate specifically designed for cross-border reliance on a domestic protection order. A certified copy ("certidao de inteiro teor") of the judicial decision may be requested from the issuing court for use elsewhere, domestically or abroad. This is not a standardised international protection order certificate and does not itself guarantee recognition abroad.
Bulgaria	I. Protection Against Domestic Violence Act Article 26. (1) The court of first instance reviewing the case, shall issue upon written request by the protected person the certificate under Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 606/2013. II. European Protection Order Act Article 14. (1) A European protection order may be issued at the request of the protected person or that person's guardian or custodian, when the protected person decides to reside or already resides in another Member State.
France	En ce qui concerne la reconnaissance de l'ordonnance de protection dans les Etats membres de l'UE, en application de l'article 509-1 II 1° du CPC et de l'article 5 du règlement (UE) 606/2013 du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 12 juin 2013 relatif à la reconnaissance mutuelle des mesures de protection en matière civile, les parties peuvent saisir le juge ayant rendu l'ordonnance de protection d'une requête aux fins de certification de l'ordonnance de protection française en vue de sa reconnaissance et de son exécution à l'étranger.
Germany	In case of a protection order issued by a German court and intended to be enforced in another EU Member State (Regulation 606/2013) or in case of a protection order concerning parental responsibility for the child or a measure of protection of the child

	(Brussels IIb-Regulation) or in cases of violation of personality rights, possibly under Brussels Ia Regulation.
Ireland	To ensure the recognition and enforcement of protection measures issued in Ireland in other EU Member States pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 on mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters, the person (the protected person") who receives protection under a national civil protection order is required to make a request to the relevant issuing authority, i.e. the civil courts. If the request is granted, the issuing authority issues a certificate on protection measures in civil matters (Article 5(1) of the Regulation), which takes the form of a multilingual standard template. The certificate then enables other EU Member States to recognise and, where applicable, enforce the civil protection order granted in Ireland. Section 43 of the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 sets out considerations re. extraterritoriality but is silent on how this should be enforced, as follows: (1) An order under section 28 , 29 or 30 may be made against a respondent who— (a) resides or is present in the State, or (b) intends to come to the State. (2) An order under section 28 , 29 or 30 may be made for the benefit of an applicant who— (a) resides or is present in the State, or (b) where subsection (1)(a) applies, does not reside or is not present in the State. (3) In determining whether to make an order under section 28 , 29 or 30 , the Court may take into account conduct that occurred— (a) inside or outside the State, and (b) before or after the coming into operation of this Part."
Italy	In summary, as regards civil protection orders, they become automatically enforceable throughout the EU without the need for exequatur from a foreign authority, because EU Regulation No. 606/2013 is directly applicable (in Italy since 11 January 2015). Accordingly, the person in whose favour a civil protection order has been issued pursuant to Articles 473-bis.69 et seq. of the Code of Civil Procedure must request a certificate and a copy of the order from the same issuing authority, which must then be submitted to the police or local court in the EU country to which the person is moving. Where a person has, instead, obtained a criminal protection order, since Italy transposed Directive 2011/99/EU by Legislative Decree No. 11 of 2015, the Italian protection measure issued pursuant to Articles 282-bis, 282-ter and 283 of the Code of Criminal Procedure may be “converted” into an EPO (European Protection Order) if the person concerned requests the judge for preliminary investigations who issued the measure to complete the form in Annex I to the aforementioned Directive and transmit it, through the Ministry of Justice, to the competent authority of the executing State (which has 20 days to recognise the order and adopt an equivalent measure under its national law). Italy has no specific bilateral agreement for the enforcement of protection orders in non-EU countries. The different bilateral agreements (with approximately 30 countries) listed by the Ministry of Justice concerning judicial cooperation and legal assistance do not expressly refer to protection orders. For further details, please consult Part III of this questionnaire as completed by the European Union in the Draft Coordinated Position sent (in its third version) to all EU Member States.
Luxembourg	see coordinated EU reply under Section III

Poland	A certificate concerning a protective measure is issued, upon request by the person subject to the measure, by the court that issued the order, provided that the order meets the conditions set forth in Regulation (EU) No. 606/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 12, 2013, on the mutual recognition of protective measures in civil matters (OJ EU L 181 of June 29, 2013). The certificate is issued for the purpose of recognizing or enforcing the protective measure in another Member State of the European Union. Legal basis: Article 79514 of the Code of Civil Procedure and Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No. 606/2013.
Romania	In criminal matters, according to Law 151/2016, transposing Directive 2011/99//EU on the European Protection Order, the protected person requests that an EPO is issued in order to have the protection measures recognized in another EU Member State, when he/she resides or will reside, or has established or intends to establish their domicile or place of residence, in another Member State. Therefore, in criminal matters, the EPO is issued upon request. The issuing authority will fill in the certificate in Annex I of the Directive.
Slovenia	Yes, for EU civil protection measures within Regulation (EU) No 606/2013: the issuing authority issues the Article 5 multilingual certificate upon request of the protected person. For criminal-law protection within Directive 2011/99/EU, Slovenia uses the European Protection Order procedure under ZSKZDCEU-1, Chapter 17.a, an EPO is issued on application by the protected person.

☐ A signature / stamp by a competent authority on the order itself

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Comments:

Argentina	One of the requirements for the letter rogatory procedure for the purpose of taking recognition is the signature of the competent judge who issues the order
Brazil	All judicial decisions, including protective measures, bear the issuing judge's signature (including qualified electronic signature, as most courts operate through the Judiciary's electronic-process systems). For use abroad, the decision/certified copy can be authenticated through an apostille under the 1961 Hague Apostille Convention, to which Brazil has been a party since 2016 (Decree No. 8,660/2016).
Canada (BC)	Protection orders, and other orders, are signed however this is not to ensure it can be relied on across borders.
Slovenia	No additional legalisation or similar formality is required under Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 (Article 15). Authenticity requirements follow the applicable EU instrument.

☐ There is no procedure to ensure that the protection order can be relied upon abroad

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Comments:

Brazil	There is no procedure specifically designed to make a domestic protection order enforceable abroad; the general document-authentication mechanisms mentioned above (certified copy, apostille) may assist a protected person in relying on the order abroad, but recognition/enforcement there ultimately depends on the receiving State's own rules.
Canada (NS)	Children and Family Services Act
Canada (NU)	Our understanding is that these Orders are only enforceable in Nunavut
Canada (SK)	There is no provincial jurisdiction to ensure extraterritorial effect. Saskatchewan legislation facilitates recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders.
Germany	In all other cases. The requirements depend on the laws of the States in which the decision is likely to be enforced. The German court would just confirm the enforceability under German law, and an apostille or legalisation may be required in addition.
Guatemala	El ordenamiento jurídico guatemalteco no establece un procedimiento específico para otorgar automáticamente validez o fuerza ejecutoria en el extranjero a las medidas de protección dictadas por sus órganos jurisdiccionales. Tampoco contempla la expedición automática o previa solicitud de un certificado especial de circulación internacional. La persona interesada puede solicitar al órgano jurisdiccional una copia certificada de la resolución. Asimismo, cuando corresponda, el documento puede ser apostillado o legalizado y traducido para presentarlo en otro Estado. Sin embargo, estas formalidades únicamente acreditan la autenticidad de la firma, la calidad en que actuó el signatario y, en su caso, el sello de la autoridad, no confieren por sí mismas reconocimiento ni ejecutoriedad a la orden. El reconocimiento y la ejecución dependerán de la legislación interna, los procedimientos y los tratados internacionales aplicables en el Estado donde se pretenda hacer valer la medida.
Mexico	No existe un procedimiento especifico de reconocimiento y ejecución internacional de órdenes de protección dictadas en México. Su eficacia en el extranjero dependerá del derecho interno y de los mecanimos aplicables en el Estado requerido.
Panama	Panamá no cuenta con un procedimiento específico que otorgue automáticamente eficacia en el extranjero a las órdenes de protección dictadas por sus autoridades. Su reconocimiento y ejecución dependen de la legislación del Estado requerido y de los instrumentos internacionales aplicables.
Slovenia	No. Slovenia has EU mechanisms for cross-border protection orders. Outside the applicable EU/special regimes, general Slovenian private international law may be relevant to qualifying foreign civil judgments, subject to its scope and conditions.

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

☐ Other (please specify)

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Comments

Andorra	No se autorizan medidas penales transportadas", article 19.2 de la llei qualificada de la Justícia"
Australia	Under the National Domestic Violence Order Scheme (NDVOS), all Domestic Violence Orders (DVOs) (and comparable protection orders) issued in an Australian state or territory from 25 November 2017 are automatically recognised and enforceable across Australia. If a DVO was issued in an Australian state or territory prior to 25 November 2017, it can be declared at any time to ensure victims are protected nationwide by applying to any local court in Australia. Under the NDVOS, a New Zealand DVO is also recognised across Australia, if it is registered in any state or territory within Australia. https://www.ag.gov.au/families-and-marriage/family-violence/national-domestic-violence-order-scheme The National Criminal Intelligence System (NCIS), administered by the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission, connects data from all Australian law enforcement agencies and provides secure access to a national view of policing information and criminal intelligence. In the context of FDSV, it provides police with information they may require when attending a callout, including the existence of any DVOs, warrants, and firearms warnings. www.acic.gov.au/services/national-criminal-intelligence-system
Brazil	See apostille mechanism described above (Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents). Also, Brazilian consular assistance and international legal-cooperation channels may provide general information or facilitate documents where legally available, but they do not convert a Brazilian order into an enforceable foreign order. In practice, the Brazilian Central Authority regularly receives and transmits requests involving foreign or domestic protective measures through letters rogatory and other international cooperation mechanisms, particularly in family and child protection matters. However, these cooperation channels facilitate communication and transmission of requests and do not themselves create an autonomous system for automatic recognition of protection orders abroad.
Canada (MB)	The enforceability of a protection order pronounced in Manitoba in another jurisdiction depends on the legislation of the jurisdiction in which enforcement is sought.

Chile	Court orders can be apostilled by the Ministry of Justice (upon request)
Indonesia	This is an unsettled topic in Indonesia. It will depend on which specific country is on the other end and what its own domestic law allows for recognizing foreign protective measure. It is also considering Indonesian strict stance of not recognising or enforcing foreign judgments. If the perpetrator's conduct is also being prosecuted as a crime, Indonesia's membership in the ASEAN Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (2004) and any applicable bilateral Mutual Legal Assistance treaties (in criminal matters) that Indonesia is a party to can support cross-border evidence-sharing or investigative cooperation — but this is a criminal-justice tool, not a mechanism for enforcing a civil protection order per se. Thus, engaging with consular/embassy channels for support and coordination, particularly where the victim or perpetrator is moving between countries is paramount, since there's no automatic enforcement pathway to rely on instead
Italy	Administrative protection orders do not have effect beyond the Italian border.
Panama	Cuando corresponda, el documento puede requerir apostilla o legalización y traducción, según las exigencias del Estado donde se pretenda hacer valer. Estas formalidades acreditan la autenticidad del documento, pero no implican por sí mismas su reconocimiento o ejecución.
Slovakia	Slovakia, as a Member State of the European Union, applies the relevant EU instruments governing the recognition and enforcement of protection measures. In particular, Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 provides for the mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters between Member States. Slovakia is also party to several bilateral agreements which may regulate the recognition and enforcement of foreign decisions. In general, the bilateral agreements provide for the recognition and enforcement of final decisions and do not establish a general regime for provisional or interim measures. Where no applicable EU instrument or international treaty governs the matter, Act No. 97/1963 Coll. on Private International Law and Rules of Procedure relating thereto applies. Under Section 64(c), a foreign decision cannot be recognised or enforced if it is not a decision on the merits. Accordingly, a foreign protection order which is merely provisional or interim in nature cannot, as a general rule, be recognised or enforced in Slovakia under Act No. 97/1963 Coll. In such a case, the person seeking protection must apply to the competent Slovak court for an appropriate interim or protective measure. The legal nature of the protection order must, however, be assessed on a case-by-case basis, as its designation alone is not decisive. A protection order which constitutes a final decision on the merits is capable of recognition and enforcement in Slovakia, subject to the applicable EU instrument, international treaty or national law.
Slovenia	For criminal protection, the European Protection Order is issued using the form and transmitted by the competent district court to the executing Member State. For civil protection, Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 applies directly.
Sweden	Sweden: A non-contact order may, upon request, form the basis for a decision by a prosecutor to issue a European Protection Order for transmission to another EU Member State. A protection order based on the Marriage Code, however, is not considered to fall within the scope of Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 on mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters.

Switzerland	la validité d'une ordonnance de protection suisse à l'étranger dépend des exigences du droit étranger, en l'absence de traité multilatéral en la matière. Comme toute décision judiciaire, elle peut être munie d'une attestation de force exécutoire et d'une apostille
USA	We understand this question to be relating to recognition and enforcement of an order issued by a tribunal in the US across international borders. While some countries, especially Canada, may recognize and enforce a protective order issued by a tribunal in the US, they would do so under their own laws, generally without the need for an additional certificate/abstract/or other document.
Uruguay	Si bien Uruguay aprobó el Acuerdo sobre Reconocimiento Mutuo de Medidas de Protección para las Mujeres en Situación de Violencia de Género entre los Estados parte del Mercosur y Estados asociados (Ley No 20.418 de 20/08/2025) - cuyo art. 6 regula el contenido y la forma de las órdenes de protección en la región-, este Acuerdo aún no ha entrado en vigor (Art. 15)

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

☐ 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)?

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Comments:

Argentina	The judge may inform the protected person(s) that the order has been issued. Recognition and enforcement will depend on the circumstances of the case and the legal provisions of the other State.
Australia	Not explicitly, however, police and courts are expected to confirm existence of a recognised interestate DVO by asking the parties to the DVO if there is an interstate DVO in place - also see below
Austria	We are currently implementing EU legislation providing for information on the enforceability of protection orders abroad.
Belgium	CRIMINAL MATTERS The Preliminary Title of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Art. 3bis of the Preliminary Title of the Code of Criminal Procedure) establishes an obligation to provide information for all actors involved in criminal proceedings. Information shall be provided on a case-by-case basis, where appropriate by the Public Prosecutor's Office, the victim reception services or the victim support services. Furthermore, the forementioned Act of 17 April 2017 imposes an obligation on the Public Prosecutor's Office to inform the victim of any follow-up action:

	Art. 26. § 1. The Public Prosecutor's Office shall inform the person benefiting from a protection measure of the decision to issue a European Protection Order or to reject the request for the issuance of a European Protection Order. § 2. The Public Prosecutor's Office shall, without delay, inform the competent authority of the executing State of the decisions referred to in Article 25, §§ 1 and 3.
Brazil	No standardised practice exists, given the absence of a dedicated cross-border regime. Victims may receive general orientation from support services (e.g., the "Casa da Mulher Brasileira" network, the Public Defender's Office, the Public Prosecutor's Office, courts, police, consular authorities or specialised services, including the national women's helpline "Ligue 180") on a case-by-case basis, but this is not a formalised or uniform procedure tied to the issuance of the order.
Bulgaria	Criminal Procedure Code Article 67 (2) The court shall inform the protected person about the possibility of having a European protection order issued. The victim is informed during the court hearing, after the proceedings have been initiated and before the court decides whether to impose the protection measure.
Dominican Rep.	Son derivadas a Casas de Acogida, si ante el primer contacto o en el intervalo del proceso se advierte riesgo potencial que sugiera la necesidad de derivar, asunto consignado en el protocolo de Atención a Víctimas de la Procuraduría General de la República. A su vez, el Ministerio de la Mujer
France	Il n'existe pas d'obligation particulière et générale pesant sur les juridictions d'informer les personnes protégées du fait que la mesure de protection peut faire l'objet d'une exécution à l'étranger. En revanche, cette information peut leur être délivrée par les associations d'aide aux victimes ou par les avocats qui les accompagnent.
Italy	The protected person receives this information pursuant to the final paragraph of Article 282-quater of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
Malta	No, however, Protected persons are informed of their rights and available support through the relevant authorities and victim support services. However, Malta is not aware of any specific legal obligation requiring that protected persons be informed, at the time of issuance of the protection order, of its potential enforceability abroad. Information on cross-border recognition and enforcement may be provided on a case-by-case basis where relevant.
Panama	La normativa y los protocolos prevén que la víctima sea informada y notificada de la medida de protección adoptada, pero no establecen que deba informársele que dicha medida puede reconocerse o ejecutarse en el extranjero. El Protocolo del Ministerio Público dispone la notificación inmediata de la resolución y la entrega de esta a la víctima, sin contemplar información sobre efectos transfronterizos.
Slovenia	Yes, at least for the police/EPO route. ZNPPol Article 60(7) requires the police or investigating judge to inform the protected person, in a demonstrable manner, that before leaving Slovenia they may request a European Protection Order if moving to or staying in another EU Member State, and to inform them of the relevant conditions under ZSKZDCEU-1. Under Regulation (EU) No 606/2013, the protected person may request the certificate needed to invoke a qualifying civil protection measure in another Member State

Sweden	Sweden: According to the Preliminary Investigations Ordinance (1947:948), a victim of a crime shall, as soon as possible, be informed of the possibility to apply for a European protection order.
USA	This may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but in general it may not be the norm to have such language in an order from the United States.

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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)?

☐ Yes – please specify how they are informed

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Comments:

Australia	While DVO service provisions are focused on the respondent, all jurisdictions (with the exception of Tasmania) legislate that the protected person should also be served to ensure they are aware of the protections and any conditions imposed on the respondent. The NT, SA and NSW go further to require notice of service to be provided to the Commissioner of the police force - IO Act (SA) ss 18(6), 21(10), 23(7); DFV Act (NT) ss 50, 63; RO Act (WA) s 59(2); DFVP Act (Qld) ss 109, 109A, 185; DPV Act (NSW) ss 31, 77(7); FV Act (ACT) s 70C; FVP Act (Vic) s 201(c); FV Act (Tas) s 14(4). Tasmania does not specify proof of service requirements except when evidence is required to support the registration of an external DVO (e.g. a DVO originating from New Zealand).
Belgium	CRIMINAL MATTERS In the context of the obligation to provide information laid down in Article 3bis of the Preliminary Title of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the victim reception services or the victim support services may, where appropriate, inform the protected person of any limitations of the measure.

Brazil	No standardised practice exists, for the same reasons given above.
Canada (Fed.)	The Crown could inform them, if relevant, depending on the case but this is not mandated by law.
Canada (NU)	If applicants are travelling to other jurisdictions within Canada - they are informed that the Protection Order is not enforceable outside of Nunavut
Canada (PE)	Victim Services typically would be advising the person to seek legal advice and information related to registering a PEI emergency protection order or victim assistance order in another province or jurisdiction. The person would also be advised that the order is not enforceable outside of PEI unless the other jurisdiction provides for the order's registration and enforceability.
Dominican Rep.	Ha sido elaborado un modelo estandarizado en el cual tanto la Coordinación de los Juzgados, como en la Oficina de Servicios Judiciales de Atención Permanente y en el Protocolo de Abordaje a los casos de Violencia de Género, Intrafamiliar, previo a la actualización de la normativa penal vigente se abordó como una buena práctica del Poder Judicial, posterior, el legislador ha incorporado en la Ley 74-25 que instituye el Código Penal, de forma expresa la obligación de incorporar ese nivel de detalle.
France	Il n'existe pas d'obligation particulière et générale pesant sur les juridictions d'informer les personnes protégées du fait que la mesure de protection peut présenter des limites lors de son exécution dans d'autres Etats. En revanche, cette information peut leur être délivrée par les associations d'aide aux victimes ou par les avocats qui les accompagnent.
Panama	No se cuenta con normativa o protocolos nacionales que disponga informar a la persona protegida sobre las limitaciones que pudiera tener la orden de protección en una jurisdicción extranjera.
Slovenia	No general statutory duty has been identified requiring the protected person to be informed, at the time of issuance, of all practical limitations that may apply in another jurisdiction (such as differences in monitoring technology). Under the EU instruments, information and assistance are provided within the relevant cross-border procedure
Sweden	Sweden: Directive 2011/99/EU on the European protection order (EPO) in criminal matters specifies that the protected person, when being informed of the possibility to apply for a European protection order, also should be informed of the basic conditions for such a request (article 5.5). Furthermore, the content of the European protection order shall, according to the Directive, e.g. include information of the prohibitions or restrictions imposed (article 7) and the competent authority of the executing State shall inform the protected person of any measure adopted on the basis of the European protection order (recital 22).
USA	This may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but in general it may not be the norm to have such language in an order from the United States.

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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?

☐ Yes

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Comments:

Australia	For a DVO to become enforceable, it must be served on the respondent and explain all the implications and restrictions of the DVO, including the fact that the DVO is recognised and enforced across all Australian jurisdictions - FV Act (Tas) s 25(1); DPV Act (NSW) s 79; DPV Act (NSW) s 77; FV Act (Tas) s 25(1); FV Act (ACT) s 70C(3); DFV Act (NT) s 119; DFVP Act (Qld) s 184(4); FVP Act (Vic) ss 96(1), 201(b); IO Act (SA) ss 21(8a), 23(5a); RO Act (WA) ss 55, 55(3a), effect of RO Act (WA) service is outlined in Restraining Orders Regulations 1997 rule 10(1).
Brazil	No standardised practice exists. The (alleged) aggressor is formally notified of the protective measure(s) imposed and of the domestic consequences of breach, but is not, as a matter of standard procedure, specifically informed of any potential cross-border enforceability. Brazilian law does not impose a general requirement to advise the (alleged) aggressor of potential enforceability in other States.
Bulgaria	I. Protection Against Domestic Violence Act Article 26 - The court of first instance reviewing the case, shall issue upon written request by the protected person the certificate under Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 606/2013. The court shall inform the person causing the risk of the issuance of the certificate and of the consequences of its issuance. II. European Protection Order Act Article 14, para. 7 and 8 - The court, consisting of a single judge, shall review the request for the issuing of a European protection order in public session, within three days after its submission, with the mandatory participation of a prosecutor and the protected person. The person causing danger shall be given the right to be heard, if that person has not been granted this right in the procedure leading to the adoption of the protection measure. The failure of validly summoned persons to appear in court shall not preclude the hearing of the case.
Dominican Rep.	Se consigna en la propia Resolución que se hace de conocimiento a la persona presunta agresora el alcance y contenido de las prohibiciones.

France	L'article 509-6 du CPC précise que lorsqu'un certificat est délivré pour une ordonnance de protection en application du règlement UE n° 606/2013 du 12 juin 2013, il est également notifié par le greffe à la personne à l'origine du risque encouru. En revanche, il n'existe pas d'obligation systématique d'information sur l'exécution de l'ordonnance à l'étranger pour toute ordonnance de protection rendue.
Slovenia	No general statutory duty has been identified requiring the protected person to be informed, at the time of issuance, of all practical limitations that may apply in another jurisdiction (such as differences in monitoring technology). Under the EU instruments, information and assistance are provided within the relevant cross-border procedure
USA	This may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but in general it may not be the norm to have such language in an order from the United States.

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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?

☐ Yes – please describe the guidance (*i.e.*, if they are in form of instructions, non-binding documents, etc.)

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Comments:

Australia	National Domestic Violence Order Scheme (NDVOS): www.ag.gov.au/families-and-marriage/family-violence/national-domestic-violence-order-scheme
Austria	Police protection order: If a police order is issued the police hands out information on civil protection measures. There are also many awareness raising campaigns carried out by civil organisations.
Brazil	Not specifically regarding cross-border reach. General public-awareness campaigns and practical guidance on the availability and operation of domestic protective measures exist (e.g., through "Ligue 180", the "Casa da Mulher Brasileira" network, and CNJ/state-court

	public information campaigns), but none is known to specifically address the potential cross-border reach or portability of such measures.
Bulgaria	Rules for the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act; Coordination Mechanism for assistance and support to victims of domestic violence.
Canada (Fed.)	Guidance on peace bonds in the form of an infosheet can be found here but does not address cross-border impacts: https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/cj-jp/victims-victimes/factsheets-fiches/peace-paix.html Provinces/territories may also have guidance.
Canada (MB)	When Protection Order Designates are trained for their role under The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act, they are advised which Canadian provinces will enforce a Manitoba protection order.
Canada (NB)	Educational materials regarding emergency intervention orders and restraining orders have been published by the Public Legal Educaton and Information Service of New Brunswick (PLEIS NB). The materials do not address cross-border issues.
Dominican Rep.	La Comisión para la Igualdad de Género del Poder Judicial, ha elaborado un Protocolo de Abordaje a los casos de Violencia de Género, Intrafamiliar, para instruir a jueces, juezas y servidoras judiciales sobre el alcance y contenido de las ordenes judiciales y la naturaleza de las mismas.
France	Circulaire du 12 janvier 2015 de présentation des dispositions du règlement (UE) n°606/2013 du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 12 juin 2013 relatif à la reconnaissance mutuelle des mesures de protection en matière civile
Germany	The Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection has launched an information campaign for victims and witnesses of domestic violence and for professionals (for more information, see https://www.raus-aus-gewalt.de/presse (in German)). The campaign focuses on domestic law only and does not cover questions of cross-border protection against violence, this is also because in practice, cases are predominantly domestic and the political attention is on the domestic situation. Further general information about the Act on Protection against Violence and the availabilty of protection orders including their potential cross-border reach is available in the brochure Greater Protection in Cases of Domestic Violence" ("Mehr Schutz bei häuslicher Gewalt") published jointy by the Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection and the Federal Ministry for Education, Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth and available online at https://www.bmjv.de/SharedDocs/Publikationen/DE/Broschueren/Schutz_haeusliche_Gewalt.html. In addition there is a website maintained by the Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection dedicated to helping victims of criminal offences including victims of domestic violence (https://www.hilfe-info.de/Webs/hilfeinfo/DE/Home/home_node.html). There is also a website and a phone number ("Help-Phone 116 016) with information and guidance for victims of all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence, sexual violence, work place harrassment, digital violence, genital mutilation etc. (see for more information https://www.hilfetelefon.de/gewalt-gegen-frauen/haeusliche-gewalt/)which is maintained by a subsidiary of the Federal Ministry for Education, Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth.

Ireland	In relation to DV applications, the Courts Service has comprehensive materials and guidance online about the different order types, understanding eligibility, how to apply, what happens if the orders are breached, and what to do if you have been served with DV orders and summonses. It does not, however, explain any cross-border reach at this time. Similar very comprehensive guidance is provided on www.courts.ie for Civil Restraining Orders. This includes detailed sections on understanding eligibility, how to apply, what happens in court, what happens if the order is breached and what to do if you have been served with summons or CRO order. It does not address the cross border implications of the orders. There is also some general information on individual pages relating to Civil Injunctions in the Circuit and Superior Courts.
Italy	Strictly speaking, the jurisdiction cannot issue guidance to raise awareness about protection orders, but individual Public Prosecutor's Offices can spread guidance on this issue. Anyway, article 90-bis, paragraph 1, point (f), c.p.p. provides that the victim must be informed on the protection measures they may request.
Panama	Panamá ha difundido orientaciones sobre el acceso y la aplicación de medidas de protección en el ámbito interno, incluidas aquellas dirigidas a personas migrantes y víctimas de trata de personas, sin embargo, estas no contemplan la validez, reconocimiento o ejecución en el extranjero de las órdenes de protección dictadas por autoridades panameñas.
Portugal	European Justice Portal and the Government Justice portal: https://justica.gov.pt/
Slovakia	Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Republic on its website provides information on the rights of the vitims of the criminal offences. Among these information is also information on the civil protection possiblities- to submit proposal for a protection order. See below. https://www.justice.gov.sk/dokumenty/2022/03/informacny_letak_vykazanie.pdf Also the police has published information on its website and printed flyers in this matter. https://www.minv.sk/?Bez_nasilia_kazdy_den There are also intervention centres established for these purposes which provided potentional victims with the help. See also information on the eviction of the person from the house by police officer in Q C3. Also the civil associations provide public with the information, e.g. : https://zastavmenasilie.gov.sk/kniznica/legislativa-a-dokumenty/pravna-ochrana-obeti-a-postihovanie-pachatelov/#obcianske-pravo
Slovenia	No specific national guidance document devoted to the cross-border reach of protection orders has been identified. However, ZNPPol Article 60(7) imposes a statutory duty on the police or investigating judge to inform the protected person, in a demonstrable manner, of the possibility of requesting a European Protection Order before moving to or staying in another EU Member State, and of the applicable conditions.
Sweden	Sweden: According to Directive 2011/99/EU on the European protection order (EPO) in criminal matters, Member States and the Commission should include information about the European protection order in existing education and awareness-raising campaigns on the protection of victims of crime, where it is appropriate (recital 35). The Swedish Prosecution Authority has presented Legal Guidelines about the European protection order and also about Regulation (EU) 606/2013 on mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters.

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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)

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☐ National database:

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☐ Accessible to police

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☐ Accessible to courts

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☐ Accessible to others (please specify)

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Comments:

Argentina	Migration officers
Australia	Yes. The National Domestic Violence Order Scheme (NDVOS) is supported by an information sharing platform known as the Court Portal, which is administered by the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission. The Court Portal captures and supports automatic recognition of DVOs across all Australian states and territories; however, it is only accessible by police officials and key stakeholders from the courts.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS The public prosecutor may also have access, through MaCH, the electronic case management system used within the Belgian judiciary and the Public Prosecution Service, to information concerning previous temporary prohibition of residence proceedings. CRIMINAL MATTERS Public Prosecutor's Office, Investigating Judge National General Database referred to in Article 44/2 of the Police Functions Act of 5 August 1992. This information forms part of the procedural file, namely the criminal case file, and may be consulted by members of the judiciary as well as by external stakeholders through the shared national digital case file. For members of the judiciary, the JustView application has been developed for this purpose. For external stakeholders, the JustConsult and JustView applications have been developed. These two applications provide access to the shared digital case file of the Justice Department. With regard to the execution of sentences and measures, information sharing takes place through the JustCase portal. The Community services have access to it through the interface dedicated to them for the information required to carry out their tasks relating to the monitoring of measures and sentences and their victim reception duties. For the police services, all measures and sentences, together with the conditions attached thereto, are communicated through the JustSignal portal.
Brazil	Instituted by Law No. 13,827/2019 and regulated by National Council of Justice (CNJ) Resolution No. 342/2020, the National Registry of Urgent Protective Measures (BNMPU) is a centralized database fed by state and federal courts. Although regional state registries predate the BNMPU and continue to operate alongside it, this unified national system

	strictly governs information sharing. System access is role-based and subject to confidentiality, data protection, and procedural rules, ensuring that the protected persons' data remains secure and is not available to the general public.
Bulgaria	Protection Against Domestic Violence Act Article 6e - The National Council for Prevention and Protection against Domestic Violence shall set up and maintain a National Information System for the Prevention and Protection against Domestic Violence, which shall store data on cases of domestic violence committed on the territory of the country, or with respect to Bulgarian citizens abroad who have sought help and support, hereinafter referred to as "National Information System". The bodies of the executive power, judicial bodies, local self-government and local administration bodies and the legal entities that carry out activities of prevention and protection from domestic violence pursuant to this Act shall provide to the National Council the necessary data under Paragraph (2) pursuant to a procedure laid down in the regulations for the implementation of the Act. Officials from the Ministry of Interior, the Social Assistance Agency, the State Agency for Child Protection and the judicial bodies shall have the right to access the data in the National Information System.
Canada (Fed.)	Judicial interim release orders are recorded on the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) database. Active parole conditions, probation orders, and statutory release conditions are also recorded on CPIC.
Canada (AB)	The Royal Canadian Mounted Police and municipal police forces utilize a Restraining Order Registry in the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) database.
Canada (NB)	Emergency intervention order - Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act: --orders are entered in Canadian Police Information Centre database (CPIC), which is accessible to police agencies and to other agencies, including the Canada Border Services Agency
Chile	Domestic abuse perpetrators are added to a registry, which is part of their criminal record. Anyone accesing the person's criminal record would see the registration. For example, some job applications require these records, in order to allow the applicant to continue with the application process (depending on the field of work, for example, working with children).
Croatia	Ministry of the Interior maintains records of measures imposed, as well as of the implementation of measures that fall within the competence of the police.
Dominican Rep.	El ministerio Público tiene a su cargo esa tarea en los registros existentes a tales fines.
Estonia	The marked boxes refer to criminal protection orders
Mexico	Permite el acceso a autoridades administrativas, fiscalias y poderes judiciales y locales.
Portugal	Directorate General for Reintegration and Prison Services (DGRSP) for protection orders in criminal proceedings
Slovakia	There is central information system in place. The Ministry and the courts shall provide or make available data from the central information system to entities specified by law or by an international treaty to which the Slovak Republic is bound, e.g. police.
Slovenia	The Police maintains a national record of issued orders prohibiting approach (evidenca izdanih odredb za prepoved približevanja) within its information system. It is used by the

	Police for operational purposes, including monitoring and enforcement. Courts maintain their own judicial case records. This answer does not imply the existence of a single national register covering all protection orders under ZPND, ZNPPol, ZKP and KZ-1, nor direct court access to the Police record.
Ukraine	The Unified State Register of Cases of Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence, which contains information on cases of domestic violence and gender-based violence in accordance with the legislation. The Unified State Register of Cases of Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence (hereinafter, the Register) is an automated information and communication system designed for collection, registration, accumulation, storage, adaptation, modification, updating, use, dissemination (distribution, implementation, transfer), anonymization and destruction of data specified by this Law on cases of domestic violence and gender-based violence (part 1 of Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence" (extract attached)). In addition, the National Police of Ukraine uses the "Perpetrator Records" subsystem of the "Information Portal of the National Police of Ukraine" information and communication system, designed to keep records of persons who have committed domestic violence and to monitor compliance with the restrictions and obligations imposed on them (Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine No 8 dated 16 January 2023).
UK	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)

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☐ Accessible to police

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☐ Accessible to courts

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Comments:

Argentina	Schools, hospitals, and health centers
Australia	All states and territories maintain their own policing databases, which feed into national systems mentioned above (e.g. Court Portal, National Criminal Intelligence System)
Brazil	Due to Brazil's decentralized federative structure, state courts and public security secretariats have historically maintained their own localized electronic registries for tracking protective measures, which predate and continue to operate alongside the National Registry of Urgent Protective Measures (BNMPU) created by Law No. 13,827/2019 and a 2020 National Council of Justice resolution to centralize regional data.
Canada (BC)	British Columbia has a provincial Protection Order Registry (POR). When a protection order is made, the court registry sends the information about the order to the POR, which is entered in a database. Police are able to access the information 24/7, supporting enforcement of orders. See https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/safety/crime-prevention/protection-order-registry
Canada (MB)	Applications for protection orders, and whether a protection order was granted or not, are listed on a publicly accessible courts website. You have to search by the parties' names to locate the information. This website is available at: https://web43.gov.mb.ca/Registry/NameSearch
Canada (NU)	Community Justice Outreach Workers, Community Justice division
Dominican Rep.	No
Slovenia	No separate regional protection-order database identified.

☐ Local / municipal database(s)

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☐ Accessible to courts

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☐ Accessible to others (please specify)

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Comments:

Brazil	No centralised, formally structured municipal-level database is known to exist; individual specialised police units (e.g. "Delegacias Especializadas de Atendimento à Mulher", DEAMs) and municipal social-assistance networks may keep their own operational records for internal case-management purposes. Such records are not a substitute for a national enforceability register and are subject to confidentiality and data protection law.
China (Mainland)	Local Neighborhood Committee or Village Committee, or school, or other agency as appropriate.
Dominican Rep.	La Procuraduría General de la República y la Policía Nacional llevan el registro sobre el particular
Slovenia	No separate local/municipal protection-order database identified.
USA	Many states have registers for protection orders in the United States. Many of the state registers also interface with the National Crime Information Center. Tribes may have their own registries or mechanisms for entering their protection orders into state and/or federal registries. Who may access state registries may vary by jurisdiction, but typically criminal justice professionsals, including courts and law enforcement, may access such registries.

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☐ Other (please specify)

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Comments:

Brazil	Also relevant, although not specific to protective measures: the National Bank of Criminal Sentences and Prisons ("Banco Nacional de Medidas Penais e Prisões", BNMP, currently version 3.0), administered by the CNJ, which records pre-trial detention and other custodial and non-custodial criminal measures and may overlap where an aggressor is also subject to a criminal precautionary measure.It is important to bear in mind that because Brazil is a federal State, implementation combines national judicial data systems

	with state-level court and public security systems. Coverage and interoperability may differ by type of order and federative unit. Furthermore, the National Public Security System, created by Law N. 13.675/2018, fosters cooperation among police and social defense institutions. The general coordination of the guidelines is the responsibility of the National Secretariat of Public Security (Senasp), which is linked to the Ministry of Justice and Public Security. Law N. 13.675/2018 establishes the Unified Public Security System (Susp) and creates the National Public Security and Social Defense Policy (PNSPDS), with the aim of preserving public order and the safety of persons and property through joint, coordinated, systemic, and integrated action by public security and social defense agencies of the Union, the States, the Federal District, and the Municipalities, in coordination with society. The Susp fosters cooperation among police and social defense institutions. In September 2026, the Senate Constitution and Justice Committee approved the Public Security PEC (Proposed Constitutional Amendment No. 18/2025) that will formally incorporates the SUSP into the Federal Constitution, institutionalizing cooperation and integration among the Union, states, the Federal District, and municipalities.
Bulgaria	I. Protection Against Domestic Violence Act Article 16, para 3 - When a measure has been imposed under Article 5 (1), items 1 - 5, the decision and the order shall be served to the parties, whereby a copy of them shall be sent to the regional directorates of the Ministry of Interior at the current address and to the address of the perpetrator established during the proceedings, as well as to the address indicated by the victim. II. European Protection Order Act Article 8 - Upon recognising a European protection order, the court shall forward a copy of the ruling to the authorities of the Ministry of Interior situated in the domicile of the protected person for execution purposes.
Canada (NT)	Databases including the national Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) and Police Reporting and Occurrence System (PROS) information sharing system as well as the NWT's own court information system (FACTS), all of which are accessible to all levels of courts and police.
China (HKSAR)	Where a court grants an injunction containing a provision (a) restraining any person from using violence against another person or (b) prohibiting any person from entering or remaining in any premises or area, the court may attach to the injunction an authorization of arrest. Where such an authorization is attached, a copy of the injunction will be served on the Criminal Records Bureau (CRB) of the Hong Kong Police Force. CRB will then record details of the authorisation of arrest in the Police's internal system and retain a copy of the authorisation of arrest for operational reference and enforcement purposes.
China (MSAR)	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.
Estonia	Regarding civil protection orders, there is no specific database.
France	Les ordonnances de protection peuvent être enregsitrées sur l'applicatif SISPoPP afin de faciliter la circularisation entre les magistrats intervenant au civil et au pénal comme le rappelle la circulaire du garde des sceaux du 6 mars 2026 relative à la mobilisation contre les violences intrafamiliales.

	Lorsqu'une interdiciton de sortie du territoire est prononcée, l'identité de la personne est enregistrée dans le fichier des personnes recherchées.
Guatemala	En Guatemala existen registros institucionales de denuncias, expedientes y medidas de protección, sin embargo, no se identifica legalmente un registro único nacional, regional o municipal destinado específicamente a supervisar el cumplimiento de las órdenes de protección y que sea accesible conjuntamente por la Policía Nacional Civil y los tribunales. El artículo 5 del Decreto 97-96 Ley para Prevenir, Sancionar y Erradicar la Violencia Intrafamiliar obliga a las instituciones receptoras a registrar las denuncias y remitir información a Estadística Judicial para evaluar la eficacia de las medidas. Asimismo, el artículo 20 del Decreto 22-2008 Ley Contra el Femicidio y Otras Formas de Violencia Contra la Mujer ordena al Instituto Nacional de Estadística crear el Sistema Nacional de Información sobre Violencia contra la Mujer con datos del Organismo Judicial, Ministerio Público, Policía Nacional Civil y otras instituciones. Estos sistemas tienen principalmente fines estadísticos y de gestión institucional, no constituyen expresamente un registro operativo compartido para verificar en tiempo real el cumplimiento de cada orden de protección.
Israel	All protection orders are provided to the Courts Administration, the Police, and the relevant authority under the Firearms Law. If a complaint is filed that a protection order has been violated, the Police can check whether a protection order against the alleged perpetrator exists. Additionally, when a protection order is issued with technological monitoring, the order is also provided to the specific unit responsible for monitoring, so that it may begin its monitoring of the perpetrator.
Italy	Individual Public Prosecutor's Offices may monitor requests for protection orders. The Ministry of Justice has digitalised the registration of civil cases and, therefore, by means of the relevant codes used by the applicants themselves (through their legal representatives), can monitor the number of applications for civil protection orders lodged and subsequently disposed of. However, requests for protection orders made in the course of proceedings are not included in this monitoring, as these requests already pertain to a different subject matter (e.g. separation) and therefore have a different registration code.
Malta	Not a complete register, but the Police records any protection orders that comes to their cognizance by the Courts in the National Police System. Police are usually not aware of protection orders derived from the Civil Court, unlss a breach of these is reported or communicated directly by the Courts.
Panama	El Ministerio Público cuenta además con registros informáticos de las medidas de protección y mecanismos institucionales para su seguimiento. (Protocolo de Investigación de los Delitos de Violencia contra la Mujer).
Slovenia	In addition, courts keep case records concerning judicial protection measures. ZPND Article 22.h requires the court to notify the Police and the competent social work centre immediately of measures imposed under ZPND.
Sweden	Sweden: A non-contact order is registered in, respectively, the case management system of the Swedish Police Authority and the Swedish Prosecution Authority and therefore accessible to the police and to prosecutors. A non-contact order is also registered on the prohibited person in the Swedish criminal record, which is administrated by the Swedish Police Authority. However, the purpose of the criminal record is not to monitor the compliance with non-contact orders. Information

	in the criminal record is accessible to prosecutors. It is also accessible to the general courts for sentencing and determination of the appropriate sanction. Under certain conditions, information from the criminal record may also be accessible to other authorities and organisations, although in some cases information concerning non-contact orders are excluded from such extracts. A decision by a Swedish prosecutor to issue a European protection order is registered in the case management system of the Swedish Prosecution Authority but not registered in the Swedish criminal record. A European protection order from another EU Member State is upon enforcement included in the Swedish criminal record. The conditions are the same as a domestic non-contact order. A protection measure in civil matters ordered in another EU Member State is registered by a prosecutor in the case management system of the Swedish Prosecution Authority. A copy of a decision on an exit ban or a temporary exit ban based on the Care of Young persons (Special Provisions) Act must immediately be sent to the Swedish Police Authority so that the police can invalidat or revoke the child's Swedish passport.
Switzerland	Cela varie d'un canton à l'autre, en principe il y a un registre cantonal tenu par la police. A noter également, que l'art. 28b al. 3bis CC prévoit que le tribunal communique sa décision prise en vertu de l'art. 28b CC aux autorités de protection de l'enfant et de l'adulte compétentes et au service cantonal d'intervention visé à l'al. 4, ainsi qu'à d'autres autorités (typiquement les autorités de poursuite pénale) ou à des tiers si cela semble nécessaire à l'accomplissement de leur tâche ou à la protection du demandeur ou si cela sert à l'exécution de la décision. A cet égard, une grande importance revient à l'entraide administrative entre les différentes autorités, qui peut prendre la forme d'une coordination ou du moins d'une information préalable à une décision ; le tribunal peut aussi requérir des renseignements écrits des services officiels en vertu de l'art. 190 CPC.
Uruguay	Sistema de Gestión de Seguridad Pública (SGSP) es la plataforma informática oficial de Uruguay que administra y registra todos los delitos, denuncias e intervenciones policiales, incluida la recogida en la Ley No 19.580 de violencia hacia las mujeres bas ada en género se vincula que recopila y tipifica de forma específica los delitos de abuso sexual y violencia de género. Registro Nacional de Violadores y Abusadores Sexuales en Uruguay, creado por el artículo 104 de la Ley N° 19.889, está a cargo del Ministerio del Interior. Funciona como una base de datos reservada para individualizar a personas con sentencia firme por delitos sexuales. Registro de antecedentes de Ciberdelincuentes regulado por el art. 10 de la Ley 20.327 que faculta a las instituciones de intermediación financiera y a las entidades emisoras de dinero electrónico a crear registros interinstitucionales destinados a contener información que permita identificar, gestionar y prevenir transacciones no consentidas y operativas fraudulentas, así como adoptar medidas preventivas conjuntas respecto de los beneficiarios de dichas operaciones.

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?

☐ GPS monitoring

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17. Uruguay

☐ Electronic bracelets

1. Andorra
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23. Sweden
24. Switzerland
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☐ Digital alerts

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☐ Databases

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☐ None

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☐ Other (please specify)

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~~Canada:~~
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Comments:

Australia	Technological intervention to support compliance with a protection order (such as electronic monitoring) may be operationalised by states and territories in instances where the court determines such action is reasonable. For example, this may occur following the breach of an existing protection order or a criminal offence occurs that warrants stronger intervention for DVO matters (e.g. if the person who breaches the DVO is granted bail). Some jurisdictions utilise electronic monitoring to support DVO compliance. For example, as part of a 2 year DFV Electronic Monitoring Pilot, from 1 October 2025, Magistrates Courts in two Queensland locations (Townsville and Caboolture) have the power to impose a monitoring device condition on a DVO for eligible high-risk individuals. www.families.qld.gov.au/our-work/domestic-family-sexual-violence/dfv-prevention/initiatives/dfv-electronic-monitoring. Digital alerts or 'warning flags' about FDV perpetrators are shared by policing agencies across Australia via the National Criminal Intelligence System.
Austria	Within the first days after the issuance of a police protection order, a police patrol drives past the home of the person at risk.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS There is currently no technological means of monitoring compliance with the temporary residence prohibition. CRIMINAL MATTERS The Mobile Stalking Alarm has been rolled out throughout the territory of Belgium. It may be granted to victims of stalking within a family context where there is a high risk of serious harm to the integrity of the victim, their children or relatives. It should be regarded as an exceptional means of protection, granted by decision of the Public Prosecutor following a joint assessment with the police officer handling the case, at the request of the victim, the police service of the victim's place of residence, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Investigating Judge or a third party. The protection measure is imposed for a period of nine months and is extended in the event of an alert being triggered or where new facts are reported or established.
Brazil	The legal basis for GPS-based electronic monitoring of aggressors, combined with a paired alert device for the victim, is now expressly set out in MPL art. 22(VIII) and art. 22, paras.

	6-9 (introduced by Law No. 15,383/2026), which establish priority use of electronic monitoring where there has been a prior breach or an imminent risk, automatic alerts to the victim and to the nearest police unit upon breach of an exclusion zone, and an aggravated penalty (increase of one third to one half) for tampering with the device or breaching a monitored exclusion zone (MPL art. 24-A, para. 4). Electronic monitoring as a general criminal-procedure tool (not limited to domestic-violence cases) has its statutory basis in Law No. 12,258/2010 and CPP art. 319(IX). "Other" complementary (non-strictly-technological) tools include state-level "panic button" mobile applications and the "Patrulha Maria da Penha" programme, under which police periodically and proactively visit protected victims.
Estonia	The marked boxes refer to criminal protection orders
France	Comme évoqué supra, l'article 515-11-1 du code civil dispose que l'interdiction de contact prononcée dans le cadre d'une ordonnance de protection peut être assortie d'une interdiction de se rapprocher de la partie demanderesse à moins d'une certaine distance que le juge fixe à l'occasion d'une décision ordonnant le port par chacune des parties d'un dispositif élecronique mobile anti-rapprochement, sous réserve du consentement des deux parties. En cas de refus de la partie défenderesse, le juge en avis immédiatement le procureur de la République. L'article 1136-17 du code de procédure civile vient préciser que la décision qui ordonne le port d'un dispositif électronique mobile anti-rapprochement fixe la durée de la mesure, ses conditions de mise en œuvre, en particulier les distances de pré-alerte et d'alerte séparant les deux parties. La distance d'alerte ne peut être inférieure à un kilomètre ni supérieure à dix kilomètres. la distance de pré-alerte correspond au double de la zone d'alerte. Pour déterminer la distance d'alerte, le juge concilie la nécessité de protection de la personne menacée avec le respect de la dignité, de l'intégrité et de la vie privée, familiale et professionnelle de la personne porteuse du bracelet. Il veille à ce que la mise en œuvre du dispositif n'entrave pas son insertion sociale, en tenant notamment compte de la localisation respective des domiciles et lieux de travail des parties, de leurs modes de déplacements, et de la typologie de leur lieu de vie, rural ou urbain. Le juge aux affaire familiales peut préciser dans sa décision que le porteur du bracelet est autorisé à être présent à des heures et dans des lieux qu'il détermine, y compris si ces lieux venaient à être intégrés du fait des déplacements de la personne ou de la victime dans une zone d'alerte ou de pré-alerte. En outre, indépendamment de la procédure d'ordonnance de protection, le procureur de la République peut attribuer un Téléphone Grave Danger (TGD) à la victime en application de l'article 41-3-1 du code de procédure pénale. Avec l'accord de la victime, ce dispositif peut, le cas échéant, permettre sa géolocalisation au moment où elle déclenche l'alerte. Le dispositif de téléprotection ne peut être attribué qu'en l'absence de cohabitation entre la victime et l'auteur des violences et : 1° Soit lorsque ce dernier a fait l'objet d'une interdiction judiciaire d'entrer en contact avec la victime dans le cadre d'une ordonnance de protection ou d'une ordonnance provisoire de protection immédiate, d'une alternative aux poursuites, d'une composition pénale, d'un contrôle judiciaire, d'une assignation à résidence sous surveillance électronique, d'une condamnation, d'un aménagement de peine ou d'une mesure de sûreté ; 2° Soit en cas de danger avéré et imminent, lorsque l'auteur des violences est en fuite ou n'a pas encore pu être interpellé ou lorsque l'interdiction judiciaire d'entrer en contact avec la victime dans l'un des cadres prévus au 1° n'a pas encore été prononcée.

Germany	The corresponding legislation for the above mentioned measures has been adopted on 9 July 2026 but the respective provisions will not enter into force until 1 July 2027 which is when those measures are going to become operational.
Guatemala	El botón de pánico del Ministerio Público de Guatemala es una herramienta digital dentro de la aplicación móvil MP Virtual diseñada para brindar auxilio inmediato a mujeres víctimas de violencia. Adicionalmente se esta promoviendo el uso del control telematico como mecanismo de protección para prevenir e casos especificos.
Lithuania	During the period of validity of the protection order against violence, at least 2 inspections are carried out (depending on the risks, the number may be increased), visiting the residential address of the person at risk of domestic violence. The results of the inspection are noted in the Risk Management Information System, which is part of the Police Register of Incidents.
Malta	Not automatically applied
Panama	Geocercas y zonas de exclusión vinculadas al sistema de monitoreo electrónico.
Portugal	Voice Verification
Romania	complementary technological tools (on one's own smartphone)
Slovakia	Technological means and the conditions for their use in monitoring the enforcement of certain decisions is regulated by Act No. 78/2015 Coll. According to the Section 3 of the Act, technological means are: a) personal identification device, b) device for monitoring presence at the place where the decision is being enforced (hereinafter referred to as the 'presence monitoring device'), c) device for determining the location of the person being monitored, d) proximity warning device, e) equipment for monitoring alcohol consumption, f) equipment for voice verification of the presence of the person under supervision, g) equipment for probation and mediation officers.
Slovenia	Compliance is primarily monitored through police supervision, reports of breaches and competent-authority information systems.
Sweden	Sweden: Not for an interim injunction prohibiting the spouses from visiting each other based on the Marriage Code or the Cohabitees Act. When an exit ban or a temporary exit ban based on the Care of Your persons (Special Provision) Act has been issued, the police may register a preventive alert, nationally and internationally, in the Schengen Information System (SIS), provided that the relevant conditions are met.
Switzerland	Les moyens à disposition varient d'un canton à l'autre. C'est un domaine dans lequel de nombreux développements sont en cours. Au niveau de la législation fédérale, la surveillance électronique peut être ordonnée au moyen du port par l'auteur de l'atteinte d'un appareil non amovible permettant de déterminer et d'enregistrer à tout moment le lieu où il se trouve (surveillance électronique passive ; art. 28c al. 1 CC). Un examen est en cours d'une modification de l'art. 28c CC et de l'introduction de la possibilité pour le juge d'ordonner le port par l'auteur de l'atteinte d'un appareil non

	amovible permettant de le localiser en tout temps, de sorte qu'une alarme se déclenche en cas de violation de l'interdiction qui lui est faite d'approcher le demandeur ou de l'interdiction géographique (surveillance électronique active), incluant éventuellement la localisation simultanée et continue du demandeur (surveillance électronique active dynamique), soit d'appareils avec alertes électroniques.
Ukraine	Compliance with protective measures is monitored by competent divisions of the National Police of Ukraine through the preventive registration of perpetrators, which includes organizational and practical measures to monitor the perpetrator's behaviour, compliance with the established restrictions and fulfilment of the obligations imposed on the perpetrator. Monitoring the implementation of the State policy in the area of preventing and combating domestic violence is carried out in accordance with Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No 482 dated 10 April 2026 "On Approval of the Procedure for Monitoring the Implementation of Legislation on Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence, Its Application in Practice, Measures in the Area of Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence, and the Preparation and Publication of an Annual Report Based on the Results of Monitoring". At present, the Ukrainian legislation does not provide for the use of electronic monitoring devices (GPS monitoring or electronic bracelets) to ensure compliance with protective orders. At the same time, Draft Law of Ukraine (reg. No 5629) is under consideration by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. It proposes introducing the possibility of using electronic monitoring devices in respect of persons who have committed domestic violence.
UK	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.
USA	Whether and to what extent these monitoring methods are available may vary by jurisdiction.

C. Addressing a breach

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

☐ Police / law enforcement

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10. China:
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13. Czech R.
14. Dominican R.
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☐ Bailiff / Sheriff

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☐ Court

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☐ Other (please specify)

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Comments:

Argentina	Justices of the Peace, School Authorities. They have records in schools of restraining orders or removal orders
Austria	Civil: The police forces are in general responsible for the enforcement of protection orders (exception: enforcement of the prohibiton to contact a person via letter, telephone or other means - In these cases the protection order is not directly enforced by the police because there is no immediate physical threat). In general, a breach of a protection order is an administrative offense. The administrative authorities impose an administrative fine. The protected person may also apply to court for a court fine. If the police has not yet intervened and the court issues a protection order against violence occurring in a household, the court is only responsible to enforce ex officio this particular protection order. In this case, a bailiff is sent by court for the immediate enforcement - to evict the perpetrator from the apartment and to take all the keys to the apartment from him. In all other cases the court does not act ex officio but can act upon application. If a person applies for enforcement, the court may also instruct the enforcement authorities to enforce a protection order.

Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Pursuant to point 2.11 of Circular COL 18/2012 concerning temporary prohibition of residence in cases of domestic violence, the public prosecutor may instruct the competent justice house (Maison de justice) to provide supervision and support to the excluded person. A justice assistant monitors the person's situation and reports to the public prosecutor on the progress of the supervision, developments in the situation, the excluded person's resources and difficulties, the steps taken to obtain assistance, and any issues requiring attention. Where the prohibition order is extended by the Family Court, the justice house conducts at least one additional interview with the excluded person and submits a final report to the Family Court, with a copy to the public prosecutor, no later than ten calendar days before the expiry of the prohibition order. CRIMINAL MATTERS Justice Houses, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Electronic Monitoring Centres.
Brazil	The enforcement of protective measures involves a coordinated network of authorities. Police execute the measures and respond to breaches, while the courts supervise proceedings, holding the authority to modify measures, impose procedural consequences, or order arrests. The Public Prosecutor's Office prosecutes offenses and may seek additional protections, supported by other network bodies that monitor and report relevant risks. Furthermore, for measures involving civil or pecuniary elements,such as asset restitution or provisional maintenance, a court enforcement officer (oficial de justiça) performs a role analogous to a bailiff by serving and executing the respective judicial orders.
Bulgaria	I. Protection Against Domestic Violence Act Article 21. (1) Police bodies shall monitor enforcement of the order, in cases when a measure is imposed by it under Article 5 (1), items 1 - 5. (2) When a measure under Article 5 (1), item 2 has been imposed, the perpetrator shall be removed from the jointly inhabited dwelling with the assistance of the police bodies from the regional directorate of the Ministry of the Interior serving the area of the dwelling. (3) In case of an imposed measure under Article 5 (1), Item 6, the legal entities that implement the programs, shall monitor the execution of the order. II. European Protection Order Act and Criminal Procedure Code Police bodies shall monitor enforcement of the order.
Canada (NS)	Children and Family Services Act: ex parte temporarily granted, but notice required before order binding on respondent. Children and Family Services Act: with notice to respondent, child protection agency, as specified in the order. NOTE: ultimately it is the court that enforces these orders, with the above-noted individuals assisting in the enforcement process.
China (Mainland)	Police, local Neighborhood Committees or Village Committees, or school, or other agency as appropriate shall assist in the enforcement.
China (MSAR)	Public Prosecutions Office
Croatia	The police supervise the enforcement of measures that fall within their competence.
Dominican Rep.	Ministerio Publico
Estonia	Civil protection orders - bailiffs, criminal protection orders - police

France	L'article 1136-19 du code de procédure civile dispose qu'avant de consentir au port d'un dispositif mobile anti-rapprochement, les parties reçoivent du juge aux affaires familiales les informations suivantes : 1° Le refus par la partie défenderesse de la pose du bracelet anti-rapprochement, au port duquel elle a préalablement consenti, constitue une violation des obligations imposées dans l'ordonnance de protection, pouvant donner lieu à des poursuites pénales sur le fondement de l'Prévisualiser : article 227-4-2 du code pénalarticle 227-4-2 du code penal ; 2° La méconnaissance par cette partie de la distance de pré-alerte donne lieu à un contact par les personnes habilitées chargées du contrôle à distance du dispositif électronique mobile anti-rapprochement, l'avertissant de son rapprochement de la victime et du risque de méconnaissance de la distance d'alerte ; cette méconnaissance ne peut donner lieu à condamnation sur le fondement de l'article 227-4-2 du code pénal ; 3° Le fait pour cette partie de se rapprocher volontairement de la victime en méconnaissance de la distance d'alerte constitue une violation des obligations imposées dans l'ordonnance de protection, pouvant donner lieu à des poursuites pénales sur le fondement de l'article 227-4-2 du code pénal ; 4° En cas de nécessité, les personnes habilitées chargées du contrôle à distance du dispositif électronique mobile anti-rapprochement prennent l'attache de la personne protégée pour assurer sa mise en sécurité et, selon le besoin et les procédures établies, alertent les forces de police et de gendarmerie, afin d'assurer sa protection ; 5° Le procureur de la République est informé de chaque méconnaissance de la distance d'alerte et peut exercer, s'il y a lieu, des poursuites pénales sur le fondement de l'article 227-4-2 du code pénal ; 6° La partie porteuse d'un bracelet anti-rapprochement est tenue de s'assurer du rechargement périodique du dispositif afin de garantir son fonctionnement à tout moment, la méconnaissance de cette obligation pouvant donner lieu à des poursuites pénales sur le fondement de l'article 227-4-2 du code pénal.
Israel	There is a specialized supervision unit that is responsible for conducting technological monitoring for relevant protection orders.
Italy	For civil protection orders, pursuant to the final paragraph of Article 473-bis.70 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the civil court may, when determining how they are to be implemented, seek the assistance of law enforcement and health officials.
Mexico	Fiscalias, Ministerio Público y demás autoridades administrativas competentes, según la naturaleza de la medida.
Panama	Ministerio Público, de acuerdo con su competencia, puede dictar medidas de protección, dar seguimiento a su cumplimiento y promover las actuaciones correspondientes ante su quebrantamiento. (Ley 38 de 2001, art. 7).
Portugal	Directorate General for Reintegration and Prison Services (DGRSP)
Slovakia	Fulfilment of obligations based on urgent measure under the civil law is firstly based on voluntary compliance. If there is no voluntary compliance, the claimant can approach also bailif. In the cases of the urgent measure concerning children, the court is responsible for the enforcement of the decision.
Slovenia	Police monitor and respond to breaches of police prohibitions and, under ZPND Article 23, respond to breaches of specified ZPND court measures. Courts execute monetary penalties and may order detention in criminal proceedings where a ZKP measure is

	intentionally breached. Social work centres monitor implementation where measures protect a child (ZPND Article 22.g).
Sweden	Sweden: The social welfare committee is responsible for enforcing decisions based on the Care of Young Persons (Special Provisions) Act.
Ukraine	Competent divisions of the National Police of Ukraine monitor compliance with urgent prohibition orders and restraining orders, maintain the preventive registration of perpetrators, respond to violations of protective orders, and take measures in accordance with the legislation (Articles 10, 25 and 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence"). The State enforcement service bodies, and, in cases provided for by the Law of Ukraine "On Enforcement Proceedings", private enforcement officers.
USA	The entiy(ies) responsible for enforcing protection orders may very by jurisdiction.

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

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☐ No - if so, is enforcement subject to one or more of the following

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☐ Verification

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☐ Registration

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☐ Any other additional steps – describe what needs to happen for enforcement to take place

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Comments:

Australia	Enforcement of a DVO is triggered if there is a violation of the DVO conditions and evidence of the violation is provided to state and territory police.
Austria	There are some protection orders which cannot be enforced by the police because there is no immediate physical threat (e.g. contact via letter, telephone or other means).
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS No additional enforcement formalities are required for the measure to become effective. According to point 2.4 of Circular COL 18/2012, a temporary prohibition of residence order becomes effective upon verbal communication of the public prosecutor's decision to the person concerned, and the fourteen-day period runs from that moment. The subsequent notifications provided for in Article 3(4) and (5) of the Act of 15 May 2012 do not constitute additional conditions for the measure to take effect. Their purpose is, inter alia, to formally inform the persons concerned, to notify the police authorities, and to initiate the review proceedings before the Family Court, as well as the support and follow-up mechanisms available to both the protected persons and the excluded person. In addition, every temporary prohibition of residence order is recorded in MaCH, the electronic case management system used within the Belgian judiciary and the Public Prosecution Service. The order is registered in application 331, and the excluded person is recorded as a suspect in a non-criminal case. Public prosecutors have access to MaCH and may consult information relating to previous temporary prohibition of residence proceedings. This registration facilitates the monitoring and follow-up of the measure by

	the competent authorities. It is not, however, a prerequisite for the order to take effect or to be enforced. CRIMINAL MATTERS Through the digital portals described above, all relevant stakeholders are informed of the measures, sentences and the conditions attached thereto, and monitoring and follow-up are therefore carried out automatically
Brazil	Presentation of the order (or, in practice, an officer's on-the-spot confirmation of its existence and validity through police/judicial information systems, where feasible) is generally sufficient for police to act on a breach, since breaching a protective measure is itself an autonomous crime (MPL art. 24-A), allowing an arrest in flagrante delicto without any additional formal precondition. Such verification, where carried out, is an operational practice rather than a formal legal precondition for intervention in response to an ongoing or imminent breach.
Bulgaria	In principle the protection order is directly enforceable according Art.20 of Protection Against Domestic Violence Act. The court shall forward a copy of the ruling to the competent authorities. Incoming criminal EPOs require court recognition (Article 6 European Protection Order Act). Civil EU orders benefit from automatic recognition, but Bulgarian law still provides an operational court procedure under Articles 23–25 Protection Against Domestic Violence Act.
Canada (Fed.)	Police would investigate the claim of a breach and determine what, if any, enforcement action would be necessary.
Canada (NS)	Children and Family Services Act - able to present a protection intervention order to law enforcement if a person subject to such an order is in the residence of a child or is around a child.
Canada (NT)	Confirmation in a database.
Canada (NU)	The respondent has to be provided notice of the protection order first, before it can be considered in effect and enforceable
Dominican Rep.	Es mandato legal que la sola presentación de la orden, da lugar a la ejecución.
Estonia	To enforce the civil protection order, the party seeking enforcement must also submit an enforcement application to the enforcement agent (bailiff). No other steps are required. Regarding criminal protection orders: Code of Criminal Procedure § 141-1 (6) A copy of the temporary restraining order is provided to the suspect or accused and to the victim, and another one is sent to the Police and Border Guard Board. The pre-trial investigation judge or the court also notifies the imposition of the temporary restraining order, without delay, to any other persons who are affected by the order.
France	Si l'ordonnance de protection est exécutoire à titre provisoire, à moins que le juge n'en dispose autrement (article 1136-7 alinéa 1er du code de procédure civile), elle doit faire l'objet d'une notification par voie de signification, à moins que le juge, soit d'office soit à la demande d'une partie, ne décide qu'elle sera notifiée par le greffe par lettre recommandée avec demande d'avis de réception, ou par la voie administrative, en cas de danger grave et imminent pour la sécurité d'une personne concernée par une ordonnance de protection ou lorsqu'il n'existe pas d'autre moyen de notification. Toutefois, la notification au ministère public est faite par remise avec émargement ou envoi contre récépissé (article 1136-9 du code de procédure civile).

Germany	Once a protection order under the Act on Protection against Violence is issued by the family court, the order becomes binding on the perpetrator. No further steps are necessary for it to come into effect. If the perpetrator violates the protection order, it is a criminal offence and the police may initiate criminal proceedings ex officio. Furthermore, in cases of a violation reported by the victim the police may take the necessary measures against the perpatror pursuant to the relevant state law in order to avert the danger to the victim. Finally, the victim may initiate a civil enforcement of the protection order by the family court. The family court may then issue an administrative fine or order an administrative detention.
Italy	Protection orders must be served on the persons concerned in advance, before they can be enforced.
Lithuania	Since only a police officer has the right to issue a domestic violence protection order and impose restrictions and prohibitions on a person posing a risk of domestic violence, the enforcement of the order begins immediately. As mentioned in the answer to question 16, police officers carry out checks on compliance with the obligations. However, any person who is aware that restrictions have been imposed may report it to the police, who will check on the compliance with these obligations upon arrival.
Malta	In Malta it is enforceable once issued by a Court
Panama	Cuando el quebrantamiento se constata en flagrancia, la Policía puede proceder conforme a sus facultades legales.
Slovakia	The enforcemend depends on the form delivery of the decision. If the decision is delivered physically, there is need to have a clause of legal validity, which entitles authorized person from the urgent measure to contact bailif. If the decision is delivered electronicaly, it is delivered also with the clause of legal validity, then there are no other steps needed.
Slovenia	Domestic enforcement depends on the legal regime and on the competent authority being able to verify the order and its current validity. Police orders are already in police systems, courts notify police of ZPND measures (ZPND Article 22.h). A separate registration by the protected person is not generally required for domestic orders.
Sweden	Sweden: A non-contact order may be issued by a prosecutor or a court. A prosecutor or a court that issues, changes or revokes a non-contact order must immediately inform the Police Authority of the decision. Thus, the protected person does not need to inform the Police Authority of the decision in order for enforcement to take place. An interim injunction prohibiting the spouses from visiting each other based on the Marriage Code or the Cohabitees Act applies directly when the decision has become final. The decision may be changed by the court at any time. The social welfare committee or the court must immediately send a copy of a decision on an exit ban or a tempory exit ban based on the Care of Your persons (Special Provisions) Act to the Police Authority so that the Police Authority can act to invalidate or revoke the Swedish passport of the child.
Ukraine	An urgent prohibition order in respect of the perpetrator is issued by an authorized police officer and takes effect from the moment of its issuance. It does not require separate submission to enforcement authorities for execution. A restraining order in respect of the perpetrator issued by a court, once it becomes legally effective, must be sent to the authorized units of the National Police of Ukraine for placing the perpetrator on preventive registration and monitoring compliance with the order (Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence”).

	Restrictive measures provided for by Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine are imposed by a court and enforced by the relevant authorities upon receipt of the court decision in accordance with the established procedure. Where a court decision is subject to compulsory enforcement under the Law of Ukraine "On Enforcement Proceedings", it is enforced by the State enforcement service bodies or private enforcement officers in accordance with the procedure established by law.
UK	No steps are required by law. However, in pratice, 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.

E. Sanctions following breach

19. What are the consequences following a breach of a protection order in your jurisdiction?

☐ Civil sanctions (*e.g.*, injunction, contempt of court)

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20. Uruguay

Comments:

Austria	e.g. fines
Brazil	Reinforcement/extension of protective measures by the court; since Law No. 15,412/2026 (MPL art. 22, para. 10), civil protective measures with pecuniary content constitute an enforceable judicial title in their own right, allowing direct enforcement without a separate cognition action; courts may also impose coercive daily fines ("astreintes") to secure compliance under general civil-procedure powers (CPC art. 139(IV)). Brazilian law does not use the common law category of contempt as an exact equivalent.
Canada (AB)	The prescribed form of family law restraining order under the Alberta Rules of Court includes a provision stating that "On the Respondent being in breach of any of the terms of this Order, any Police Officer is authorized to forthwith arrest the Respondent, and bring the Respondent, as soon as possible, before a Justice of the Court of King's Bench of Alberta to show reason why there should not be a finding of civil contempt".
Canada (MB)	The applicable civil sanctions available under The Court of King's Bench Act and Rules could apply
Canada (NB)	Restraining order - Family Law Act, Protective intervention order - Family Services Act: --a breach of an order can lead to a finding of contempt of court, and the court may order that the person do or refrain from doing any act or comply with any order the court considers necessary (Rules of Court, R. 76.06(1))
Canada (NT)	Children's Law Act s.73

Canada (PE)	Section 18 of the Victims of Family Violence Act provides that the court may, in respect of contempt, punish by fine (maximum of $5,000) or imprisonment (maximum of 90 days). This is in addition to any fine that may be imposed under the Act.
Canada (QC)	Contempt of court for the sharing of intimate images.
Canada (YT)	Family Property and Support Act, s.55 Children's Law Act
China (HKSAR)	The breach of a protection order in the HKSAR is treated as contempt of court as a consequence of which a person could face fines and imprisonment.
Dominican Rep.	En el marco normativo actual es además una agravante en los delitos graves la comisión de la conducta violenta con previa existencia de orden de protección.
Ireland	While not on a statutory basis, contempt of court is available for the breach of any court Order thorugh inherent jurisdiction.
Luxembourg	injunctions and penalty payments
Mexico	El incumplimiento da lugar a la imposicion de las medidas de apremio previstas en la legislación aplicable y al reforzamiento de las medidas necesarias para salvaguardar la vida y seguridad de la persona protegida.
Panama	El incumplimiento de una medida de protección puede dar lugar a sanción por desacato. (Ley 38 de 2001, art. 6, Código Procesal Civil, arts. 797 y 798).
Romania	The law provides that several breaches of the obligation ordered by the Court are considered contraventions. Contraventions are minor offenses that are punishable by a fine.
Slovenia	Under ZPND Article 22.C, the court sets a monetary penalty for non-compliance with its order, enforcement follows the rules on obligations to act, permit or refrain from acting. Further penalties may be imposed for continued non-compliance.
Switzerland	art. 343 al. 1 CPC: lorsque la décision prescrit une obligation de faire, de s'abstenir ou de tolérer, le tribunal de l'exécution peut : assortir la décision de la menace de la peine prévue à l'art. 292 CP (let. a) ; prévoir une amende d'ordre de 5000 francs au plus (let. b) ; prévoir une amende d'ordre de 1000 francs au plus pour chaque jour d'inexécution (let. c) ; prescrire une mesure de contrainte telle que l'enlèvement d'une chose mobilière ou l'expulsion d'un immeuble (let. d) ; ordonner l'exécution de la décision par un tiers (let. e).
UK	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

~~Andorra~~
1. Argentina
2. Armenia
3. Australia
4. Austria

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5. Brazil
6. Bulgaria
7. Canada:

~~Fed~~.
a) AB

~~BC~~
b) MB
c) NB
d) NS
e) NT

~~NU~~

~~ON~~
f) PE
g) QC

h) SK
i) YT
8. Chile
9. China:
a) Mainland
b) HKSAR
~~MSAR~~
~~Costa Rica~~
10. Croatia
11. Czech R.
~~Dominican R.~~
12. Estonia
~~EU~~
13. France
14. Germany
~~Guatemala~~
~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
15. Ireland
16. Israel
~~Italy~~
17. Lithuania
18. Malta
~~Luxembourg~~
19. Mexico
20. Panama
~~Poland~~
21. Portugal
22. Romania
23. Slovakia
24. Slovenia
~~Sweden~~
25. Switzerland
26. Ukraine
27. UK
28. USA
~~Uruguay~~

Comments:

Brazil	A fine is one of the two cumulative penalties for the autonomous crime of breaching a protective measure (e.g. MPL art. 24-A: imprisonment plus a fine); coercive civil fines (astreintes) may also be applied. Under the ECA Digital (Law No. 15.211/2025), significant daily fines and administrative penalties can also be levied against technological intermediaries for non-compliance with digital protection measures.
Bulgaria	The general rules of the Civil Procedure Code for compulsory enforcement due to inaction apply, for which a fine is provided – Art. 527, para. 3 of the Civil Procedure Code – up to 400 leva (204,50 Euro).
Canada (AB)	See below
Canada (MB)	Possible as a result of civil sanction or criminal conviction
Canada (NB)	Emergency intervention order - Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act: --a breach of an order is a provincial offence for which a fine may be imposed (s. 17) Restraining order - Family Law Act, Protective intervention order - Family Services Act: --a breach of an order can lead to a finding of contempt of court, and the court may impose a fine (Rules of Court, R. 76.06(1)(c)) Protective intervention order - Family Services Act: --a breach of an order is a provincial offence for which a fine may be imposed (s. 39(3))
Canada (NS)	Children and Family Services Act - breaching a protection intervention order is a summary offence
Canada (NT)	PAFVA s.18 - fine up to $10,000, Children's Law Act s.72(3)
Canada (PE)	Section 16 of the Victims of Family Violence Act provides for a fine from $500 to $5,000 in the case of a first offence, and $1,000 to $10,000 in the case of a second or subsequent offence.
Canada (QC)	For a protection order: a maximum fine of $5,000. For the sharing of intimate images, a fine of $500 to $5,000 per day for a natural person and a fine of $5,000 to $50,000 per day for a website, business or non-profit organization (NPO), as well as for the director, officer or representative who ordered or authorized the failure to comply with the order or consented to it. In the event of a subsequent offence, these amounts are doubled.
Canada (YT)	Adult Protection and Decision Making Act, s.83 Family Violence Prevention Act, s.16
China (HKSAR)	As a consequence of contempt of court, the respondent may be subject to fines
Czech Republic	CZ - up to CZK 100.000 (approx 4.100 EUR)
Estonia	During enforcement proceedings of civil protection orders, if the obligated person breaches the protection order, the enforcement agent may impose a non-compliance

	levy on that person. The imposition of the levy must be preceded by a written warning. Where the levy is imposed for the first time, its amount must be no less than EUR 192 and no more than EUR 767. A repeat levy may not exceed EUR 1,917.
Ireland	Section 33 of the Domestic Violence Act 2018 provides for an offence of breaching an order under the Act. The penalty for the offence is, on summary conviction, a class B fine (up to €4,000), imprisonment for up to 12 months, or both. Section 44 of the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2023 provides for an offence of breaching an Order under the Act. The penalty for the offence is, on summary conviction, a class B fine (up to €4,000), imprisonment for up to 12 months, or both.
Lithuania	If it is established that the person posing a risk does not comply with the obligations imposed on him or the person experiencing danger (protected person) abuses his or her rights, the police officer exercising control over the protection order against violence shall initiate administrative proceedings in accordance with Article 489 of the Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Lithuania. Article 489 of the Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Lithuania. Violation of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on Protection against Domestic Violence (https://www.infolex.lt/ta/336765:str489)
Mexico	El incumplimiento da lugar a la imposicion de multas por las cantidades previstas que se señalan en la legislación aplicable, en donde se especifica una máxima posible a imponer.
Panama	En caso de desacato judicial pueden imponerse sanciones pecuniarias compulsivas y progresivas para lograr el cumplimiento de la orden. (Código Procesal Civil, art. 798).
Romania	Contraventions are punishable with a fine between 1000 RON (aprox. 200 EUR) and 7000 RON (aprox. 1200 EUR), depending on their severity.
Slovenia	Breach of a police prohibition under ZNPPol Article 60 is an offence punishable by a fine of EUR 300–800 (ZNPPol Article 162(3)). ZPND court orders also include a monetary penalty mechanism.
Switzerland	Sur la base de l'art. 343 al. 1 CPC et de l'art. 292 du Code pénal suisse
Ukraine	Failure by a person in respect of whom an urgent prohibition order has been issued, requiring that person to leave the place of joint residence or stay with the victim, to notify the competent division of the National Police of Ukraine of their temporary place of stay within the time limit established by law- shall result in a warning or a fine of 10 to 20 non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens. Failure by a person in respect of whom an urgent prohibition order has been issued to comply with the order – shall result in a fine of 20 to 30 non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens, or community service for a period of 30 to 40 hours, or administrative arrest for up to 10 days. The same act committed repeatedly within one year after the imposition of an administrative penalty – shall result in a fine of 30 to 40 non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens, or community service for a period of 40 to 60 hours, or administrative arrest for up to 15 days (Article 173-2 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences). A security deposit may be set at 0.25 to 2 subsistence minimums for able-bodied persons (part two of Article 179 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine).

UK	See above.

☐ Arrest / confinement

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Australia
5. Austria
   ~~Belgium~~
6. Brazil
   ~~Bulgaria~~
7. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   b) AB
      ~~BC~~
   c) MB
   d) NB
   e) NS
   f) NT
   g) NU
      ~~ON~~
   h) PE
   i) QC
   j) SK
   k) YT
8. Chile
9. China:
   a) Mainland
   b) HKSAR
      ~~MSAR~~
10. Costa Rica
11. Croatia
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13. Dominican R.
    ~~Estonia~~
    ~~EU~~
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15. Germany
16. Guatemala
17. Hungary
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    ~~Israel~~
19. Italy
    ~~Lithuania~~
    ~~Luxembourg~~
20. Malta
21. Mexico
22. Panama
    ~~Poland~~
23. Portugal
24. Romania
25. Slovakia
26. Slovenia
    ~~Sweden~~
27. Switzerland
28. Ukraine
29. UK
30. USA
31. Uruguay

Comments:

Austria	Civil: Not used very often by civil courts.
Belgium	CRIMINAL MATTERS - In the context of pre-trial detention Where the conditions imposed are not complied with, the Investigating Judge, the court or the Court of Appeal, as the case may be, may issue an arrest warrant. (Art. 38 of the aforementioned Act of 20 July 1990) - In the context of sentence and sentencing measures (Forementioned Act of 30 March 2026) Electronic monitoring sentence: serious non-compliance with the specific conditions (such as a residence prohibition, a place prohibition or a contact prohibition) may lead the competent Public Prosecutor's Office to decide to enforce the term of imprisonment determined in the judicial decision, taking into account the part of the electronic monitoring sentence already served. Probation sentence: non-compliance with the specific conditions (such as a residence prohibition, a place prohibition or a contact prohibition) may lead the competent Public Prosecutor's Office to decide to enforce the term of imprisonment or the fine determined in the judicial decision, taking into account the part of the probation sentence already served, following a reasoned report of the Probation Commission recommending the application of the subsidiary sentence. Probationary suspension: serious non-compliance with the specific conditions (such as a residence prohibition, a place prohibition or a contact prohibition) may lead the Public Prosecutor's Office, on the basis of a report of the Probation Commission seeking revocation, to summon the person concerned before the competent trial court for the purposes of revocation. In the event of serious non-compliance with the conditions, the Public Prosecutor's Office may order the convicted person to be taken into custody, provided that it immediately informs the Probation Commission and refers the matter to the competent court. - In the context of a sentence implementation modality The Public Prosecutor's Office may refer the matter to the Sentence Application Judge or the Sentence Application Court with a view to the revocation or suspension of the sentence implementation modality where the specific conditions (such as a residence prohibition, a place prohibition or a contact prohibition) are not complied with. In the event of

	revocation of the sentence implementation modality, the convicted person shall be immediately returned to prison. (forementiened act of 17/05/2006) The Public Prosecutor's Office may refer the matter to the Social Protection Chamber with a view to the revocation or suspension of the modality for the execution of the internment measure or of the security measure for the protection of society where the specific conditions (such as a residence prohibition, a place prohibition or a contact prohibition) are not complied with. Where the execution modality is revoked, the person concerned shall be placed in a social protection institution, a forensic psychiatric centre, or another institution recognised by the competent authority and capable of providing the care required by the person subject to the internment measure. Where the execution modality is suspended, the person concerned shall be immediately admitted to the psychiatric wing of a prison, a social protection institution, a forensic psychiatric centre, or another institution recognised by the competent authority and capable of providing the care required by the person subject to the internment measure. If the Social Protection Chamber considers that revocation is not necessary in the interests of the person subject to the internment measure, society, or the victim, it may review the modality. In such a case, the Social Protection Chamber may strengthen the conditions imposed, impose additional conditions, or grant another modality better suited to the circumstances. The modality shall nevertheless be revoked if the person subject to the internment measure does not agree to the new conditions or to the alternative modality that is better suited to the circumstances. (Aforemetioned Act of 5 May 2014, Arts. 59-61) Where the person subject to the internment measure seriously endangers the physical or psychological integrity of third parties, the Public Prosecutor of the judicial district in which that person is located, or the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the competent Sentence Application Court, may order his or her provisional arrest, provided that the competent Social Protection Chamber and, where appropriate, the Public Prosecutor's Office are informed immediately. The provisional arrest shall be carried out in the psychiatric wing of a prison, a social protection institution or section, or a forensic psychiatric centre. The suspension decision shall remain valid for a period of one month. In cases that may give rise to revocation, the Public Prosecutor attached to the court within whose territorial jurisdiction the convicted person is located may order the provisional arrest of that person, provided that the competent Sentence Application Judge or Sentence Application Court is informed immediately. The suspension decision shall remain valid for a period of one month. (Art 65 Of forementioned act of 5/5/2014) This measure is also available where the additional sentence of residence prohibition, place prohibition or contact prohibition (Art. 50 CC) has been imposed together with a sentence of imprisonment.
Brazil	Preventive detention ("prisão preventiva") is expressly available for breach of a protective measure regardless of the sentencing threshold that ordinarily applies to other offences (CPP art. 313(IV)); arrest in flagrante delicto is also available given that breach is an autonomous crime.
Canada (Fed.)	Breaching the conditions of a peace bond can result in arrest and detention as it is a criminal offence.

	An accused person who breaches their bail conditions can have their bail revoked. If an accused breaches their conditions, they may be detained and then must return to court to establish why they should not remain in custody until their trial. In the sentencing context, a breach of conditions can result in a revocation or cancellation of the type of release the offender was on, followed by the apprehension and potential incarceration or reincarceration of the offender.
Canada (AB)	For protection orders under the Protection Against Family Violence Act, section 13.2 says: "A peace officer may arrest without warrant a person the peace officer believes on reasonable grounds has committed an offence under section 13.1(1)." As for restraining orders, see above.
Canada (MB)	As may be incidental to a criminal charge
Canada (NB)	Emergency intervention order - Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act: --a peace officer who believes a person has breached an order may arrest the person (s. 18) --a breach of an order is a provincial offence for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed (s. 17) Restraining order - Family Law Act, Protective intervention order - Family Services Act: --the court may direct a sheriff to cause a person to appear at a contempt hearing, and the sheriff may take the person into custody (Rules of Court, R. 76.04) --a breach of an order can lead to a finding of contempt, and the court may order that the person be imprisoned (Rules of Court, R. 76.06(1)(a)) Protective intervention order - Family Service Act: --a breach of an order is a provincial offence for which a term of imprisonment may be imposed (s. 39(1))
Canada (NS)	Section 18 of the Domestic Violence Intervention Act.
Canada (NT)	PAFVA s.18 - imprisonment up to 6 months, Children's Law Act s.72(3)
Canada (NU)	Can be arrested and criminally charged for breaching a court order under section 127 Criminal Code of Canada - depending on other charges can be possibly remanded and convicted to serve jail time
Canada (PE)	Section 16 of the Victims of Family Violence Act provides for the ability to impose a penalty of imprisonment for a term of not more than three months in the case of a first offence and in the case of a second or subsequent offence, for a term of not more than two years. Imprisonment can be imposed instead of a fine or in addition to a fine. Section 17 also provides explicitly for the arrest of any person whom a peace officer has reason to believe has contravened any terms of an order made under the Act.
Canada (QC)	For a protection order, imprisonment for up to two years. For the sharing of intimate images, a maximum term of imprisonment of 18 months.
Canada (YT)	Adult Protection and Decision Making Act, s.83 Family Violence Prevention Act, s.16
China (HKSAR)	If there is a reasonable suspicion of a breach of the injunction order with the authorisation of arrest, the person in breach will be arrested without a separate warrant and brought before the court which attached the authorization of arrest to the injunction.
Croatia	In situations of violation of measures issued in criminal proceedings

Ireland	As above.
Mexico	Se contemplan arrestos como medias de apremio hasta por cierto número de horas, lo cual no debe confundirse con una pena de prisión.
Panama	El incumplimiento de determinadas medidas puede dar lugar a la detención del presunto agresor, según la medida impuesta. (Código Procesal Penal, art. 333, numeral 2)
Slovenia	Under ZNPPol Article 60(8), a person who again breaches the prohibition after having been fined may be detained under the Act. Under ZKP Article 195.a, intentional breach may lead the court to order detention.
Switzerland	mise en garde à vue par la police
Ukraine	Violation of an urgent prohibition order may also result in administrative arrest in accordance with Article 173-2 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences.
UK	See above.

☐ Criminal sanctions

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Australia
~~Austria~~
5. Belgium
6. Brazil
~~Bulgaria~~
7. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   ~~AB~~
   b) BC
   c) MB
   ~~NB~~
   d) NS
   e) NT
   f) NU
   g) ON
   ~~PE~~
   h) QC
   ~~SK~~
   i) YT
   ~~Chile~~
8. China:
   a) Mainland
   b) HKSAR
   c) MSAR
9. Costa Rica
10. Croatia
11. Czech R.
12. Dominican R.
~~Estonia~~
~~EU~~
13. France
14. Germany
15. Guatemala
16. Hungary
~~Indonesia~~
17. Ireland
~~Israel~~
18. Italy
~~Lithuania~~
~~Luxembourg~~
19. Malta
20. Mexico
21. Panama
22. Poland
23. Portugal
24. Romania
25. Slovakia
26. Slovenia
27. Sweden
~~Switzerland~~
28. Ukraine
29. UK
30. USA
31. Uruguay

Comments:

Armenia	Article 485 of the Criminal Code of Armenia establishes criminal liability for disclosure of information concerning a protection measure.
Austria	Criminal: A breach of the protection order might lead to a new application by the public prosecutor to take the person into custody or for the court to revoke the suspension of a sentence or the conditional release.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS A breach of a temporary prohibition of residence order, or of an extension thereof ordered by the Family Court, constitutes a criminal offence. Pursuant to Articles 5/1 and 5/2 of the Act of 15 May 2012 on temporary prohibition of residence in case of domestic violence, Article 36 of the Criminal Code of 29 February 2024, and Articles 150 and 151 of the Act of 30 March 2026 aligning existing justice legislation with the Criminal Code of 29 February 2024 (II), the offence is punishable by a level 2 penalty. Depending on the circumstances of the case, the court may impose: 1. imprisonment from six months to three years; 2. deprivation-of-liberty treatment from six months to two years; 3. electronic monitoring from one month to one year; 4. a community service order of more than 120 hours and up to 300 hours; 5. a probation sentence of more than twelve months and up to two years; or

	6. a conviction by declaration of guilt. CRIMINAL MATTERS Failure to comply with the residence prohibition, place prohibition or contact prohibition referred to in Article 50 of the Criminal Code, or with any other residence prohibition, place prohibition or contact prohibition that may be imposed pursuant to the Criminal Code, shall be punishable by a level 2 penalty. (Art. 686 of the aforementioned CC)
Brazil	Breaching a protective measure is an autonomous crime under MPL art. 24-A (introduced by Law No. 13,641/2018): imprisonment of 2 to 5 years and a fine (penalty increased by Law No. 14,994/2024, the "anti-feminicide package"), increased by one third to one half where the breach involves an electronic exclusion zone or tampering with a monitoring device (art. 24-A, para. 4, Law No. 15,383/2026). Following the STF Tema 1.412 precedent (August 2026), criminal prosecution under MPL Article 24-A applies to the breach of any gender-based protective measure, even if the victim and the aggressor have no domestic, family, or intimate relationship. Other conduct may constitute stalking, threat, bodily injury, disobedience or another offence, depending on the facts and the applicable special statute.
Bulgaria	Non-compliance with a PADVA protection order or an EPO is criminalised by Article 296(1) Criminal Code.
Canada (Fed.)	Breaching a Criminal Code peace bond is a hybrid offence with a maximum of four years imprisonment on indictment (section 811). Breaching a common law peace bond would be considered to be disobeying a court order, which is a hybrid offence with a maximum of two years imprisonment on indictment. For weapons prohibition orders, the law includes an offence for possession contrary to an order (117.01) as well as an offence for disobeying a court order (127). An accused person who does not comply with their bail conditions may have their bail revoked (section 524) and/or be convicted of the criminal offence of breaching bail, which is punishable by a maximum term of two years imprisonment (section 145). A bail breach can make it more difficult for that person to receive bail in the future. A breach of a sentencing condition can also result in a new criminal charge for that breach.
Canada (BC)	A breach of a Family Law Act protection order in British Columbia is a criminal offence under the Criminal Code of Canada and the offender may face criminal charges.
Canada (MB)	Breach of a Protection Order is subject to charge under section 127 of the Criminal Code of Canada
Canada (NS)	Section 19 of the Domestic Violence Intervention Act.
Canada (NT)	PAFVA s.4(6) and s.7(4) if an order or final determination with respect to the respondent's ownership, possession or control of a firearm/weapon is made under the Criminal Code in respect of the event on which the (emergency) protection order is based.
Canada (NU)	Can be criminally charged for breaching a court order under section 127 Criminal Code of Canada
Canada (ON)	Breaches of Ontario protection orders are prosecuted under s. 127 of the Criminal Code (Canada) as an indictable offence or a summary offence. Penalties may include criminal fines or a term of imprisonment of up to two years.
Canada (QC)	For the protection order, Section 127 of the Criminal Code applies.

China (HKSAR)	A breach of a protection order made under Cap.189 is treated as a contempt of court rather than a statutory criminal offence. Contempt of court carries potential penalties of a fine or imprisonment.
China (MSAR)	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).
Estonia	Penal Code § 331-2. Violation of restriction order. Violation of a restriction order or other measure of protection of personality right imposed by a court decision, if this poses a danger to the life, health or property of persons, or repeated violation of a restriction order or other measure of protection of personality right is punishable by a pecuniary punishment or up to one year's imprisonment.
France	L'article 227-4-2 du code de procédure pénale dispose que le fait, pour une personne faisant l'objet d'une ou plusieurs obligations ou interdictions imposées dans une ordonnance de protection rendue en application des articles 515-9 ou 515-13 du code civil ou dans une ordonnance provisoire de protection immédiate rendue en application de l'article 515-13-1 du même code, de ne pas s'y conformer est pu de trois ans d'emprisonnement et de 45 000 € d'amende. L'article 227-4-3 du code pénal dispose en outre que le fait, pour une personne tenue de verser une contribution ou des subsides au titre de l'ordonnance de protection rendue en application de l'article 515-9 du code civil, de ne pas notifier son changement de domicile au créancier dans un délai d'un mois à compter de ce changement est puni de six mois d'emprisonnement et de 7 500 € d'amende.
Germany	Section 4 of the Act on Protection against Violence (Gewaltschutzgesetz) (cf. above)
Ireland	As above.
Israel	Under the Penal Law, breach of a protection order is punishable by up to four years' imprisonment.
Luxembourg	Under article 439, second and third indent, of the CP, violating a police eviction or civil return ban is a criminal offence carrying 6 months to 2 years of imprisonment and a fine from 251 to 3.000 euros. If the violation was committed with violence, threats, or effraction, the term of imprisonment can be up to 5 years. Violating a contact ban issued under article I of the Law of 8 September 2003 on domestic violence is punished by 15 days to 2 years of imprisonment and a fine of 251 to 3.000 euros (article 439, 4th indent). The same punishment applies to violations of contact bans or injunctions issued under article 1017-8 of the New Code of Civil Procedure (article 439, fifth indent). For criminal judicial control, any voluntary breach of obligations allows the State Prosecutor to immediately request the Examining Judge to revoke the control and place the suspect in pre-trial detention
Mexico	El incumplimiento de una orden de restricción puede constituir el delito de desobediencia o resistencia de particulares, conforme a la legislación penal aplicable.

Panama	El incumplimiento de medidas de protección dictadas a favor de una mujer dentro de un proceso penal constituye delito, sancionado con prisión de seis meses a un año. (Código Penal, art. 397-A)
Romania	Violation of the protection order by the aggressor constitutes a criminal offense and is punishable by imprisonment of between 6 months and 5 years.
Slovenia	A breach may also constitute a criminal offence where the conduct independently fulfils the elements of an offence (e.g. threats, stalking, violence, obstruction/non-compliance where applicable). The protective regimes should be distinguished from the substantive offence itself.
Sweden	Sweden: The penalty for a breach of a non-contact order is imprisonment for at most one year. The penalty for a breach of an expanded non-contact order or a special expanded non-contact order is imprisonment for at most two years. If a breach is minor, the penalty is a fine. The penalty for a breach of an interim injunction prohibiting the spouses from visiting each other based on the Marriage Code or the Cohabitees Act is a fine or imprisonment at most one year. If a breach is minor, the penalty is a fine. A person who infringes a removal ban or a temporary removal ban based on the Care of Your persons (Special provisions) Act is sentenced to a fine. A person who removes a child from Sweden in violation of an exit ban or a temporary exit ban is sentenced to imprisonment for at most two years. An attempted offence is punishable under Chapter 23 of the Swedish Criminal Code.
Ukraine	Intentional failure to comply with restrictive measures provided for by Article 91-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, intentional failure to comply with a restraining order, or intentional evasion of participation in a programme for perpetrators by a person in respect of whom such measures have been imposed by a court – shall be punishable by probation supervision for up to two years or restriction of liberty for the same period (Article 390-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). Probation supervision for up to two years or restriction of liberty for the same period (Article 390-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).
UK	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)

~~Andorra~~
~~Argentina~~
~~Armenia~~
~~Australia~~
~~Austria~~
~~Belgium~~
1. Brazil
2. Bulgaria
3. Canada:
   a) AB
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   ~~BC~~
   ~~MB~~
   ~~NB~~
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   ~~SK~~
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4. China:
   ~~a) Mainland~~
   ~~b) HKSAR~~
   c) MSAR

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~~Germany~~
~~Guatemala~~
~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
~~Ireland~~
~~Israel~~
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
~~Luxembourg~~
~~Malta~~
~~Mexico~~

~~Panama~~
~~Poland~~
~~Portugal~~
~~Romania~~
~~Slovakia~~
5. Slovenia
6. Sweden
7. Switzerland
8. Ukraine
9. UK
~~USA~~
10. Uruguay

Comments:

Australia	Comparing penalties across Australian states and territories is difficult due to fundamental differences across legislative frameworks. These include maximum penalties (both financial and custodial), as well as how jurisdictions sanction offending through tiered penalty systems (which may impose higher penalties for various aggravating offences). Challenges also stem from how penalties are applied. For example, some jurisdictions may prescribe either a fine or imprisonment term for a DVO breach, while others allow justice officials to impose a combination of both. Six of the eight jurisdictions have embedded a tiered penalty system within their respective DVO frameworks, differentiating between standard and aggravated (or subsequent) breaches of DVOs. The remaining two jurisdictions (ACT and WA) do not differentiate between the nature of breaches, with each only prescribing a single maximum penalty for a DVO breach (for both imprisonment and financial penalties). The maximum penalty for a standard or first breach of an DVO is reasonably consistent across jurisdictions, with the majority of states and territories imposing a maximum penalty of two years (NSW, Vic, NT and WA). The ACT provides the highest maximum imprisonment term for any DVO breach (5 years) but does not have a tiered penalty system.
Brazil	A prior breach is an aggravating circumstance relevant to sentencing in connected criminal proceedings and may lead to revocation of any suspended/conditional benefits granted to the aggressor (e.g., conditional release, suspended sentence) in those proceedings. The court may reassess risk, broaden or replace the measure, suspend contact or visitation, restrict weapons, order electronic monitoring, or activate social, health, child protection and shelter services, subject to the applicable law.
Bulgaria	I. Protection Against Domestic Violence Act - Article 21 Police bodies shall monitor enforcement of the order, in cases when a measure is imposed by it under Article 5 (1), items 1 - 5. in the event of failure to enforce the court order, the police body, which has established the violation, shall detain the perpetrator and advise forthwith the services of the prosecutor's office. In case of an imposed measure under Article 5 (1), Item 6, the legal entities that implement the programs, shall monitor the execution of the order. In case of failure to execute the imposed measure, the legal entities that implement the programs, shall immediately inform the prosecutor’s office. II. Criminal Procedure Code Article 68a - When the accused party breaches the measure under Article 67 (victim protection measures), a remand measure shall be taken or the remand measure shall be modified into a more severe one.
Canada (AB)	Section 13.1(2) of the Protection Against Family Violence Act: A person who is guilty of an offence (breaching a protection order) is liable (a) for a first offence, to a fine of not more than $5000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than 90 days, or both, (b) for a 2nd offence, to imprisonment for a term of not less than 14 days and not more than 18 months, and

	(c) for a 3rd or subsequent offence, to imprisonment for a term of not less than 30 days and not more than 24 months.
China (MSAR)	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).
Italy	For the warning issued by the Questore, the reiteration of the unlawful acts are relevant under art. 572 c.p. even if there is no complaint of the intended protected person since the ex officio prosecution against the warned person upon art. 8 of the law n. 38/2009.
Slovenia	Police may immediately remove a person found in the prohibited area and notify the investigating judge (ZNPPol Article 60(6)).
Switzerland	prise de mesures civiles plus fortes/contraignantes A noter que la surveillance électronique prévue par l'art. 28c CC est de nature purement passive et ne permet pas d'intervention immédiate des forces de l'ordre en cas de violation de la mesure d'éloignement
Ukraine	Community service (Article 173-2 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences): Failure by a person in respect of whom an urgent prohibition order has been issued to comply with the order – shall result in a fine of 20 to 30 non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens, or community service for a period of 30 to 40 hours, or administrative arrest for up to 10 days. The same act committed repeatedly within one year after the imposition of an administrative penalty – shall result in a fine of 30 to 40 non-taxable minimum incomes of citizens, or community service for a period of 40 to 60 hours, or administrative arrest for up to 15 days.
UK	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.
Uruguay	Puede dar lugar a nuevas medidas cautelares, modificación de las medidas vigentes y otras consecuencias procesales.

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.

☐ My jurisdiction applies specific rules of recognition and enforcement to foreign protection orders coming from:

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
~~Armenia~~
3. Australia
~~Austria~~
4. Belgium
~~Brazil~~
~~Bulgaria~~
5. Canada:
~~Fed.~~
~~AB~~
a) BC
b) MB
~~NB~~
~~NS~~
~~NT~~
~~NU~~
~~ON~~
~~PE~~
~~QC~~
c) SK
~~YT~~
~~Chile~~
~~China:~~
~~Mainland~~
~~HKSAR~~
~~MSAR~~
6. Costa Rica
~~Croatia~~
7. Czech R.
8. Dominican R.
9. Estonia
10. EU
11. France
12. Germany
13. Guatemala
~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
~~Ireland~~
~~Israel~~
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
~~Luxembourg~~
14. Malta
~~Mexico~~
~~Panama~~
15. Poland
~~Portugal~~
16. Romania
17. Slovakia
~~Slovenia~~
18. Sweden
19. Switzerland
~~Ukraine~~
20. UK
21. USA
~~Uruguay~~

☐ Any jurisdiction

~~Andorra~~
~~Argentina~~
~~Armenia~~
~~Australia~~
~~Austria~~
~~Belgium~~
~~Brazil~~
~~Bulgaria~~
1. Canada:
~~Fed.~~
~~AB~~
~~BC~~
~~MB~~
~~NB~~
~~NS~~
~~NT~~
~~NU~~
~~ON~~
~~PE~~
~~QC~~
a) SK
~~YT~~
~~Chile~~
~~China:~~
~~Mainland~~
~~HKSAR~~
~~MSAR~~
2. Costa Rica
~~Croatia~~
~~Czech R.~~
~~Dominican R.~~
~~Estonia~~
~~EU~~
~~France~~
~~Germany~~
~~Guatemala~~
~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
~~Ireland~~
~~Israel~~
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
~~Luxembourg~~
~~Malta~~
~~Mexico~~
~~Panama~~
~~Poland~~
~~Portugal~~
~~Romania~~
~~Slovakia~~
~~Slovenia~~
~~Sweden~~
3. Switzerland
~~Ukraine~~
~~UK~~
~~USA~~
~~Uruguay~~

☐ Specified jurisdictions (please specify)

~~Andorra~~
1. Argentina
~~Armenia~~
2. Australia
~~Austria~~
3. Belgium
~~Brazil~~
4. Bulgaria
5. Canada:
~~Fed.~~
~~AB~~
a) BC
b) MB
~~NB~~
~~NS~~
~~NT~~
~~NU~~
~~ON~~
~~PE~~
~~QC~~
~~SK~~
~~YT~~
~~Chile~~
~~China:~~
~~Mainland~~
~~HKSAR~~
~~MSAR~~
~~Costa Rica~~
~~Croatia~~
6. Czech R.
~~Dominican R.~~
7. Estonia
8. EU
9. France
10. Germany
11. Guatemala
~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
~~Ireland~~
~~Israel~~
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
12. Luxembourg
13. Malta
~~Mexico~~
~~Panama~~
14. Poland
~~Portugal~~
15. Romania
16. Slovakia

Slovenia Switzerland 18. UK Uruguay
17. Sweden Ukraine 19. USA

Comments:

Argentina	When international instruments are invoked, such sources shall apply only if the orders originate from States Parties to those international instruments
Australia	New Zealand, Canada, United Kindom, Ireland
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Under the specific rules of the EU regulation 606/2013 (reference to the answers of the EU), the protection orders issued by EU member States and accompanied by a certificate can be recognised and enforced. CRIMINAL MATTERS Article 27. This Act shall not apply in relations with Member States that have not transposed Directive 2011/99/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the European Protection Order.
Bulgaria	EU - Member States - for further details see the reply of the European Commission I. Protection Against Domestic Violence Act - Chapter Three "Measures for ensuring protection on the grounds of Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters" II. European Protection Order Act - implementing Directive 2011/99/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the European protection order
Canada (BC)	Only protection orders made by a court in another jurisdiction of Canada. Section 191 Family Law Act.
Canada (MB)	Manitoba has enacted legislation called The Enforcement of Canadian Judgments Act and by virtue of that Act, any Canadian civil protection order can be enforced in Manitoba as though it were an order of the Manitoba Court of King's Bench.
Canada (SK)	See The Enforcement of Canadian Judgments Act, 2002, SS 2002, c E-9.1001: https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/api/v1/products/507/formats/654/download
Czech Republic	See coordinated EU response
Dominican Rep.	Codigo del Derecho Internacional Privado
Estonia	Regarding the instruments of the EU, we refer to the EU position presented by the European Commission in its entirety. Agreement between the Republic of Estonia and Ukraine on legal assistance and legal relations in civil and criminal matters regulates, among other things, the recognition of court decisions in civil matters (there are no specific rules for protection orders). Regarding criminal protection orders: Estonian replies to part III relate to cooperation between the EU member States in criminal matters under the Directive 2011/99/EU.
EU	EU General comment The replies submitted by the European Union in Sections F and G of Part III relate exclusively to EU (regional) instruments applicable between EU Member States. With regard to information provided in this question 20 of Section F, the objective is to provide a comprehensive overview of the recognition and enforcement of protection measures available under the relevant EU instruments, in accordance with the introductory note to the Questionnaire in Part II, and in particular points 4 and 5 thereof.

	However, the replies provided in Section G relate exclusively to Regulation (EU) 606/2013 on the mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters and Directive 2011/99/EU on European Protection orders in criminal matters. In addition to the legal framework established by EU instruments, bilateral international agreements concluded by individual EU Member States may, where applicable, constitute a legal basis for the recognition and enforcement of protection measures in relations with third countries. Accordingly, EU Member States may supplement the coordinated EU replies in Part III by providing information on such legal frameworks, where relevant. EU Member States may also provide information on Part III on their respective national legal frameworks. In particular, where no applicable international or EU instrument governs the recognition and enforcement of protection measures, such measures may, under certain national legal systems, be recognised and enforced on the basis of the general rules of national private international law. In such cases, Section H may also be completed to reflect the relevant national legal framework. I. Overview of the EU instruments Specific rules of recognition and enforcement of certain foreign protection orders apply between EU Member States. The EU rules on the mutual recognition of protection measures are set up in Regulation 606/2013 on mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters and Directive 2011/99/EU on the European protection order (EPO Directive) in criminal matters. These instruments are complementary to each other and allow for the portability of national protection measures for people in danger when they travel or move to another EU Member State. Additionally, Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019 on jurisdiction, the recognition and enforcement of decisions in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, and on international child abduction (recast) (the Brussels IIb Regulation") also provides for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders issued to protect children in certain cases, and these rules only apply between EU Member States. Furthermore, for a more comprehensive presentation of EU instruments adopted to strengthen the protection of victims, general information is also provided on Directive (EU) 2024/1385 on combating violence against women and domestic violence which lays down a framework for emergency barring orders, restraining orders and protection orders as key measures for protecting victimes and their dependants from further harms (supplementing replies provided in Part I), and Directive 2012/29/EU of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, amended by Directive (EU) 2026/1472 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2026. The latter provides that every victim is offered protection measures during criminal proceedings in accordance with their needs. It must be specifed that these two Directives do not provide for EU rules on mutual recognition of protection measures as such. II. The EU systems of cross-border recognition and enforcement of protection orders The EU has two complementary, but distinct cross-border mechanisms rather than a single system for protection orders. The distinction is based on the legal nature of the underlying national protection measures. Protection measures adopted in criminal matters fall within the scope of Directive 2011/99/EU on the European Protection Order (EPO), whereas protection measures of a civil nature are governed by Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 on the mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters. The two instruments operate through different recognition and enforcement mechanisms. The

	applicable instrument is determined by the legal nature of the underlying national protection measure, namely whether it is civil or criminal. Under Directive 2011/99/EU, the issuing Member State first issues a European Protection Order based on an existing national criminal protection measure. Upon receipt of the EPO, the executing Member State adopts, in accordance with its own national law, an equivalent protection measure to ensure continued protection of the protected person. The mechanism is therefore based on the recognition of the European Protection Order followed by the adoption of a corresponding national measure by the executing State. By contrast, Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 provides for the direct recognition of a civil protection measure. The protected person obtains a standard certificate from the issuing authority, and the protection measure is recognised in the other Member State without any special procedure or declaration of enforceability (exequatur). No equivalent national measure needs to be adopted by the Executing State. III. In more detail on Regulation (EU) 606/2013 Regulation (EU) 606/2013 lays down rules for the mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters ordered in Member States. These rules enable the competent authorities to ensure continuous protection throughout the EU using a simple and rapid mechanism. It only applies to cross-border cases. For the purposes of this Regulation, a case is deemed to be a cross-border case where the recognition of a measure ordered in one EU Member State is sought in another Member State (article 2 (2)). The Regulation which entered into force 19 July 2013 applies to all EU Member States except Denmark since 11 January 2015. More specifically, Regulation 606/2013 applies to measures that impose obligations on a person causing a risk to another person's physical or psychological integrity and whose purpose is to protect this other person. The Regulation defines a 'protected person' as a natural person who is the object of the protection afforded by a protection measure' (article 3(2)) without specifying if the protection person is an adult or child. However, this Regulation does not apply to protection measures falling the scope of Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 (article 2(3)) which has been repealed by the "Brussels IIb Regulation") and which is applicable since 1 August 2022. It is clearly provided that decisions taken under the Brussels IIa (now the Brussels IIb) Regulation continue to be recognised and enforced under that Regulation (recital 11). The Brussels IIb Regulation covers only measures for the protection of the child in certain circumstances (art. 15, art. 27(5), to be read in conjunction with recitals 30, 44, 45). Regulation 606/2013 applies to all victims, regardless of whether they are victims of gender-based violence (recital 6). It covers the three most common types of national protection measures (Article 3(1)) which is specified in Section G. In practice, the person (the "protected person") who receives protection under one or more national protection measure(s) makes a request to the authority of the Member State (the "issuing authority") in which the protecting measures are ordered If the request is granted, the issuing authority in this Member State (the "Member State of origin") issues a certificate (Article 5(1)). The certificate on protection measures in civil matters takes the form of a multilingual standard template, which was adopted by a subsequent implementing act (https://eur-

	lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32014R0939&qid=1760428470718). The Member State in which the recognition and, where applicable, the enforcement of the protection measure is sought is the "Member State addressed" (Article 3(6)) This Regulation takes account of the different legal traditions of the Member States and does not interfere with the national systems for ordering protection measures. The Regulation does not oblige the Member States to modify their national systems so as to enable protection measures to be ordered in civil matters, or to introduce protection measures in civil matters for the application of this Regulation (recital 12). Link to the Regulation: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/606/oj/eng Link to the Commission Implementing Regulation (certificates): https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32014R0939&qid=1760428470718 IV. In more detail on Directive 2011/99/EU ("EPO") Together with Regulation (EU) 606/2013 and with Directive 2012/29/EU establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, Directive 2011/99/EU on the European protection order (EPO) in criminal matters ('the Directive') formed a package of measures aimed at strengthening the rights and protection of victims of crime in the EU. More concretely, and as illustrated above, Directive 2011/99/EU and Regulation (EU) 606/13 deal with the recognition of protection orders in criminal and civil matters and aim at strengthening the protection of persons in need (victims and potential victims) when they travel or move to another Member State. The Directive which entered into force since 10 January 2012 is binding on all Member States with the exception of Ireland and Denmark. Member States had to transpose it by 11 January 2015. The objective of the Directive is to ensure that a person who benefits from a protection measure in one Member State can continue to rely on such protection when moving or traveling to another Member State. The Directive sets out rules enabling competent authorities to ensure such continuous protection throughout the Union. The Directive requires the competent authorities in the issuing State to issue, on the basis of a national protection order, a separate instrument, the European protection order ('EPO', set out in Annex I of the Directive), and transmit it to the competent authorities in the executing Member State for recognition and execution. The executing authority can adopt any measure, available under their national law in a similar case, in order to provide continued protection to the protected person. Based on this instrument the competent executing authority can continue protecting the protected person in its own territory. The Directive is applicable to national protection measures which aim at protecting a person against criminal acts which may endanger their life, physical, psychological or sexual integrity, dignity or personal liberty. It is applicable to the three most common types of national protection measures (Article 5) and the issuance of a EPO is not automatic as outlined under Section G. The Directive also provides that the protected person may submit a request for the issuance of a EPO to the competent authority of the issuing State or the executing State. The latter is obliged to transfer the request as soon as possible to the competent authority of the issuing State (Article 6(3)).

	Before the issuance of a EPO, the person causing danger has the right to be heard and to challenge the national protection measure if that person has not been granted these rights in the procedure leading to the adoption of the national protection measure (Article 6(4)). Upon adoption of a national protection measure the competent authority should inform the protected person about the possibility of requesting a EPO, in accordance with the procedures under its national law (Article 6(5)). If the request to issue a EPO is rejected, the competent authority of the issuing State must inform the protected person of any applicable legal remedies that are available under its national law against such a decision (Article 6(7)). In Section G, more detail is provided on the recognition of a EPO, the grounds for non-recognition of a EPO and the obligations on the competent authority of the executing State to provide information when it refuses to recognise a EPO as well as on the procedures for the adoption and enforcement of the protection measures. The Directive does not provide for a self-standing legal remedy for the person causing danger, should this person wish to challenge the protection measure adopted in the executing State. In this regard, the Directive refers to the national procedures, if they exist in the domestic law of that State. It should be noted that the Directive does not provide for an obligation to inform the person causing danger of the remedies available. Consequences in the event of a breach of the protection measure: The Directive deals with sanctions and other legal consequences in the event of a breach of one or more of the measures taken by the executing State following the recognition of a EPO (Article 11(2)). The executing State can impose criminal penalties and take any other measure as a consequence of the breach, if that breach amounts to a criminal offence under the law of that State (Article 11(2)(a)). This State is also allowed to take any non-criminal decisions related to the breach (Article 11(2)(b)) and any urgent and provisional measure to put an end to the breach pending, where appropriate, a subsequent decision by the issuing State (Article 11(2)(c)). The Directive obliges the executing State to notify the issuing State or the State of supervision of any breach of the measure or measures taken on the basis of a EPO (Article 12). The purpose of this notification is to enable the competent authority of the issuing State to promptly decide on any appropriate response with respect to the protection measure imposed in that State on the person causing danger (recital 26). To facilitate the notification, the Directive provides a uniform standard form in Annex II and obliges the competent authority of the executing State to use it (Article 12). The form should contain standard information on the persons concerned, details on the EPO and the competent authorities. Link to the Directive: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2011/99/oj/eng V. On Council Regulation (EU) 2019/1111 of 25 June 2019 on jurisdiction, the recognition and enforcement of decisions in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, and on international child abduction (recast) ("the Brussels IIb Regulation") At Union level, the Brussels IIb Regulation also provides specific rules of recognition and enforcement for foreign protection orders issued to protect children in certain circumstances. Specifically, Article 15 of the Brussels IIb Regulation ensures that courts having jurisdiction as to the substande of the matter pursuant to Article 2(1)(b) can also issue

	provisional, including protective, measures which are then recognised and enforced across all EU Member States in accordance with the rules of the Regulation. In addition, this Regulation provides that in cases of international child abduction, the court of refuge which orders the return of the child may, where appropriate, take provisional, including protective measures under art. 15 in order to protect the child from the grave risk referred under art. 13(1)(b) of the 1980 Abduction Hague Convention, as long as the examining and taking of such measures do not delay the return proceedings (art. 27(5)). Therefore, these measures if ordered may circulate and hence be recognised and enforced in the EU Member State to which the child is returned to (recitals 30, 44, 45). Moreover, Article 27(3), read in conjunction with Recital 45, provides that where a court of the Member State of refuge considers refusing the return of a child solely on the basis of Article 13(1)(b) of the 1980 Hague Convention, it shall assess whether appropriate measures of protection have been put in place in the Member State of the habitual residence of the child prior to the abduction or might be taken there to protect the child from a grave risk referred to in this provision. It should be clarified that, under the Brussels IIb Regulation, these protection measures can only be ordered for the child and not the [adult] abducting parent. The abducting parent can also apply for protection measures to the court of refuge and these protection measures could be recognised in another EU Member State under the frameworks set up in Regulation (EU) 606/2013 on mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters or Directive 2011/99 on the European protection order in criminal matters. Link to the Brussels IIb Regulation: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/1111/oj/eng VI. Other relevant EU instruments: 1. Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence ("the Istanbul Convention") and Directive (EU) 2024/1385 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 May 2024 on combating violence against women and domestic violence ("Directive on violence against women"): In 2023, the EU became the 38th Party to the Istanbul Convention. The EU has acceded to the Convention as regards matters falling within its exclusive competence, namely with regard to matters related to institutions and public administration of the Union and with regard to matters related to judicial cooperation in criminal matters, asylum and non-refoulement. On 13 June 2024, the Directive on violence against women introducing the first ever EU rules on combating violence against women and domestic violence, entered into force. The Directive which implements and builds on the standards of the Istanbul Convention applies to all victims of violence against women and domestic violence, regardless of their age. EU Member States have until 14 June 2027 to transpose the Directive into their national law. More information is available: https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/gender-equality/gender-based-violence/ending-gender-based-violence_en It important to explain why the EU legislature adopted the new rules in Article 19 of the Directive on violence against women which establish a framework for emergency barring orders, restraining orders and protection orders as key tools for protecting victims and their dependants from further violence. From the outset, the EU legislature recognised that the divergent national protection measures varied considerably across the EU and a person protected in one Member State could due to this variety lose effective protection

	when moving to or being present in another Member State. This undermined free movement and legal certainty and contributed to the under use and proper functioning of the frameworks set in Regulation (EU) 606/2013 and Directive 2011/99. Therefore, these minimum standards set in art. 19 aim at strengthening substantive law on protection orders and facilitating their cross-border effectiveness, thus strengthening the protection for victims. As also recognised in the Explanatory Memorandum to the Istanbul Convention, in situations of immediate danger, the most effective way to guarantee a victim's safety is often to create physical distance between the victim and the perpetrator. Rather than placing the burden on victims—who may be accompanied by dependent children and have limited resources—to leave their home and seek safety elsewhere, the objective is to remove the perpetrator and allow the victim to remain in the residence. In line with this approach, Article 19(1) requires Member States to ensure that competent authorities can, without undue delay, order a suspect or offender to leave the victim's residence and prohibit contact with the victim or dependants. These measures correspond to what the Istanbul Convention refers to as emergency barring orders and are intended for acute situations requiring immediate intervention. Importantly, such orders must take effect immediately and must not be conditional on the victim reporting the offence or on the completion of an individual risk assessment, although Member States may require an adult victim to request the order. Article 19(2) further requires Member States to ensure the availability of restraining orders and protection orders that can provide protection for victims for as long as necessary. While emergency barring orders address immediate risks, restraining and protection orders are designed to provide longer-term safeguards, with the appropriate duration to be determined by the competent authorities in light of the circumstances of the case. The importance of ensuring the availability and effectiveness of these measures is reflected in the Council of Europe's monitoring body under the Istanbul Convention (GREVIO) country monitoring work, where deficiencies in the practical operation of protection orders are frequently identified and recommendations are regularly issued to strengthen their use. To ensure their effectiveness, Article 19 also requires Member States to inform victims about the possibility of obtaining such orders and, where relevant, seeking their cross-border recognition within the EU. Furthermore, breaches of emergency barring orders, restraining orders or protection orders must be subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions, whether criminal or non-criminal. This reflects the approach of the Istanbul Convention and recognises that protection orders can only be effective if violations are taken seriously. Article 19 additionally requires that victims be offered the opportunity to be notified without undue delay of any breach that may affect their safety and that such breaches trigger a reconsideration of the victim's risk assessment where necessary. Article 16 of the Directive establishes a risk-based framework which requires Member States to establish an individual risk assessment mechanism to identify the protection needs of victims of sexual violence and domestic violence. Under Article 16(2), competent authorities must, at the earliest possible stage, identify the victim's specific protection needs through an individual assessment, carried out where appropriate in cooperation with other competent authorities. The assessment aims to determine the level of risk posed by the offender or suspect and serves as the basis for deciding on appropriate protective measures.

	Article 16(5) requires competent authorities to translate the findings of the assessment into concrete protection measures tailored to the victim's needs. Depending on the risks identified, these measures may include special protection measures during criminal proceedings, emergency barring orders, restraining orders or protection orders under Article 19, and other measures aimed at managing the offender's or suspect's behaviour. The individual assessment therefore functions as the gateway to the protection framework established by the Directive, ensuring that protective measures are proportionate to the victim's specific circumstances and the level of risk identified. (More information on art. 16 is provided in Part I). Link to the Directive: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2024/1385/oj/eng More information: https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/gender-equality/gender-based-violence/ending-gender-based-violence_en Link to the Directive: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2024/1385/oj/eng VI. On Directive 2012/29/EU of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, amended by Directive (EU) 2026/1472 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2026 ("2021 Victims' Right Directive"): The 2012 Victims' Rights Directive provides general rules applicable to all victims of crime. It provides that every victim is offered protection measures during criminal proceedings in accordance with their needs. Under this instrument, all victims have an individual assessment to identify specific protection and support needs (the latter was recently adopted as part of the revised Directive) and to determine whether and to what extent they would benefit from special measures in the course of criminal proceedings. In particular: Article 4 requires that Member States shall ensure that victims are offered, without unnecessary delay and from their first contact with a competent authority, information about how and under what conditions they can obtain protection, including protection measures. Article 18 requires that Member States shall ensure that "measures are available to protect victims and their family members from secondary and repeat victimisation, from intimidation and from retaliation, including against the risk of emotional or psychological harm, and to protect the dignity of victims during questioning and when testifying. When necessary, such measures shall also include procedures established under national law for the physical protection of victims and their family members". The recently adopted revision of the Victims' Rights Directive further strengthens the rights of all victims of crime, including ensuring victims' physical protection. Under the revised Directive, Member States are obliged to notify victims without unnecessary delay of their right to receive certain information about the criminal proceedings instituted as a result of the complaint and that, upon request, victims receive information on the availability of protection measures, including protection orders (Article 6(1)(d)). The revised Directive also aims to ensure that victims of crime will have access to measures for their physical protection if such a need is identified by victims' individual assessment. Measures for physical protection should include the presence of law enforcement authorities or other bodies providing physical protection, measures to keep the offender away from the victim on the basis of national barring, restraining or protection orders or referrals to shelters and other interim accommodation (Article 23(4)).

	Such measures can be of a criminal, administrative or civil law nature. Where relevant and appropriate, the individual assessment shall also take into account the specific needs of the victim's family members (Article 22(3)). Under Article 23(5) of the revised Directive, Member States are obliged to ensure that, where relevant for the safety of the victim, the competent authorities will inform the victim of the possibility to apply for barring, restraining or protection orders and the possibility to seek the cross-border recognition of protection orders in accordance with Directive 2011/99 or protection measures pursuant to Regulation (EU) 606/2013. Link to the Directive: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2026/1472/oj/eng
France	Sur ce point ainsi que sur ceux qui concernent les règles spécifiques en matière de reconnaissance et d'exécution des ordonnances de protection (point G du questionnaire), voir la réponse coordonnée de l'Union européenne.
Germany	EU law (all Member States except DNK).
Guatemala	De los Estados parte de la Convención Interamericana sobre Cumplimiento de Medidas Cautelares
Luxembourg	see coordinated EU response
Malta	EU General Comment (see coordinated EU response)
Poland	EU Member States
Romania	For European Protection Orders issued by a Member State of the EU, in criminal matters, the law provides for a recognition procedure, carried out by the court.
Sweden	See coordinated EU response
UK	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.)
USA	Under the Violence Agaist Women Act (VAWA), all U.S. state courts and tribal courts must recognize and enforce a protection order issued by another U.S. state court or tribal court if certain conditions are presenent, as specified by VAWA (see section 2265 of Title 18 of the United States Code). Additionally, some states or tribes may have adopted a uniform law that allows for the recognition and enforcement of Canadian orders in the United States known as the Uniform Recognition and Enforcement of Canadian Domestic-Violence Protection Orders Act (URECDVPOA) if they meet certain conditions.

☐ My jurisdiction applies general rules of recognition and enforcement to foreign protection orders

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
~~Australia~~
4. Austria
5. Belgium
6. Brazil
7. Bulgaria
8. Canada:
~~Fed.~~
~~AB~~
~~BC~~
~~MB~~
~~NB~~
~~NS~~
~~NT~~
~~NU~~
a) ON
~~PE~~
b) QC
~~SK~~
~~YT~~
9. Chile
10. China:
~~Mainland~~
~~HKSAR~~
a) MSAR
11. Costa Rica
~~Croatia~~
12. Czech R.
~~Dominican R.~~
13. Estonia
~~EU~~
14. France
15. Germany
16. Guatemala
~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
~~Ireland~~
17. Israel
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
~~Luxembourg~~
18. Malta
19. Mexico
20. Panama
~~Poland~~
~~Portugal~~
~~Romania~~
21. Slovakia
~~Slovenia~~
~~Sweden~~
22. Switzerland
23. Ukraine
~~UK~~
~~USA~~
24. Uruguay

If you ticked both boxes on specific and general rules of recognition and enforcement, please explain:

Andorra	CPC: arts. 421 y 427 y siguientes.
Argentina	In Argentina, the National Constitution establishes a hierarchy of norms under which international conventions take precedence over domestic laws. By virtue of this, international instruments adopted by Argentina take primacy over domestic or autonomous sources of law. This hierarchy also arises from the Civil and Commercial Code (Articles 2594–2601). Protective measures may take the form of provisional or precautionary measures or final judgments. The following examples distinguish the international law sources for the recognition and enforcement of: A. provisional measures, and B. foreign judgments. In each case, on a subsidiary basis and in the absence of an applicable international law source, domestic or autonomous law shall apply. It is indicated in each case whether it is considered a specific or general source. A. Provisional Measures: International Conventions: •MERCOSUR. Ouro Preto Protocol. This establishes certain requirements for the processing of provisional measures and specific grounds for refusing to recognize the requested measure. https://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/30000-34999/30208/norma.htm. GENERAL PROVISION (NOT SPECIFIC) For example, Article 12, regarding child custody measures, as a SPECIFIC PROVISION •CIDIP II. Precautionary Measures. Certain requirements are established for the processing of precautionary measures, including specific grounds for denying the requested measure. Precautionary cooperation is provided for in cases of urgency. https://www.oas.org/DIL/ESP/CIDIP-II-medidascautelares.htm. GENERAL PROVISION (NOT SPECIFIC) For example, Art. 2, subpar. a, regarding compliance with measures to ensure the safety of individuals, such as custody of minor children or provisional child support, as a SPECIFIC PROVISION •CIDIP IV. Child Support Obligations. It includes certain provisions for requesting precautionary cooperation regarding child support (Arts. 13–17). It provides for precautionary cooperation in cases of urgency. https://www.oas.org/dil/esp/CIDIPIV_doc_obligacionesalimentarias.htm. SPECIFIC PROVISION FOR THE COLLECTION OF CHILD SUPPORT In cases where no international source applies, the Civil and Commercial Code of the Nation establishes the general principle of international cooperation in Article 2611. In addition, the Code provides for a general rule on precautionary cooperation in Article 2603, a provision on urgent protective measures for children or adults who are incapacitated or have limited legal capacity in Article 2641, and a provision allowing for the issuance of preliminary protective measures in proceedings for the international return of children. Article 2611. GENERAL (NON-SPECIFIC) PROVISION Without prejudice to the obligations assumed under international conventions, Argentine judges must provide broad judicial cooperation in civil, commercial, and labor matters. Article 2603. GENERAL (NON-SPECIFIC) PROVISION “Argentine judges have jurisdiction to order provisional and precautionary measures: a) when they are hearing the main proceeding, even if the property or persons are not located in the Republic;

	b) at the request of a competent foreign judge or in cases of urgency, when the property or persons are or may be located in the country, even if they lack international jurisdiction to hear the main proceeding; c) when a judgment rendered by a foreign judge must be recognized or enforced in Argentina. The enforcement of a precautionary measure by an Argentine judge does not imply a commitment to recognize or enforce the final foreign judgment rendered in the main proceedings." Article 2642, third paragraph. SPECIFIC PROVISION FOR INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION "At the request of a party with standing or at the request of a competent foreign authority, an Argentine judge who becomes aware of the imminent entry into the country of a child or adolescent whose rights may be threatened may order preliminary measures to ensure their protection, as well as, where applicable, that of the adult accompanying the child or adolescent." B. Foreign Judgments. There are numerous international conventions governing the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments (within the MERCOSUR framework, such as the Las Leñas Protocol; within the OAS framework, the CIDIPII Convention on the Recognition of Foreign Judgments, and various bilateral conventions). GENERAL RULES (NON-SPECIFIC) When these sources do not apply, both the Federal Code of Civil and Commercial Procedure and the provincial codes of civil and commercial procedure, as applicable, apply; these generally provide for similar procedures and requirements. For example, Article 517 of the National Code of Civil and Commercial Procedure provides: "Judgments of foreign courts shall be enforceable under the terms of treaties concluded with the country from which they In the absence of treaties, they shall be enforceable if the following requirements are met: 1) The judgment, having the force of res judicata in the State where it was rendered, must have been issued by a court with jurisdiction under Argentine rules of international jurisdiction and must result from the exercise of a personal action or a real action regarding movable property, provided that such property has been transferred to the Republic during or after the proceedings conducted abroad. 2) The defendant against whom enforcement of the judgment is sought must have been personally served with notice and must have been afforded the opportunity to defend themselves. 3) The judgment must meet the requirements necessary to be considered as such in the place where it was rendered and satisfy the conditions of authenticity required by national law. 4) The judgment must not violate the principles of public policy under Argentine law. 5) The judgment must not be incompatible with another judgment rendered, either previously or simultaneously, by ONE (1) Argentine court." GENERAL RULE (NOT SPECIFIC) In addition, the 1996 Hague Convention entered into force in the Argentine Republic in January 2026.
Austria	General remark: For the entire Chapter III Austria refers to the responses by the European Union, listing and explaining the EU Regulations on Recognition and enforcement for protection measures within the EU Member states. Criminal: The Directive 2011/99/EU was transposed in Austria by Sections 122–137 of the Federal Act on Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters with the Member States of the European Union ("Justizielle Zusammenarbeit in Strafsachen mit den Mitgliedstaaten der

	Europäischen Union"), with the relevant provisions closely following the provisions contained in the Directive and the obligations set forth therein (see EU responses). Civil: For civil protection orders a bilateral or multilateral agreement is required in order to recognise a civil protection order from a third state.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS The protection orders that fall within the scope of application of the EU regulation 606/2013 will fall under this specific rules, while other protection orders (e.g. when issued in a non-EU state) will fall under the general rules of domestic private international law.
Brazil	Brazil has no specific statute or procedure for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders. A foreign judicial protection order may, depending on its nature and content, fall under the general rules of foreign judgements in the Federal Constitution, Code of Civil Procedure, Introductory Act to the Norms of Brazilian Law (LINDB) and the Rules of the Superior Court of Justice (STJ). Treaties in force for Brazil prevail within their scope. Two features of the Brazilian general regime are relevant here. First, the nature of the issuing authority is not decisive: CPC art. 961, para. 1, expressly allows the recognition of non-judicial foreign decisions which, under Brazilian law, would have a jurisdictional nature. The STJ applies this rule routinely, for example to Japanese divorces registered before administrative authorities, which are recognised as if they were judgments. A foreign protection order issued by an administrative or police authority may therefore qualify for recognition, provided it is effective and enforceable in the State of origin. Second, for urgent and provisional measures the letters-rogatory channel of CPC art. 962 is available, and the STJ Internal Rules (art. 216-O, para. 1) allow exequatur to be granted to letters rogatory concerning decisory acts; the requirement is that the foreign measure be enforceable in the State of origin. Case law specifically on foreign protection orders under art. 962 is, however, still scarce. A recent example is STJ, Letter Rogatory (Carta Rogatória, CR) No. 22,066 – EX (2025/0189216-6), Presiding Justice Herman Benjamin, order of 5 June 2025 (DJEN 10 June 2025) and decision of 8 September 2025 (DJEN 11 September 2025). A Portuguese court (Tribunal Judicial da Comarca de Lisboa, Juízo de Família e Menores de Almada) requested, by letter rogatory, that the Brazilian courts take protective measures in favour of a person residing in Brazil. Three points deserve attention. First, the STJ treated the request as a request for judicial measures, and not as mere service of documents, and for that reason admitted the deferred adversarial hearing (RISTJ art. 216-Q, para. 1; CPC art. 962, para. 2): the measure may be carried out without prior notice to the person concerned, provided that the right to be heard is guaranteed afterwards, whenever prior notice could render the cooperation ineffective — in that case, because of the short deadline set by the requesting court. Second, the Federal Prosecution Service recommended the exequatur and asked that the Guardianship Council (Conselho Tutelar) of the place of residence be notified to adopt the appropriate protective measures, which shows how a foreign request is channelled into the domestic protection network. Third, the President of the STJ granted the exequatur after the usual limited review (no offence to national sovereignty, human dignity or public policy; RISTJ arts. 216-O and 216-P), sent the letter to the Federal Court of the State of Minas Gerais for execution within 60 days, and recommended that, if the person could not be found, the court obtain the current address from public bodies and utility companies; the letter is then returned to the STJ for transmission to the State of origin through the Central Authority. From receipt to exequatur, the procedure took about three months. As to treaties, Brazil is a Contracting Party to the HCCH 1980 Child Abduction Convention and to the HCCH 2007 Child Support Convention (but not to the HCCH 1996 Child Protection Convention); to the Inter-American Conventions on Letters Rogatory (1975, and 1979

	Additional Protocol), on the Extraterritorial Validity of Foreign Judgments and Arbitral Awards (1979), on Support Obligations (1989) and on the International Return of Children (1989); and, within MERCOSUR, to the Las Leñas Protocol on Jurisdictional Cooperation and Assistance (1992) and to the Ouro Preto Protocol on Precautionary Measures (1994), which allows precautionary and urgent measures ordered in one State Party to be enforced in another through letters rogatory. None of these instruments provides for the automatic recognition of protection orders as such: recognition or exequatur remains within the competence of the STJ (Federal Constitution, art. 105(I)(i)); the treaty simplifies the requirements and the channels of transmission (Central Authorities), but does not dispense with judicial review. In practice, because Brazil treats protective measures as an autonomous class of proceedings—a procedural principle recently reinforced by the Federal Supreme Court (STF) under Tema 1.412 (August 2026)—foreign urgent protective measures can be recognized and enforced autonomously under our general regime for interim relief (CPC Article 962) via letters rogatory receiving exequatur from the Superior Court of Justice (STJ). This general pathway is frequently tested: our Central Authority (DRCI) registered at least 81 international cooperation cases involving protective measures in family and civil contexts between June 2025 and May 2026. This highlights a steady, concrete demand that must currently rely on these general, multi-step channels in the absence of a specialized international framework. Brazilian courts have long taken a broad view of what counts as a "foreign judgment" for the purposes of recognition. As summarised in ARAUJO, Nadia de, Direito Internacional Privado: Teoria e Prática Brasileira, 10th ed., São Paulo: Revista dos Tribunais, 2023, item 14.6.1: "The expression 'foreign judgment' has been understood by the Federal Supreme Court (STF) in a broad sense: it is enough that the act has the content and the effects typical of a judgment. Decisions issued by bodies that are not part of the Judiciary but have the function of issuing determinations with the effect of a judgment have always been accepted, without any restriction. In divorce cases from abroad, decisions issued by royal decree in Denmark, by a rabbinical court in Israel and by an administrative authority in Japan have been recognised. The STJ has followed the same approach." The first such case, a Danish divorce granted by royal decree, was reported by Haroldo Valladão, who advised in favour of recognition on the ground that the term "judgment" must be understood in its material sense, i.e. by reference to the equivalence of the act to a judgment and to its effects (VALLADÃO, Haroldo, Direito Internacional Privado, p. 196); the case law has followed that line ever since. On Japanese divorces, see MARQUES, Claudia Lima, "Casos de divórcio japoneses no Brasil: introdução ao método de análise de casos", Revista da Faculdade de Direito da UFRGS, special issue, 2002, p. 150. Since 2005 the STJ has recognised numerous Japanese decisions without further discussion, following the earlier position of the STF. See, for example, STJ, SE 112, DJ 2 February 2006: divorce in Japan is "normally effected by an administrative act and is therefore accepted by our legal system as a procedure producing effects equivalent to those of a foreign divorce judgment" (precedents: STF, SE 1282 – Norway; SE 1312 – Japan; SEC 6399 – Japan). The general regime, however, does not ensure that every foreign administrative or police order qualifies as a recognisable foreign decision.
Bulgaria	The Private International Law Code is potentially relevant to civil protection orders from non-EU States, provided that the measure can be characterised as a foreign judgment or act in a private-law matterher.

Canada (Fed.)	Foreign criminal protection orders do not have legal effect in Canada and cannot be enforced.
Canada (NT)	At this time the NWT does not have any formal process for enforcing Emergency Protection Orders or family law restraining orders from other jurisdictions. The process would be to refer people to the NWT Justice of the Peace program to seek out an EPO within this jurisdiction to ensure that it is enforceable under Canadian law.
Canada (QC)	Québec law does not provide specific rules for the recognition and enforcement of civil protection orders rendered by foreign courts, nor does it distinguish between the situation of other provinces and territories and that of other countries. Under article 3077 of the Civil Code of Québec, each territorial unit of a State is regarded as a foreign State. Consequently, the rules governing recognition and enforcement of protection orders from other provinces and territories are the same as those applicable to foreign countries. The general law applies, namely articles 3155 et seq. of the Civil Code of Québec concerning substantive rules, and articles 507 and 508 of the Code of Civil Procedure concerning procedural rules. If the foreign decision is to give rise to enforcement measures against property or coercive measures against persons, it is necessary to seek an exequatur from a Québec court to make them enforceable, subject to exceptions provided by law (for example, section 131 of the Youth Protection Act (CQLR, c. P-34.1)).
Costa Rica	En Costa Rica, el derecho de familia se considera una materia especial, regida por sus propias normas sustantivas y procesales (Código de Familia y Código Procesal de Familia). El reconocimiento y la ejecución de órdenes de protección extranjeras, al igual que cualquier resolución en materia de familia, se rige por los artículos 349-354 del Código Procesal de Familia. Estas normas resultan especiales frente al derecho civil. Sin embargo, también se aplican algunas normas generales del derecho civil, de manera supletoria.
Czech Republic	CZ - The EU framework on the recognition and enforcement of protection measures applies only between EU Member States. Therefore, where a protection order originates from or is to be recognised in a non-EU State, recognition and enforcement are governed by the applicable national rules of private international law and, where relevant, by other international treaties binding on the Czech Republic.
Estonia	The recognition and enforceability of civil restraining orders from third countries is subject to the regulations on the recognition and enforcement of foreign judicial dispositions rendered in civil cases and of other enforceable titles of foreign states, §§ 620-627 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
France	L'ordre juridique français comporte un droit commun de source interne relatif aux effets des jugements. Par ailleurs, la France est Partie à une pluralité de conventions internationales comportant des règles relatives aux effets des jugements (conventions multilatérales, mais également bon nombre de conventions bilatérales, environ une cinquantaine). Ces conventions s'appliquent très souvent en matière civile et commerciale, cette notion étant globalement conçue de manière large et pouvant comprendre, dans plusieurs cas, le droit des personnes et de la famille. Ces textes internationaux, en vertu de la hiérarchie des normes (article 55 de la Constitution française), s'appliquent en priorité par rapport au droit commun français des effets des jugements.

Germany	All other jurisdictions (except EU MS except DNK). Please not that we have, under our general law, specific rules for the recognition of measures qualified as falling under family procedure. We are not sure where to put them, so we have filled in answers in all fields.
Guatemala	Guatemala no cuenta con una legislación interna creada específicamente para el reconocimiento y ejecución de órdenes de protección extranjeras. Sin embargo, aplica un régimen convencional especial y, cuando este no resulte aplicable, pueden considerarse las normas generales sobre eficacia y ejecución de resoluciones extranjeras. En primer lugar, Guatemala es Estado parte de la Convención Interamericana sobre Cumplimiento de Medidas Cautelares, aprobada mediante el Decreto número 60-88 del Congreso de la República. La Convención comprende las medidas cautelares, de seguridad o de garantía destinadas a proteger la seguridad de las personas y el cumplimiento de obligaciones de dar, hacer o no hacer, cuando sean decretadas por una autoridad jurisdiccional de otro Estado parte. Por consiguiente, una orden de protección extranjera puede quedar comprendida en este régimen cuando reúna esas características. Cuando la Convención no sea aplicable, pueden utilizarse las normas generales de los artículos 344 a 346 del Código Procesal Civil y Mercantil y, entre los Estados correspondientes, los artículos 423 a 433 del Código de Derecho Internacional Privado —Código de Bustamante—. La aplicación de estas normas generales presenta una limitación: están formuladas principalmente para sentencias o resoluciones judiciales ejecutoriadas. Por ello, la posibilidad de reconocer una orden de protección provisional, administrativa o de emergencia debe determinarse judicialmente en cada caso, atendiendo a su naturaleza, autoridad de origen, firmeza, autenticidad, compatibilidad con el orden público guatemalteco y equivalencia funcional con las medidas admitidas por el derecho interno.
Malta	The European Protection Order (Execution) Regulations, being Subsidiary Legislation 9.21 of the Laws of Malta transposes Directive 2011/99/EU, which itself established a framework for the mutual recognition of protection measures for victims of crime across EU Member States. With this, Subsidiary Legislation 9.21 provides for European Protection Orders to be recognized and enforced in Malta
Mexico	Código Nacional de Procedimientos Civiles y Familiares contempla un capitulo relativo al reconocimiento y ejecución de sentencias, laudos y demás resoluciones dictadas en el extranjero.
Panama	Panamá cuenta con normas generales para el reconocimiento y ejecución de decisiones judiciales extranjeras, aplicables cuando la orden de protección reúna las condiciones para ser reconocida como decisión extranjera conforme al ordenamiento panameño. (Ley 61 de 2015, arts. 155 a 157, Código Procesal Civil, arts. 678 a 680).
Slovakia	Slovakia, as a member state of the European Union, applies EU rules on the recognition and enforcement of the protection orders regulated in the respective EU law - specific information was provided by the European Commission in the name of the EU. Slovak Republic is a party to other bilateral agreements and international conventions, which may regulate or regulates the process of recognition and enforcement of the foreign urgent measures. According to the Act No. 97/1963 Coll. on Private International Law and Rules of International Procedure decisions of the authorities of a foreign state, agreements and settlements approved by them in matters which are decided by the courts in the Slovak Republic, as well as foreign notarial deeds relating to such matters - foreign decisions,

	shall have effect in the Slovak Republic if they have been recognised by the Slovak authorities.
Switzerland	En matière de compétence indirecte, l'art. 33 al. 2 LDIP indique que les atteintes aus intérêts personnels sont régies par les dispositions de la présente loi relatives aux actes illicites (art. 129ss). L'art. 149 al. 2 let. f est ainsi applicable, indiquant que les décisions étrangères sont reconnues lorsqu'elles ont été rendues au lieu de l'acte ou eu lieu du résultat et que le défendeur n'était pas domicilié en Suisse. Pour le surplus, les dispositions générales de la LDIP en matière de reconnaissance et exécution de décisions étrangères s'appliquent. "
Ukraine	Judgments of foreign courts (courts of foreign States and other competent authorities of foreign States having jurisdiction to hear civil cases) may be recognized and enforced in Ukraine if their recognition and enforcement is provided for by an international treaty to which the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has given its consent to be bound, or on the basis of reciprocity (Article 462 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine). The recognition and enforcement of judgments of international judicial institutions in the territory of Ukraine, as well as the transfer to Ukraine of persons sentenced by such institutions to imprisonment, shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine on the basis of an international treaty, consent to be bound by which is given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. At the same time, international cooperation is based on the principle of reciprocity, which allows requests for mutual legal assistance in criminal proceedings to be made in the absence of a bilateral or multilateral international treaty. The requesting State undertakes to comply with a similar request in turn. International cooperation in criminal proceedings in Ukraine is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IX of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, as well as bilateral and multilateral international treaties, consent to be bound by which is given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. International cooperation in the investigation of criminal proceedings (cases) is carried out by submitting written requests for mutual legal assistance to the competent authorities of the Requested Parties through Central (Competent) authorities (the Prosecutor General's Office, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, and the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine).
Uruguay	Convención Interamericana sobre Eficacia Extraterritorial de las Sentencias y Laudos Arbitrales extranjeras, Convención Interamericana sobre Cumplimiento de Medidas Cautelares, Protocolo de Cooperación y Asistencia Jurisdiccional en Materia Civil, Comercial, Laboral y Administrativa ("Protocolo de Las Leñas"), Capítulo V (Arts. 18 y ss.), Protocolo de Medidas Cautelares ("Protocolo de Ouro Preto"), Código General del Proceso (CGP), Título X – Normas Procesales Internacionales, Capítulo IV (Arts. 537 y ss.).

☐ My jurisdiction is currently not capable of recognising and enforcing foreign protection orders

~~Andorra~~
~~Argentina~~
~~Armenia~~
~~Australia~~
~~Austria~~
~~Belgium~~
~~Brazil~~
~~Bulgaria~~

1. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   b) AB
      ~~BC~~
      ~~MB~~
   c) NB
      ~~NS~~
   d) NT
   e) NU
      ~~ON~~
   f) PE
      ~~QC~~
      ~~SK~~
   g) YT

~~Chile~~

2. China:
   a) Mainland
   b) HKSAR
      ~~MSAR~~

~~Costa Rica~~
~~Croatia~~
~~Czech R.~~
~~Dominican R.~~
~~Estonia~~
~~EU~~
~~France~~
~~Germany~~
~~Guatemala~~
~~Hungary~~

3. Indonesia

~~Ireland~~
~~Israel~~
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
~~Luxembourg~~
~~Malta~~
~~Mexico~~

~~Panama~~
~~Poland~~
~~Portugal~~
~~Romania~~
~~Slovakia~~
~~Slovenia~~
~~Sweden~~
~~Switzerland~~
~~Ukraine~~
~~UK~~
~~USA~~
~~Uruguay~~

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?

☐ Based on which authority issued the order

~~Andorra~~
1. Argentina
~~Armenia~~
~~Australia~~
~~Austria~~
~~Belgium~~
~~Brazil~~
~~Bulgaria~~
2. Canada:
~~Fed.~~
~~AB~~
~~BC~~
a) MB
~~NB~~
~~NS~~
~~NT~~
~~NU~~
~~ON~~
~~PE~~
~~QC~~
~~SK~~
~~YT~~
~~Chile~~
~~China:~~
~~Mainland~~
~~HKSAR~~
~~MSAR~~
3. Costa Rica
~~Croatia~~
4. Czech R.
5. Dominican R.
~~Estonia~~
6. EU
~~France~~
~~Germany~~
7. Guatemala
~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
~~Ireland~~
~~Israel~~
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
8. Luxembourg
9. Malta
~~Mexico~~
~~Panama~~
10. Poland
~~Portugal~~
~~Romania~~
~~Slovakia~~
~~Slovenia~~
11. Sweden
~~Switzerland~~
~~Ukraine~~
~~UK~~
12. USA
~~Uruguay~~

Comments:

Argentina	Where an international instrument applies, provided that the order has been made by a judicial authority of the State of origin which is also a party to that instrument
Brazil	N/A Brazil has no specific recognition and enforcement regime for foreign protection orders. Foreign protection orders are dealt with under the general regime for foreign decisions and letters rogatory, described in Section H (Questions 30 to 34).
Canada (MB)	Must be issued by a Canadian court.
Costa Rica	Con base en el artículo 349 del Código Procesal de Familia y el artículo 99 del Código Procesal Civil, se entiende que son susceptibles de reconocimiento las resoluciones dictadas en el extranjero por un tribunal judicial (sentencias o resoluciones judiciales) o arbitral (laudos). En la jurisprudencia, hay un criterio dividido: se han reconocido algunas resoluciones emitidas por otros órganos, sean administrativos, notariales o similares, pero se ha denegado el reconocimiento en otros casos porque una decisión no fue emitida por un órgano judicial ni arbitral.
Czech Republic	See coordinated EU response
EU	Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 on protection measures in civil matters In accordance with art. 2(1) of Regulation N(EU)o 606/2013, protection measures in civil matters ordered by an issuing authority fall within the scope of this regime. Article 3(4) of Regulation No 606/2013 provides that an 'issuing authority' means any judicial authority, or any other authority designated by a Member State as having competence in the matters falling within the scope of this Regulation, provided that such other authority offers guarantees to the parties with regard to impartiality, and that its decisions in relation to the protection measure may, under the law of the Member State in which it operates, be made subject to review by a judicial authority and have similar force and effects to those of a decision of a judicial authority on the same matter.

	The information communicated by the EU Member States on the authorities which are competent to order protection measures and issue certificates in accordance with art. 5 of the Regulation can be found from this link: https://e-justice.europa.eu/topics/taking-legal-action/european-judicial-atlas-civil-matters/mutual-recognition-protection-measures-civil-matters_en
Guatemala	La aplicación del régimen específico se determina conforme a la Convención Interamericana sobre Cumplimiento de Medidas Cautelares. La medida debe haber sido decretada por un juez o tribunal de otro Estado parte
Luxembourg	See coordinated EU response
Malta	See coordinated EU response
Sweden	See coordinated EU response

☐ Based on the content of the order

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
~~Armenia~~
~~Australia~~
~~Austria~~
3. Belgium
~~Brazil~~
~~Bulgaria~~
4. Canada:
~~Fed.~~
~~AB~~
~~BC~~
~~MB~~
~~NB~~
~~NS~~
~~NT~~
~~NU~~
~~ON~~
~~PE~~
~~QC~~
a) SK
~~YT~~
~~Chile~~
~~China:~~
~~Mainland~~
~~HKSAR~~
~~MSAR~~
5. Costa Rica
~~Croatia~~
6. Czech R.
7. Dominican R.
8. Estonia
9. EU
~~France~~
10. Germany
11. Guatemala
~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
~~Ireland~~
~~Israel~~
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
12. Luxembourg
13. Malta
~~Mexico~~
~~Panama~~
~~Poland~~
~~Portugal~~
14. Romania
~~Slovakia~~
~~Slovenia~~
15. Sweden
16. Switzerland
~~Ukraine~~
~~UK~~
17. USA
~~Uruguay~~

Comments:

Argentina	Where an international source applies, provided that the order relates to a matter covered by that source
Belgium	CRIMINAL MATTERS Act of 9 April 2017 on the European Protection Order (Art. 5) A European Protection Order may be issued only where a protection measure has previously been adopted in the issuing State and that measure imposes on the person causing the danger one or more of the following prohibitions or restrictions: 1° a prohibition from entering certain localities, places or defined areas where the person benefiting from a protection measure resides or visits; 2° a prohibition or regulation of contact, in whatever form, with the person benefiting from a protection measure, including by telephone, electronic mail, ordinary mail, fax or any other means; 3° a prohibition from approaching the person benefiting from a protection measure closer than a specified distance, or rules governing such approach. (Art. 10) Recognition of a European Protection Order and enforcement of the protection measure shall be refused in the following cases: 1° recognition of the European Protection Order would be contrary to the principle of ne bis in idem; 2° Belgian law provides for an immunity which renders enforcement of the European Protection Order impossible;

	3° under Belgian law, the person causing the danger could not, by reason of his or her age, be held criminally liable for the act or conduct giving rise to the protection measure; 4° criminal proceedings are statute-barred under Belgian law and the Belgian courts have jurisdiction in respect of the acts for which the protection measure was adopted; 5° there are serious grounds for believing that enforcement of the protection measure would result in an infringement of the fundamental rights of the person causing the danger, as enshrined in Article 6 of the Treaty on European Union. (Art. 11) Enforcement of a European Protection Order may be refused in the following cases: 1° the conditions set out in Article 5 are not fulfilled; 2° the European Protection Order relates to conduct that does not constitute a criminal offence under Belgian law; 3° the offence forming the basis of the European Protection Order is covered by an amnesty law in Belgium, provided that prosecution of the acts was possible in Belgium under Belgian law; 4° the European Protection Order concerns criminal offences which, under Belgian law, are regarded as having been committed wholly, for the most part, or essentially within Belgian territory.
Brazil	N/A Brazil has no specific recognition and enforcement regime for foreign protection orders
Costa Rica	Para ser reconocida, la resolución debe tener efectos de cosa juzgada y no ser contraria al orden público internacional
Czech Republic	See Coordinated EU response
EU	Regulation (EU) 606/2013 In accordance with Article 3(1), for the purposes of this Regulation, a 'protection measure' means any decision, whatever it may be called, ordered by the issuing authority of the Member State of origin in accordance with its national law imposing one or more of the following obligations on the person causing the risk with a view to protecting another person, when the latter person's physical or psychological integrity may be at risk: (a) a prohibition or regulation on entering the place where the protected person resides, works, or regularly visits or stays, (b) a prohibition or regulation of contact, in any form, with the protected person, including by telephone, electronic or ordinary mail, fax or any other means, (c) a prohibition or regulation on approaching the protected person closer than a prescribed distance. Directive 2011/99/EU A foreign protection order falls within the scope of the rules of recognition and enforcement of the Directive if it is a protection measure adopted in criminal matters in the issuing State. However, the Directive requires the competent authorities in the issuing State to issue, on the basis of a national protection order, a separate instrument, the European protection order ('EPO', set out in Annex I of the Directive) (article 7), and transmit it to the competent authorities in the executing Member State for recognition and execution. The executing authority can adopt any measure, available under their national law in a similar case, in order to provide continued protection to the protected person. Based on this instrument

	the competent executing authority can continue protecting the protected person in its own territory. Article 2(2) defines a protection measure as a decision in criminal matters adopted in the issuing State in accordance with its national law and procedures by which one or more of the prohibitions or restrictions referred to in Article 5 are imposed on a person causing danger in order to protect a protected person against a criminal act which may endanger his life, physical or psychological integrity, dignity, personal liberty or sexual integrity. Article 2(5) states that an 'issuing State' means the Member State in which a protection measure has been adopted that constitutes the basis for issuing a European protection order. Article 2(6) defines the executing State' as the Member State to which a European protection order has been forwarded with a view to its recognition; While Article 2(1) defines a 'European protection order' (EPO) as meaning a decision, taken by a judicial or equivalent authority of a Member State in relation to a protection measure, on the basis of which a judicial or equivalent authority of another Member State takes any appropriate measure or measures under its own national law with a view to continuing the protection of the protected person. The competent authority in the issuing State must verify whether the conditions for issuing a EPO laid down in Article 5 are fulfilled, that is, it would only issue a EPO when a protection measure has been previously adopted in the issuing State, imposing on the person causing danger one or more of the following prohibitions or restrictions: (a) a prohibition from entering certain localities, places or defined areas where the protected person resides or visits; (b) a prohibition or regulation of contact, in any form, with the protected person, including by phone, electronic or ordinary mail, fax or any other means, or and (c) a prohibition or regulation on approaching the protected person closer than a prescribed distance. Additionally, the competent authority in the issuing State must also take into account the length of the intended stay and the seriousness of the need for protection (Article 6(1)).
Germany	Depending on the EU Instrument which applies to the decisión in case (e.g. Regulation 606/2013)
Guatemala	Debe tratarse de una medida cautelar, de seguridad o de garantía destinada a proteger la seguridad de las personas, de los bienes o el cumplimiento de obligaciones de dar, hacer o no hacer
Luxembourg	See coordinated EU response
Malta	See Coordinated EU response
Romania	The content is assessed in order to determine whether the request concerns a specific measure intended to ensure protection.
Sweden	See Coordinated EU response
Switzerland	Pour déterminer s'il s'agit d'une affaire civile, et pour déterminer la compétence indirecte.

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

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Comments:

Argentina	The application for recognition must comply with the requirements set out in the relevant regulations.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Under the specific rules of the EU regulation 606/2013 (reference to the answers of the EU), the protection orders issued by EU member states and accompanied by a certificate can be recognised and enforced. CRIMINAL MATTERS Act of 9 April 2017 on the European Protection Order (Art. 6) The person benefiting from a protection measure, his or her guardian or representative may request the issuance of a European Protection Order either from the competent authority of the issuing State or from the competent authority of the executing State. (Arts. 8 and 11(2)) The European Protection Order shall be issued in accordance with the duly completed ad hoc certificate prepared by the issuing authority and shall be transmitted by any means capable of producing a written record.
Brazil	N/A Brazil has no specific recognition and enforcement regime for foreign protection orders
Czech Republic	See coordinated EU response
EU	Regulation (EU) 606/2013 In accordance with Article 4(2), a protected person who wishes to invoke, in the Member State addressed, a protection measure ordered in the Member State of origin shall provide the competent authority of the Member State addressed with: (a) a copy of the protection measure which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity; (b) the certificate issued in the Member State of origin pursuant to Article 5; and (c) where necessary, a transliteration and/or a translation of the certificate in accordance with Article 16.
Germany	Depending on the EU instrument which applies to the decision in case (e.g. Regulation 606/2013).
Guatemala	La solicitud debe tramitarse mediante exhorto o carta rogatoria y acompañarse de copia auténtica de la solicitud o petición de la medida, la documentación anexa y la resolución que la decretó
Luxembourg	See coordinated EU response
Malta	See coordinated EU response

Romania	Should the international instrument applicable provide for a certificate to be submitted, it must be presented in the required form (for example, In criminal matters, the certificate in Annex I of the directive is necessary).
Sweden	See coordinated EU response

☐ Based on certification on the order itself (*e.g.*, by way of a stamp or seal)

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Comments:

Brazil	N/A Brazil has no specific recognition and enforcement regime for foreign protection orders
Romania	If required under national law/international instrument applicable. In the absence of said certification, It is not an automatic ground for refusal,

☐ Based on which jurisdiction issued the order (*i.e.*, State or territorial unit of a State)

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Comments:

Australia	External protection orders from New Zealand can be recognised and enforced nationally under the NDVOS, once registered within any Australian state or territory court - DPV Act (NSW) ss 94-96; FV Act (ACT) s 115; DFV Act (NT) s 102; National Domestic Violence Order Scheme Act 2016 (Vic) s 4; IO Act (SA) s 3; Domestic Violence Orders (National Recognition) Act 2016 (Tas) s 4(1); Domestic Violence Orders (National Recognition) Act 2017 (WA) s 4 and Restraining Orders Act 1997 s 79A. WA goes further, prescribing Canada, Ireland and the United Kingdom (UK) as additional foreign countries that may have their orders registered and enforced in WA - Restraining Orders Regulations 1997 (WA) reg 16.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS

	Under the specific rules of the EU regulation 606/2013 (reference to the answers of the EU), the protection orders issued by EU member states and accompanied by a certificate can be recognised and enforced. CRIMINAL MATTERS Art. 27. A European Protection Order shall not apply in relations with Member States that have not transposed Directive 2011/99/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the European Protection Order.
Brazil	N/A Brazil has no specific recognition and enforcement regime for foreign protection orders
Canada (BC)	Only protection orders made by a court in another jurisdiction of Canada. Section 191 Family Law Act.
Canada (MB)	Must be issued by a Canadian court.
Czech Republic	EU - Only orders from EU Member States are recognised and enforced, both in civil and in criminal matters.
Estonia	Please see the EU position presented by the European Commission, Ukraine
EU	Only orders from EU Member States are recognised and enforced, both in civil and in criminal matters
Germany	See above, if an EU instrument applies. All other cases are subject to the general rules of domestic law on the recognition and enforcement of decisions.
Guatemala	El régimen solamente puede aplicablarse cuando la orden procede de otro Estado parte de la Convención Interamericana sobre Cumplimiento de Medidas Cautelares
Luxembourg	See coordinated EU response
Malta	See coordinated EU response
Sweden	See coordinated EU response

☐ Based on an authority's full assessment of all relevant information (please specify):

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Comments:

Brazil	N/A Brazil has no specific recognition and enforcement regime for foreign protection orders
Romania	The executing authority may assess whether the requested measures fall under the scope of the international legal instrument or on the measures available at national level in order to comply with the request for cooperation. Consultations between the issuing and

	executing authority may take place, in order to rectify the certificate/order and to avoid refusal.

☐ No determination is necessary for foreign protection orders to be recognised and enforced

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Comments:

Brazil	N/A Brazil has no specific recognition and enforcement regime for foreign protection orders
USA	If a state or tribe has adopted relevant portions of the URECDVPOA in full, police officers may recognize a Canadian order if a police officer has probable cause to believe that a valid order exists. Probable cause may be established if an officer receives an order that names both a protected person and a respondent, and it is valifd on its face. There is no mechanism to recognize and enforce a protection order from a country other than Canada.

☐ Other (please specify)

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Comments:

Brazil	N/A Brazil has no specific recognition and enforcement regime for foreign protection orders
Canada (BC)	Section 191 of the Family Law Act refers to orders “similar to an order" made under that act.
Panama	Panamá no cuenta con un régimen específico para el reconocimiento y ejecución de órdenes de protección extranjeras, ni estas se reconocen automáticamente por el solo hecho de su presentación, no obstante, cuando corresponda, pueden ser reconocidas y ejecutadas conforme a las normas generales aplicables a las decisiones judiciales extranjeras, siempre que su naturaleza y características permitan someterlas a dicho régimen y se cumplan los requisitos legales o convencionales correspondientes. (Ley 61 de 2015, arts. 155 a 157, Código Procesal Civil, arts. 678 a 680).

Switzerland	En Suisse, l'art. 29 al. 3 LDIP prévoit que lorsqu'une décision étrangère est invoquée à titre préalable, l'autorité saisie peut statuer elle-même sur la reconnaissance." Il est donc envisageable qu'une autorité suisse (p.ex. la police, sur la base des lois de police cantonales, p.ex. art. 83 ss PolG-BE https://www.belex.sites.be.ch/app/de/texts_of_law/551.1) exécute une ordonnance de protection étrangère, en prononçant un renvoi ou une interdiction d'accès pour une durée de 20 jours"
Uruguay	Si bien Uruguay aprobó el Acuerdo sobre Reconocimiento Mutuo de Medidas de Protección para las Mujeres en Situación de Violencia de Género entre los Estados parte del Mercosur y Estados asociados (Ley No 20.418 de 20/08/2025), éste aún no ha entrado en vigor (Art. 15)

22. Are foreign protection orders recognised and enforced automatically (by operation of law) in your jurisdiction?

☐ Yes, it is recognised and enforced on simple presentation of the relevant documents (please specify):

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☐ The order in and of itself

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☐ The order with the stamp / seal of the issuing authority

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☐ Certificate

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☐ Abstract

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☐ Other accompanying document (please specify)

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Comments:

Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Under the specific rules of the EU regulation 606/2013 (reference to the answers of the EU), the protection orders issued by EU member states which is accompanied by a certificate can be recognised in Belgium by operation of law.
Czech Republic	See Coordinated EU response
Estonia	Please see the EU position presented by the European Commission. Regarding the agreement with Ukraine: Agreement between the Republic of Estonia and Ukraine on legal assistance and legal relations in civil and criminal matters Article 40. Recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil matters and regarding compensation for damage in criminal matters 1.

	The Contracting Parties shall mutually recognize and enforce final judgments of judicial authorities in civil matters, as well as court judgments regarding compensation for damage caused by a criminal offense. [...] Article 41. Review of applications for authorization of enforcement 1. The review of an application for authorization of enforcement falls within the competence of the courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the judgment is to be enforced. 2. The application for authorization of enforcement shall be submitted to the court that rendered the judgment at first instance. That court shall forward the application to the court competent to rule on the application. 3. The requirements regarding the application shall be determined by the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory the judgment is to be enforced. 4. The application for authorization of enforcement must be accompanied by: 1) a certified copy of the judgment, an official document confirming the judgment has become final (unless this is evident from the text of the judgment itself), and a statement regarding the extent of enforcement if the judgment has previously been enforced within the territory of a Contracting Party, 2) a document demonstrating that the defendant, who did not participate in the proceedings, was served with the court summons in a timely manner and in the proper form at least once, 3) certified translations of the documents referred to in points 1 and 2 of this clause. 5. If the court has doubts when granting permission for enforcement, it may request an explanation from the person who initiated the application for enforcement of the judgment, question the debtor regarding the nature of the application, or request clarification from the court that rendered the judgment.
EU	Regulation (EU) 606/2013 on protection measures in civil matters A protection measure ordered in a Member State shall be recognised in the other Member States without any special procedure being required and shall be enforceable without a declaration of enforceability being required in accordance with Article 4(1) of Regulation No. 606/2013). Please refer to the reply to Question 21 for the accompanying documents - in particular, Article 4(2) of the Regulation.
Luxembourg	See coordinated EU response
Malta	See coordinated EU response
Sweden	See coordinated EU response
Switzerland	Il est envisageable qu'une autorité suisse (p.ex. la police, sur la base des lois de police cantonales, p.ex. art. 83 ss PolG-BE https://www.belex.sites.be.ch/app/de/texts_of_law/551.1) exécute une ordonnance de protection étrangère, en prononçant un renvoi ou une interdiction d'accès pour une durée de 20 jours.
UK	A transliteration or translation of the certificate into English where necessary.
USA	Please see answer to question 21.

☐ No, recognition and enforcement takes place once the following step(s) has / have been taken

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☐ Registration

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☐ Certification in the jurisdiction where the order is to be recognised and / or enforced

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☐ Authentication / verification in the jurisdiction where the order is to be recognised and / or enforced

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☐ Other judicial procedure (please specify)

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Comments:

Argentina	Article 518 of the CPCC and other provincial codes of procedure. An application for the enforcement of a judgment handed down by a foreign court shall be made to the relevant judge of first instance, accompanied by a legalised and translated copy of the judgment and the documents proving that it has become final and that all other requirements have been met, unless these are apparent from the judgment itself
Armenia	Regulated by Chapter 52 of the Civil Procedure Code, detailed under Question 30 below.
Belgium	CRIMINAL MATTERS Recognition (Art. 12) The authority competent to recognise a European Protection Order is the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the court of the district in which the place where the person benefiting from the protection measure has decided principally to reside or stay is situated or, as the case may be, in which that person is already principally residing or staying. (Art. 15. § 1) For the purpose of deciding on the recognition of the European Protection Order, the Public Prosecutor's Office shall, upon receipt of the European Protection Order, verify whether any of the grounds for refusal provided for in Articles 10 and 11 apply. § 2. Where the Public Prosecutor's Office decides to recognise the European Protection Order, it shall, without delay, adopt or request the adoption of any measure provided for under Belgian law in a similar case in order to ensure the protection of the person concerned. Those measures shall correspond, as closely as possible, to the protection measure imposed in the issuing State. § 3. Where the Public Prosecutor's Office decides not to recognise the European Protection Order, it shall notify the person benefiting from the protection measure of that decision by judicial letter. The person benefiting from the protection measure may challenge the decision of the Public Prosecutor's Office and refer the matter to the Indictments Chamber, by means of an application lodged with the court registry within fifteen days of notification by judicial letter. The Indictments Chamber shall rule solely on the basis of Articles 10 and 11. The decision of the Indictments Chamber may be the subject of an appeal on points of law before the Court of Cassation. Enforcement Art. 16. § 1. The implementation of the protection measure shall be governed by Belgian law, including the measures that may be taken in the context of the enforcement of the European Protection Order. § 2. In accordance with paragraph 1, the following measures may be taken in the event of non-compliance with the measures adopted in enforcement of the European Protection Order: 1° to initiate proceedings following the non-compliance, where such non-compliance constitutes a criminal offence under Belgian law; 2° to adopt any non-criminal decision concerning the non-compliance; 3° to take any urgent and provisional measure to put an end to the non-compliance, pending, where appropriate, a subsequent decision by the issuing State.

	§ 3. The measures referred to in paragraph 2 shall correspond, as closely as possible, to the protection measure imposed in the issuing State. Information Art. 21. § 1. The Public Prosecutor's Office shall, without delay, inform the person benefiting from the protection measure and the competent authority of the issuing State, as appropriate, of: 1° the reasoned decision not to recognise the European Protection Order; 2° the measures adopted pursuant to Article 15, § 2, as well as the measures that may be taken pursuant to Article 16, § 2, in the event of non-compliance with the protection measures; 3° the decision to terminate the measures adopted in enforcement of the European Protection Order in accordance with Article 18, § 1. § 2. The Public Prosecutor's Office shall also, without delay, communicate the information referred to in § 1, 2°, to the person causing the danger. Neither the address nor any other contact details of the person benefiting from the protection measure shall be disclosed to the person causing the danger, unless such information is necessary for the enforcement of the measure adopted pursuant to Article 15, § 2. § 3. Where the Public Prosecutor's Office refuses to recognise a European Protection Order, it shall also inform the person benefiting from the protection measure of the possibility, where appropriate, of requesting the adoption of a protection measure in accordance with Belgian law. § 4. The Public Prosecutor's Office shall inform the competent authority of the issuing State or of the supervising State of any non-compliance with the measure or measures adopted pursuant to Article 15.
Brazil	No. The recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order requires the procedure before the STJ described in the answer to Question 20 (recognition of the foreign decision or exequatur of a letter rogatory), followed by enforcement before the competent federal court.
Costa Rica	Proceso de reconocimiento y ejecución ante la Sala Segunda de la Corte Suprema de Justicia (artículos 349-354 del Código Procesal de Familia), conocido oficialmente en la normativa como requisito de autorización", equivalente al procedimiento formal de un exequatur."
Dominican Rep.	Exequatur
Estonia	Regarding criminal protection orders: § 508-2. Authorities competent to give effect to European protection orders 1.The competence to decide on the giving of effect to a European protection order is vested in the district court that serves the protected person’s locality of residence. § 508-3. Deciding to give effect to a European protection order (1) The decision on the giving of effect to a European protection order is made based on the corresponding European protection order certificate transmitted by the requesting State or at the request of the person seeking the giving of effect to such an order. (2) A European protection order is given effect if the protected person resides or is staying in Estonia. (3) The decision on the giving of effect to a European protection order is made without delay.

	(4) When deciding whether to give effect to the order, the court assesses the length of the protected person's stay in Estonia and the reasons given concerning the need for protection. (5) Where effect is given to a European protection order, the protective measures that are applied for protecting the protected person are the same as would be applied in similar circumstances under a restraining order rendered in Estonia. (6) When deciding whether to give effect to a European protection order, the person with respect to whom the decision on the giving of effect to the order is to be made is joined to proceedings, if they were not joined to proceedings concerning the making of the protection order in the requesting State.
Germany	Exequatur procedure (except in cases of EU protection Directive or Regulation).
Guatemala	Cumplimiento judicial de la medida mediante exhorto o carta rogatoria, de conformidad con los artículos 13 a 16 de la Convención Interamericana sobre Cumplimiento de Medidas Cautelares
Indonesia	Retrial or relitigation in Indonesia would be necessary and required.
Malta	The European Protection Order received needs to be certified by the Attorney General when it is received after it is ensured that it provided all of the relevant information and is valid
Poland	If a Member State of the European Union, hereinafter referred to in this Chapter as order "executing state", makes a request for the execution of a European Protection Order issued on the basis of a ruling imposing on a person against whom criminal proceedings are or were conducted an obligation to refrain from staying in certain environments or places, contact or approach specific persons, the order shall be subject to execution by the public prosecutor having territorial jurisdiction over the place of stay of the protected person.
Romania	In criminal matters, the enforcement of a protection order is decided following a judicial recognition procedure
Switzerland	Si le juge civil est saisi d'une demande formelle de reconnaissance et exécution, il appliquera la procédure formelle selon la LDIP. Il peut toutefois s'avérer plus simple et efficace de demander de nouvelles mesures selon le droit suisse au tribunal compétent, qui pourra tenir compte de la décision étrangère.

☐ Other administrative procedure (please specify)

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Comments:

Czech Republic	See coordinated EU response

EU	Directive 2011/99/EU Under the Directive, the recognition of a EPO is not automatic. The executing State needs to order an equivalent measure available under its national law. Upon receipt of a EPO the executing State must, without undue delay, recognise it and adopt a relevant protection measure that is available under its national law in a similar case (Article 9(1) and (2)). The competent authority of the executing State has a degree of discretion in determining such a measure, and may apply, in accordance with its national law, criminal, administrative or civil measures (Article 9(1) and recital 20). The measure adopted by the competent authority of the executing State as well as any other measure taken on the basis of a subsequent decision as referred to in Article 11, shall, to the highest degree possible, correspond to the protection measure adopted in the issuing State. (Article 9(2) and recital 20). Procedures for the adoption and enforcement of the protection measures: According to the Directive, the executing State must be competent to adopt and enforce protection measures on its territory following the recognition of a EPO and the law of that State shall apply to such decisions (Article 11(1)). The law of the executing State must also apply to the legal remedies against decisions adopted in that State in relation to the EPO. On the appeal/ challenge of the Protection The Directive does not provide for a self-standing legal remedy for the person causing danger, should this person wish to challenge the protection measure adopted in the executing State. In this regard, the Directive refers to the national procedures, if they exist in the domestic law of that State. It should be noted that the Directive does not provide for an obligation to inform the person causing danger of the remedies available.
Luxembourg	See coordinated EU response
Malta	See coordinated EU response
Sweden	See coordinated EU response

Please indicate the language(s) in which the accompanying documents must be submitted in your jurisdiction

Argentina	Documents must be translated into the official language of the requested State
Australia	English
Belgium	French, dutch, German or English
Brazil	Portuguese. Foreign decisions and accompanying documents must be translated into Portuguese by a sworn translator, unless a treaty dispenses with this requirement (CPC art. 963(V); RISTJ art. 216-C).
Canada (MB)	English or French as these are the two official languages of Canada, and Manitoba only enforces civil protection orders from other Canadian provinces.
Costa Rica	Español, o bien, acompañar de traducción (en principio, oficial, pero puede ser traducción simple (no oficial) si no hay dudas sobre la fidelidad de la traducción ni es objetado por la contraparte.
Czech Republic	See coordinated EU response
Estonia	Estonian, English Regarding the agreement with Ukraine: Article 5. Language 1. Requests for legal assistance and their annexes shall be drawn up in the language of the Contracting Party

	making the request and shall be accompanied by certified copies of translations into the language of the other Contracting Party or into Russian.
EU	Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 on protection measures in civil matters The accompanying documents must be submitted into the official language or one of the official languages of the Member State addressed or into any other official language of the institutions of the Union which that Member State has indicated it can accept. This applies also for any transliteration or translation in accordance with art. 16 of Regulation No. 606/2013. The information on the language or languages accepted for translations as referred to in Article 16(1) https://e-justice.europa.eu/topics/taking-legal-action/european-judicial-atlas-civil-matters/mutual-recognition-protection-measures-civil-matters/be_en#article-18-b---the-language-or-languages-accepted-for-translations-as-referred-to-in-article-161. Directive 2011/99/EU A EPO shall be translated by the competent authority of the issuing State into the official language or one of the official languages of the executing State (Article 17(1)). Any Member State may, either when this Directive is adopted or at a later date, state in a declaration that it shall deposit with the European Commission that it will accept a translation in one or more other official languages of the Union (Article 17(3)). Information about notifications made by Member States on the languages accepted for a translation is available from this link: https://www.ejn-crimjust.europa.eu/ejn2021/StatusOfImplementationById/2779
Germany	German
Guatemala	Español. Los documentos redactados en otro idioma deben presentarse debidamente traducidos al español, sin perjuicio de que la autoridad guatemalteca pueda exigir que la traducción cumpla los requisitos establecidos por la legislación nacional.
Luxembourg	See coordinated EU response
Malta	English or Maltse in Malta. Otherwise see coordinated EU response
Poland	polish
Romania	European Protection Orders in criminal matters should be translated into Romanian
Sweden	See coordinated EU response
UK	The certificate must be in English or transliterated/translated into English.

23. Is there a time limit for the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order in your jurisdiction?

☐ Yes

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Comments:

Andorra	Los diferentes plazos estan descritos en los artículos mencionados del CPC
Armenia	Under Article 353 of the Civil Procedure Code, the court examines the application for the recognition and enforcement of a foreign judicial act and issues a decision thereon within a reasonable time.
Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Under the specific rules of the EU regulation 606/2013 (reference to the answers of the EU), the protection orders issued by EU member states which is accompanied by a certificate can be recognised in Belgium within a limited period of 1 year (art. 4.4) CRIMINAL MATTERS (Art. 14 of the Act of 9 April 2017 on the European Protection Order) The Public Prosecutor's Office shall handle the European Protection Order with the necessary expedition and with the same degree of priority as would be accorded to a similar Belgian case, taking into account the specific circumstances of the case, including the urgency of the matter, the expected date of arrival of the person benefiting from the protection measure on Belgian territory and, where possible, the seriousness of the risk faced by the person benefiting from the protection measure.
Brazil	No. There is no time limit for seeking the recognition or exequatur of a foreign protection order. The order must, however, still be effective in the State of origin (CPC art. 963(III)).
Czech Republic	See EU coordinated response
Estonia	regarding Civil protection orders: there is no time limit, regarding criminal protection orders: without undue delay
EU	Regulation (EU) 606/2013 on protection measures in civil matters The Regulation does not provide a timelimit but clarifies in art. 4(5) that the procedure for the enforcement of protection measures shall be governed by the law of the Member States addressed. Directive 2011/99/EU on the European protection order (EPO) in criminal matters. While the Directive does not specifically provide for a mandatory deadline for the recognition of a EPO or for the adoption of a national protection measure on the basis of a EPO, according to Article 15, a EPO must be recognised with the same priority as a national protection measure in a similar case.
Germany	In case of EU Regulation 606/2013, 12 months - Article 4(4) of the Regulation, for further information please refer to comments by the European Commission. In other cases: no.
Luxembourg	See coordinated EU response
Malta	In Malta: time limit set by the court. Otherwise see coordinated EU response.
Romania	In criminal matters, preliminary checks should not take longer than a total of 15 days and the deadline for appeal is 48 hours.
Sweden	See EU Coordinated response
UK	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?

☐ Yes - please explain how this registration is done

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Comments:

Argentina	Not all protection orders are eligible for registration. In all cases, the competent judicial authority must recognise the order and order its registration. For example, protection orders relating to immovable property or registrable movable property may be registered; certain orders concerning parental responsibility may be registered in the Civil Register of Persons. In this regard, depending on whether the jurisdiction is provincial or federal, the order will be registered in the relevant provincial or federal register.
Canada (BC)	Section 9.1 of the Enforcement of Canadian Judgments and Decrees Act provides that nothing prevents a person from registering a Canadian civil protection order under this Act. The Enforcement of Canadian Judgments and Decrees Act, SBC 2003, c 29, is available online: https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/03029_01#section9.1
Canada (MB)	By filing with the Court of King's Bench in Manitoba.
Canada (SK)	See The Enforcement of Canadian Judgments Act, 2002, SS 2002, c E-9.1001: https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/api/v1/products/507/formats/654/download The Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Act, SS 2005, c E-9.121: https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/api/v1/products/11896/formats/17653/download
Malta	Yes. Protection orders issued in other EU Member States may be recognised and enforced in Malta in accordance with the applicable EU mutual recognition instruments, namely Directive 2011/99/EU on the European Protection Order and Regulation (EU) No

	606/2013 on mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters. Recognition is subject to the conditions and procedures laid down in those instruments
USA	Some jurisdictions may allow a Canadian order to be registered, please see answer to question 21.

☐ No

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Comments:

Australia	Foreign orders must be registered to enable recognition.
Brazil	No. There is no registration mechanism for foreign protection orders. A foreign order produces effects in Brazil only after the recognition or exequatur procedure before the STJ, as explained in the answer to Question 20.
Guatemala	La legislación guatemalteca y la Convención Interamericana sobre Cumplimiento de Medidas Cautelares no establecen un mecanismo específico, obligatorio o facultativo, para inscribir órdenes de protección extranjeras en un registro nacional, policial, judicial o administrativo.
Indonesia	No available rules on that matter.

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)?

☐ Yes

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Comments:

Argentina	Judgements handed down by foreign courts shall be enforceable in accordance with the terms of treaties concluded with the country from which they originate and, in the absence of such treaties, provided that they do not contravene the principles of public policy under Argentine law, nor infringe upon the rights of the defence, the validity of the judgement,

	and provided that they have been handed down by a judge with jurisdiction in international matters.
Australia	Foreign orders recognised/registered in Australia will operate as if they are a local DVO (see response to Q27); however, in NSW, only the contravention of a prohibition or restriction is a breach offence. In practical terms, this means that the breach of a condition of a non-local DVO that is not a prohibition or restriction (e.g. positive obligations such as attending a Men's Behaviour Change program) is not enforceable in NSW - DPV Act (NSW) ss 14, 98ZG.
Belgium	CRIMINAL MATTERS Art. 5 A European Protection Order may be issued only where a protection measure has previously been adopted in the issuing State and that measure imposes on the person causing the danger one or more of the following prohibitions or restrictions: 1° a prohibition from entering certain localities, places or defined areas where the person benefiting from a protection measure resides or visits; 2° a prohibition or regulation of contact, in whatever form, with the person benefiting from a protection measure, including by telephone, electronic mail, ordinary mail, fax or any other means; or 3° a prohibition from approaching the person benefiting from a protection measure closer than a specified distance, or rules governing such approach. Art. 10 Recognition of a European Protection Order and enforcement of the protection measure shall be refused in the following cases: 1° recognition of the European Protection Order would be contrary to the principle of ne bis in idem; 2° Belgian law provides for an immunity which renders enforcement of the European Protection Order impossible; 3° under Belgian law, the person causing the danger could not, by reason of his or her age, be held criminally liable for the act or conduct giving rise to the protection measure; 4° criminal proceedings are statute-barred under Belgian law and the Belgian courts have jurisdiction in respect of the acts for which the protection measure was adopted; 5° there are serious grounds for believing that enforcement of the protection measure would result in an infringement of the fundamental rights of the person causing the danger, as enshrined in Article 6 of the Treaty on European Union. Art. 11 § 1. Enforcement of a European Protection Order may be refused in the following cases: 1° the conditions set out in Article 5 are not fulfilled; 2° the European Protection Order relates to conduct that does not constitute a criminal offence under Belgian law; 3° the offence forming the basis of the European Protection Order is covered by an amnesty law in Belgium, provided that prosecution of the acts was possible in Belgium under Belgian law; 4° the European Protection Order concerns criminal offences which, under Belgian law, are regarded as having been committed wholly, for the most part, or essentially within Belgian territory.

	Art. 27 This Act shall not apply in relations with Member States that have not transposed Directive 2011/99/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the European Protection Order.
Canada (BC)	A protection order for family violence made in another Canadian province or territory will be enforceable as if it were an order made in British Columbia as long as it is similar to an order made under Part 9 of the Family Law Act. There are no similar provisions for recognition of orders made outside of Canada.
Canada (SK)	Enforced as a judgment of local court -
Costa Rica	El reconocimiento de la decisión extranjera implica respetar el orden público internacional de Costa Rica y se puede ajustar la orden a las instituciones existentes en el país. Se puede ajustar la decisión para facilitar su cumplimiento, indicando órganos judiciales o administrativos encargados, o bien, aplicando medidas contempladas en el ordenamiento jurídico nacional para garantizar el mismo nivel de protección.
Czech Republic	See coordinated EU response
Dominican Rep.	Conforme a nuestro orden publico y legislativo
Estonia	Please see the EU position provided by the European Commission. Regarding criminal protection orders: Estonia applies the grounds of non recognition of European Protection Order as provided in the Directive. According to the Code of Criminal Procedure the refusal to give effect to the European Protection Order are following: (1) The court may refuse to give effect to a European protection order if: 1) the European protection order certificate is incomplete or has not been supplemented within the time limit set for supplementation, 2) the European protection order relates to a criminal offence that is not recognised as such by the Penal Code of Estonia, 3) the corresponding protective measure has not been provided for by the State that issued the European protection order certificate.
EU	Regulation (EU) 606/2013 on protection measures in civil matters The Regulation provides a duration for the effects of the recognition. It states that, irrespective of whether the protection measure has a longer duration, the effects of recognition shall be limited to a period of 12 months, starting from the date of the issuing of the certificate in accordance with Article 4(4) of Regulation606/2013. As explained in recital 15, this is by way of exception given the diversity of protection measures under the laws of the Member States, in particular in terms of their duration, as well as the fact that this Regulation will typically apply in urgent situations. In cases where the duration of a protection measure is longer than 12 months, the limitation of the effects of recognition under the Regulation should be without prejudice to the right of the protected person to invoke that protection measure under any other available legal act of the Union providing for recognition or to apply for a national protection measure in the Member State addressed (recital 16).
Germany	Not sure whether the correct answer is Yes or No. In general, enforcement would follow the domestic enforcement law and, in case the order would imposes a certain way of enforcement that does not exist under German law, this could not be implemented and the nearest possible equivalent would be sought.

Guatemala	Conforme al artículo 3 de la Convención Interamericana sobre Cumplimiento de Medidas Cautelares, la ejecución de la medida se rige por la legislación del Estado requerido. En consecuencia, la orden extranjera no necesariamente producirá en Guatemala exactamente los mismos efectos, modalidades de supervisión o consecuencias jurídicas que tiene en el Estado de origen. Asimismo, el tribunal puede rechazar el cumplimiento cuando la medida sea manifiestamente contraria al orden público guatemalteco, de conformidad con el artículo 12 de la Convención.
Luxembourg	See coordinated EU response
Malta	Malta - The European Protection Order needs to follow the requirements set out under Regulation 6 of S.L. 9.21, being required to be complete, constitute an offence in the Malta jurisdiction and not go against the ne bis in idem rule. Otherwise, see coordinated EU response.
Romania	In criminal matters, a request for recognition of a European protection order may be refused in the following cases: a) the European protection order is incomplete or has not been completed within the time limit set by the court< b) the European protection order was not issued on the basis of a protection measure within the meaning of the law c) the protection measure relates to an act that does not constitute a criminal offence under Romanian law, d) the protection is based on the execution of a penalty or measure subject to Romanian jurisdiction and is covered by an amnesty in Romania, e) the person posing a danger enjoys immunity in Romania, making it impossible to order protection measures based on the European protection order, f) the act underlying the protection measure upon which the European protection order was issued also falls within Romanian jurisdiction, and the statute of limitations for criminal liability regarding that act has expired, g) recognition of the European protection order would contravene the *ne bis in idem* principle, h) the person posing a danger is not criminally liable, pursuant to Romanian law, i) the protection measure underlying the European protection order relates to an offence falling within the scope of the Romanian criminal code. Please note that the grounds for refusal are all optional.
Sweden	See EU coordinated response.
Switzerland	La police pourrait prononcer une mesure de renvoi ou d'interdiction d'accès sur la base du droit cantonal, en tenant compte de la mesure étrangère. Si la reconnaissance est faite devant un juge civil, il ne reverrait pas la décision au fond, mais la reprendrait dans la mesure du possible, et en transposant pour le reste dans les mesures connues en droit suisse
UK	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.)
USA	Please see the answer to question 21. Canadian orders may be enforced in some states or tribes if certain conditions apply. There is no mechanism for the recognition and enforcement of protection orders from countries other than Canada.

☐ No

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Comments:

Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Under the specific rules of the EU regulation 606/2013 (reference to the answers of the EU), the protection orders issued by EU member states which is accompanied by a certificate are recognised without restrictions, except the duration of maximum 1 year.
Brazil	No. There are no restrictions based on the type of order or on the sanctions attached to it. As explained in the answer to Question 20, the request is examined by the STJ and may be refused only for failure to meet the formal requirements (CPC art. 963) or for offence to public policy, national sovereignty or human dignity. Once recognised, the order is enforced by the competent federal court under Brazilian enforcement law.
Czech Republic	See coordinated EU response
Estonia	Please see the EU position provided by the European Commission
EU	Directive 2011/99/EU Under Directive 2011/99/EU any temporal limitation depends on the legal rules applicable in the executing State, not on a uniform limitation laid down by the Directive itself.
Luxembourg	See coordinated EU response
Malta	See coordinated EU response
Sweden	See coordinated EU response

26. Can foreign protection orders be adjusted / modified in your jurisdiction?

☐ Yes, without any limitations

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☐ Yes, with certain limitations (please specify)

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☐ Factual elements of the order (*e.g.*, address)

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Comments:

Belgium	CIVIL MATTERS Under the specific rules of the EU regulation 606/2013 (reference to the answers of the EU), the protection orders issued by EU member states which is accompanied by a certificate can be adjusted to factual elements.
Czech Republic	See coordinated EU response. The procedure for the adjustment of the protection measure shall be governed by the law of the Member State addressed (Article 11 (2)). The adjustment of the protection measure shall be brought to the notice of the person causing the risk (Article 11 (3)). According to Article 11(5)) of the Regulation, the protected person or the person causing the risk may lodge an appeal against the adjustment of the protection measure. The appeal procedure shall be governed by the law of the Member State addressed. However, the lodging of an appeal shall not have suspensive effect.
Estonia	Please see the EU position provided by the European Commission
EU	Regulation (EU) 606/2013 on protection measures in civil matters The competent authority of the Member State addressed shall, where and to the extent necessary, adjust the factual elements of the protection measure in order to give effect to the protection measure in that Member State (Article 11 (1) of Regulation No. 606/2013). Factual elements include the address, the general location or the minimum distance the person causing the risk must keep from the protected person, the address or the general location. However, the type and the civil nature of the protection measure may not be affected by such adjustment (recital 20).
Guatemala	Conforme a los artículos 3 y 4 de la Convención Interamericana sobre Cumplimiento de Medidas Cautelares, la ejecución y modificación de la medida se rigen por la legislación del Estado donde se solicita su cumplimiento. En consecuencia, la autoridad judicial guatemalteca puede efectuar las adaptaciones necesarias para hacer ejecutable la orden en Guatemala.
Luxembourg	See coordinated EU response
Malta	See coordinated EU response

Sweden	See coordinated EU response
UK	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.

☐ Geographic scope of the order (*e.g.*, distances, locations)

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Uruguay

Comments:

Guatemala	La delimitación de lugares, distancias o ámbitos territoriales dentro de Guatemala.
UK	To the extent that these matters would constitute factual elements of the order, they could be adjusted as explained above.

☐ Duration of the order

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Comments:

Guatemala	La determinación de su duración conforme a la vigencia de la orden extranjera y a los límites de la legislación nacional.
Romania	In criminal matters, the prohibition or other measures shall be ordered by the court competent for the duration specified in the protection order, without exceeding the maximum term provided for by Romanian law for measures similar in nature and content to those underlying the issuance of the European protection order. If no similar measure can be identified, the maximum period for which the measure may be ordered is 180 days.

☐ The person(s) allowed to seek the adjustment / modification (*e.g.*, only the intended protected person)

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Uruguay

Comments:

Guatemala	Las personas legitimadas para solicitar la modificación se determinan conforme a la legislación procesal guatemalteca. La persona contra quien se ejecuta la medida puede solicitar su levantamiento ante el tribunal guatemalteco únicamente en los supuestos previstos por el artículo 4 de la Convención, particularmente cuando demuestre su absoluta improcedencia o, cuando corresponda, cuestiones relacionadas con la garantía constituida.
Romania	The protected person, the person posing a risk.
UK	Only the protected person may apply.

☐ Other (please specify)

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Comments:

Argentina	Article 12 of the Ouro Preto Protocol provides that where an interim measure relates to the custody of minors, the judge or court of the requested State may limit the scope of the measure exclusively to its own territory; in turn, Article 23 of the Las Leñas Protocol provides that if a judgment or arbitral award cannot be enforced in its entirety, the competent judicial authority in the requested State may grant partial enforcement upon application by an interested party.
Belgium	CRIMINAL MATTERS Art. 17 2° Where the competent authority of the issuing State has modified the European Protection Order, the Public Prosecutor's Office may refuse to enforce the modified prohibition or restriction where it does not fall within the categories of prohibitions or restrictions referred to in Article 5 (place prohibition, contact prohibition or approach prohibition), or where the information accompanying the European Protection Order is incomplete or has not been completed within the time limit set by the Public Prosecutor's Office pursuant to Article 11(2). Art. 11 §2 Where the Belgian executing authority considers that it does not have sufficient information to enable recognition of the European Protection Order and enforcement of

	the protection measure, it shall grant the issuing authority a reasonable period within which to complete the certificate. If the information is not provided within the prescribed time limit, recognition and enforcement shall be refused.
Brazil	Yes, with limitations. The STJ may grant partial recognition or partial exequatur (CPC art. 961, para. 2), giving effect to part of the foreign order and refusing the rest, for instance to conform to Brazilian public policy. It cannot modify the order or review the merits of what was decided by the foreign court. Adjustment is therefore possible only in the sense that the order may be given effect in part; its content cannot be altered.
Estonia	§ 508-7(1) of the CCP states that the court may vary the conditions of application of a given protection order if the competent authority of the State that made the initial protection order has varied such conditions.
Germany	This is a very theoretical answer, as no case law is known to exist. German enforcement law requires a very clear indication of what the person addressed is required to do, or to abstain from doing. If the order of the foreign court is not sufficiently explicit, it is held by scholars that, when declaring an order enforceable, the court is allowed to, and even required to, add the necessary precision to the foreign order. If this is done in practice is not known as no case law has become public.
USA	There is no provision governing modification in the Uniform Recognition and Enforcement of Canadian Domestic-Violence Protection Orders Act.

☐ 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).

Andorra	En estos casos se adaptaría la orden y sus modalidades al procimiento del país.
Argentina	Through the exequatur procedure, as with any other judgement, orders must meet the legal requirements to be recognised and enforced in Argentina: Foreign judgements, arbitral awards and judicial decisions shall have extraterritorial effect if they fulfil the following conditions: a) That they are in compliance with the external formalities necessary for them to be considered authentic in the State from which they originate;

	b) The judgement, arbitral award and judicial decision, together with any accompanying documents required under this Convention, must be duly translated into the official language of the State in which they are to take effect; c) They must be duly legalised in accordance with the law of the State in which they are to take effect; (d) The adjudicating court or tribunal has international jurisdiction to hear and determine the matter in accordance with the law of the State in which they are to take effect; (e) The defendant has been served with notice or summoned in a legally valid manner substantially equivalent to that accepted by the law of the State in which the judgment, award or judicial decision is to take effect; f) That the parties' right to a fair hearing has been ensured; g) That they have the status of enforceable judgments or, where applicable, have the force of res judicata in the State in which they were rendered; h) That they do not manifestly contravene the principles and laws of public policy of the State in which recognition or enforcement is sought; Art. 3 Inter-State Convention. Additionally Article 7 of the Ouro Preto Protocol stipulates that any modifications found to be justified during the course of the proceedings for their proper execution shall be governed by the laws of, and resolved by the judges or courts of, the requested State.
Australia	Under the NDVOS, a 'recognised DVO' that has been properly notified under the law of the state in which it was made, has the same effect as a local order and may be enforced against the respondent as if it were a local order. This means that the defendant can be prosecuted in a participating jurisdiction for a failure to comply with the DVO - enabling police and courts to respond consistently across Australian jurisdictions, ensuring that breaches and other non-compliance can be addressed regardless of where the order originated - Domestic Violence Orders (National Recognition) Model Provisions, Part 1, 1.
Belgium	CRIMINAL MATTERS Art. 15 §2 Where the Public Prosecutor's Office decides to recognise the European Protection Order, it shall, without delay, adopt or request the adoption of any measure provided for under Belgian law in a similar case in order to ensure the protection of the person concerned. Such measures shall correspond, as closely as possible, to the protection measure imposed in the issuing State. That being said, Article 5 provides that European Protection Orders may relate only to a place prohibition, a contact prohibition or an approach prohibition, all of which are measures provided for under Belgian law.
Brazil	To the extent possible, as explained in the answer to Question 20. If the foreign order is equivalent or analogous to a measure known to Brazilian law, it can be recognised and enforced, provided that it was issued by the competent authority abroad and is not contrary to Brazilian public policy. The STJ does not adapt the content of the order; the competent federal court gives effect to it through the domestic means available.
Canada (MB)	Unknown at this time, there is wide latitude in Manitoba protection orders therefore it is unlikely there would be no equivalent,
Costa Rica	Se puede ajustar la orden a las instituciones existentes en el país. Se puede ajustar la decisión para facilitar su cumplimiento, indicando órganos judiciales o administrativos encargados, o bien, aplicando medidas contempladas en el ordenamiento jurídico nacional para garantizar el mismo nivel de protección.

Czech Republic	See coordinated EU response
Dominican Rep.	Es necesario la solicitud de homologación en los tribunales nacionales para su ejecución o en el marco de la solicitud de cooperación a tales fines.
Estonia	Please see the EU position provided by the European Commission. Regarding criminal protection orders: Estonia applies Article 11 (3) of the Directive 2011/99EU. If there is no available measure at national level in a similar case that could be taken in the executing State, the competent authority of the executing State shall report to the competent authority of the issuing State any breach of the protection measure described in the European protection order of which it is aware. According to the § 508-4 (1) p 3 the court may refuse to give effect to a European protection order if the corresponding protective measure has not been provided for by the State that issued the European protection order certificate. If the court refuses to give effect to a European protection order, it notifies such a refusal, and the reasons for that refusal, without delay to the protected person and to the competent authority of the State that issued the initial protection order. In such a situation, the court also informs the protected person of the possibility of applying for a restraining order under the rules of Estonian civil procedure.
EU	Regulation (EU) 606/2013 on protection measures in civil matters The Regulation does not oblige the Member States to modify their national systems so as to enable protection measures to be ordered in civil matters, or to introduce protection measures in civil matters for the application of this Regulation (recital 12). However, its Article 13(3) provides that the recognition of the protection measure may not be refused on the ground that the law of the Member State addressed does not allow for such a measure based on the same facts. This should be read in conjunction with its recital 14, stating that based on the principle of mutual recognition, protection measures ordered in civil matters in the Member State of origin should be recognised in the Member State addressed as protection measures in civil matters in accordance with Regulation No 606/2013. Directive 2011/99/EU on the European protection order (EPO) in criminal matters. If there is no available measure at national level in a similar case that could be taken in the executing State, the competent authority of the executing State shall report to the competent authority of the issuing State any breach of the protection measure described in the European protection order of which it is aware (Article 11(3)).
Germany	See answer to question 26. In addition, concerning orders for other EU Member States that qualify as protection orders but have been adopted on a basis of criminal law (Directive 2011/99), we recognise them and declare them enforceable based on civil law (as German law only provides for protection orders under civil law).
Guatemala	No existe en Guatemala un procedimiento específico para adaptar órdenes de protección extranjeras. Sin embargo, conforme a los artículos 3 y 4 de la Convención Interamericana sobre Cumplimiento de Medidas Cautelares, el tribunal guatemalteco puede adecuar sus modalidades de ejecución a la legislación nacional. Si la orden no tiene equivalente directo, podrá aplicarse una medida de seguridad funcionalmente similar de las previstas en el artículo 7 de la Ley contra la Violencia Intrafamiliar, sin alterar su finalidad protectora. Si ello no fuera posible, la persona interesada podrá solicitar una nueva medida de protección ante el tribunal guatemalteco competente.

Indonesia	This is an unsettled topic in Indonesia. Currently, there is no legal provisions or rules in Indonesia that address foreign protection order, including its recognition and enforcement. It is not clear whether a foreign protection order would be equivalent to foreign court judgment in Indonesia. This is considering the Indonesian strict stance that foreign court judgment is not enforceable in Indonesia. It is likely that re-litigation before an Indonesian court would be required.
Lithuania	May be carried out only if approved and assigned to the police by a court decision.
Luxembourg	see coordinated EU response
Malta	See coordinated EU response
Poland	If the type or manner of execution of the obligations are not present in the Act, the public prosecutor shall define an obligation pursuant to the Polish law, taking into account the differences in favour of the person against whom criminal proceedings are or were conducted.
Romania	The court shall impose a prohibition similar to, or closest in content to, the prohibition contained in the protection order, from among those listed below: a) a prohibition on being present in certain localities or places specified by the court, b) a prohibition on communicating with or approaching the protected person, c) a prohibition on approaching the protected person's home, workplace, school, or other places where the protected person engages in social activities, under conditions established by the court.
Sweden	See coordinated EU response
Switzerland	Cela sera décidé au cas par cas, afin de déterminer la procédure la plus rapide et efficace.
UK	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).
USA	Unless a U.S. state or a tribe has adopted the URECDVPOA, there is generally no mechanism to enforce a foreign protection order in the United States. A victim can, however, put forth a request to a tribunal for a protective order under the same facts, and the foreign order may be used as support for that request.

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

☐ Yes

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☐ A competent authority *ex officio*

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Comments:

Belgium	Public prosecutor's office
Brazil	Yes. The STJ examines ex officio the requirements of CPC art. 963 and the limits of public policy, national sovereignty and human dignity. The Federal Prosecution Service (Ministério Público Federal) must be heard in every recognition and letter-rogatory proceeding and may oppose the request, acting as custos legis.
Germany	In theory. In practice, it requires information to be obtain from the parties in any event. But the court, if it has indications that there is a ground for the refusal of recognition, may take steps to enquire into the matter.
Luxembourg	See coordinated EU response

☐ The person against whom the protection order is issued

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Comments:

Belgium	Regulation No 606/2013 on protection measures in civil matters According to Article 13(1), the recognition and, where applicable, the enforcement of the protection measure shall be refused, upon application by the person causing the risk as defined in art. 3(3) of Regulation 606/2013.
Brazil	Yes. The person against whom the order is directed must be summoned and may file a defence, under the rules governing letters rogatory and the recognition of foreign decisions (RISTJ). The order may, however, be granted without prior hearing of that person, so as not to frustrate the measure; in that case the summons is deferred, but must take place (CPC art. 962, para. 2; RISTJ art. 216-Q, para. 1).
Czech Republic	See coordinated EU response
Estonia	Please see the EU position provided by the European Commission

EU	Regulation No 606/2013 on protection measures in civil matters According to Article 13(1), the recognition and, where applicable, the enforcement of the protection measure shall be refused, upon application by the person causing the risk as defined in art. 3(3) of Regulation 606/2013. Directive 2011/99/EU (A competent authority ex officio) Article 10(1) provides that the competent authority of the executing State may refuse to recognise a European protection order on the basis of the nine grounds for non-recognition set out below.
Germany	As this is considered a matter of civil law.
Luxembourg	See coordinated EU response
Malta	See coordinated EU response
Sweden	See coordinated EU response
Switzerland	Recours selon les lois cantonales sur la procédure judiciaire administrative
UK	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.
USA	Whether a respondent may object will vary depending on the rules and law in that particular jurisdiction, and the circumstances of the case.

☐ Other (please specify)

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Comments:

Argentina	They must not manifestly contravene the principles and laws of public policy of the State in which recognition or enforcement is sought (Article 17 of the Ouro Preto Protocol on Precautionary Measures; Article 2(h) of the Inter-American Convention on the Extraterritorial Effect of Foreign Judgments and Arbitral Awards (CIDIP II); Article 20(f) of the Las Leñas Protocol, Article 517(4) of the Code of Civil Procedure (CPCC))
Australia	Foreign orders must be registered in the local court of the relevant state or territory. Only foreign orders from New Zealand can be registered as a 'recognised DVO' in all Australian jurisdictions. WA is the only Australian jurisdiction that considers recognition of foreign orders from other countries in addition to New Zealand, however, these are limited to Canada, the United Kingdom and Ireland - Restraining Orders Regulations 1997 (WA) reg 16.

	Any foreign order that is registered in WA, will be recognised and enforced in Tasmania (including those from Canada, the UK and Ireland if registered in WA) - Domestic Violence Orders (National Recognition) Act 2016 (Tas) s 7. Tasmania also provides that a clerk of petty sessions may, by order, declare any DVO made in any jurisdiction to be a recognised DVO in Tasmania, including DVOs from foreign jurisdictions that are not currently participating jurisdictions - Domestic Violence Orders (National Recognition) Act 2016 (Tas) s 41. Some jurisdictions (NSW, SA, WA, ACT) include provisions to recognise additional foreign orders within their regulations, where appropriate - DPV Act (NSW) s 98V; IO Act (SA) s 29D(c); Domestic Violence Orders (National Recognition) Act 2017 (WA) s 79A; FV Act (ACT) s 115; Family Violence Regulation 2017 (ACT) s 6.
Costa Rica	Patronato Nacional de la Infancia (PANI), representante legal de las personas menores de edad, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INAMU), Comisión designado por la legislación, en caso de existan personas protegidas por esas instituciones en el proceso.
Estonia	regarding criminal protection orders: Person to be protected
Indonesia	This is an unsettled topic in Indonesia. Currently, there is no legal provisions or rules in Indonesia that address foreign protection order, including its recognition and enforcement. It is not clear whether a foreign protection order would be equivalent to a foreign court judgment in Indonesia. This is considering the Indonesian strict stance that foreign court judgment is not enforceable in Indonesia. It is likely that re-litigation before an Indonesian court would be required.
Malta	Only in circumstances as mentioned under Question 25.
Romania	The protected person

Please list all available grounds on which the recognition and enforcement of the foreign protection order can be refused

Australia	Where the foreign order is from a jurisdiction that is not recognised within the legislative provisions of the participating jurisdictions under the NDVOS.
Belgium	Civil matters : cfr the answers of the EU on regulation 606/2013 criminal matters: Cfr art. 5, 10, 11 et 27
Brazil	The grounds indicated in the answers to Questions 20 and 33: failure to meet the formal requirements of CPC art. 963 (competent foreign authority; proper summons or lawful default; effectiveness of the decision in the State of origin; no conflict with a Brazilian judgment; official translation) and offence to public policy, national sovereignty or human dignity.
Costa Rica	Cuando existe competencia exclusiva de los tribunales de Costa Rica, cuando la decisión extranjera violenta el orden público internacional de Costa Rica, cuando existe una sentencia firme con carácter de cosa juzgada emitida en Costa Rica, cuando no se verifican los requisitos formales (apostilla o legalización, idioma del documento o traducción, demostración de que la decisión es final, etc., en estos casos, la gestión se podría presentar nuevamente).
Czech Republic	See coordinated EU response
Dominican Rep.	Es necesario control judicial que homologue o autorice prestar el auxilio judicial a tales fines.

Estonia	Please see the EU position provided by the European Commission. Regarding Ukraine: Article 18. Refusal to provide legal assistance Legal assistance shall not be provided if its provision could prejudice the sovereignty or security of the Contracting Party receiving the request or if it is contrary to the fundamental principles of its legislation. Article 43. Refusal to recognize and enforce judgments Recognition or enforcement of a judgment may be refused: 1) if the person who initiated the application or the defendant in the case did not participate in the proceedings because the court summons was not served upon them or their representative in a timely and proper manner, 2) if, in the same legal dispute between the same parties, a final judgment had already been rendered within the territory of the Contracting Party where the judgment is to be recognized and enforced, or if an authority of that Contracting Party had already initiated proceedings in the given case, 3) if, in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement—or, in cases not provided for in this Agreement, in accordance with the legislation of the Contracting Party within whose territory the judgment is to be recognized and enforced—the matter falls within the exclusive jurisdiction of the authorities of that Party. Regarding criminal protection orders: The answer is about the appeal of the recognition or non-recognition of the protection order. Grounds for refusal to give effect to European Protection order are stipulated in the § 508-4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of Estonia. Grounds for refusal are the following: (1) The court may refuse to give effect to a European protection order if: 1) the European protection order certificate is incomplete or has not been supplemented within the time limit set for supplementation, 2) the European protection order relates to a criminal offence that is not recognised as such by the Penal Code of Estonia, 3) the corresponding protective measure has not been provided for by the State that issued the European protection order certificate. (2) If the court refuses to give effect to a European protection order, it notifies such a refusal, and the reasons for that refusal, without delay to the protected person and to the competent authority of the State that issued the initial protection order. In such a situation, the court also informs the protected person of the possibility of applying for a restraining order under the rules of Estonian civil procedure.:
EU	Regulation (EU)) No 606/2013 on protection measures in civil matters In accordance with art. 13(1), it is possible to object to the extent that such recognition is: (a) manifestly contrary to public policy in the Member State addressed, or (b) irreconcilable with a judgment given or recognised in the Member State addressed. The application for refusal of recognition or enforcement shall be submitted to the court of the Member State addressed (Article 13(2). The recognition of the protection measure may not be refused on the ground that the law of the Member State addressed does not allow for such a measure based on the same facts (Article 13(3)). It also needs to be pointed out that the procedure for the enforcement of protection measures shall be governed by the law of the Member State addressed (Article 4(5)).

	Directive 2011/99/EU There are nine grounds for non-recognition of a EPO (Article 10(1)), set out in the Directive. The executing authorities may refuse to recognise a EPO in the following circumstances: (a) the European protection order is not complete or has not been completed within the time limit set by the competent authority of the executing State, (b) the requirements set out in Article 5 have not been met, (c) the protection measure relates to an act that does not constitute a criminal offence under the law of the executing State, (d) the protection derives from the execution of a penalty or measure that, according to the law of the executing State, is covered by an amnesty and relates to an act or conduct which falls within its competence according to that law, (e) there is immunity conferred under the law of the executing State on the person causing danger, which makes it impossible to adopt measures on the basis of a European protection order, (f) criminal prosecution, against the person causing danger, for the act or the conduct in relation to which the protection measure has been adopted is statute-barred under the law of the executing State, when the act or the conduct falls within its competence under its national law, (g) recognition of the European protection order would contravene the ne bis in idem principle, (h) under the law of the executing State, the person causing danger cannot, because of that person's age, be held criminally responsible for the act or the conduct in relation to which the protection measure has been adopted, (i) the protection measure relates to a criminal offence which, under the law of the executing State, is regarded as having been committed, wholly or for a major or essential part, within its territory. The Directive also imposes a number of information obligations on the competent authority of the executing State which refuses to recognise a EPO (Article 10(2)). This competent authority must inform the issuing State and the protected person of this refusal and of the grounds for it without undue delay. Furthermore, the competent authority of the executing State must, where appropriate, inform the protected person about the possibility of requesting the adoption of a protection measure in accordance with its national law. The protected person is also to be informed by the competent authority of the executing State of any applicable legal remedies available under this State's national law against the decision on non-recognition.
Germany	For European Union law instruments, please refer to the answer by the European Commission. German law: Section 109, paragraph 1, of the rules on family procedure (FamFG) 1. the issuing court would not have had jurisdiction if German law had been applied, 2. the decision was given by default and the person concerned by the order invokes that they have not been notified the document instituting the procedure, or an equivalent document, in time to prepare for their defence, 3. the decision is incompatible with a decision given by a German court, or with an earlier foreign decision that fulfils the conditions to be recognised in Germany, or if the foreign procedure was incompatible with a procedure already pending in Germany,

	4. if the recognition of the decision leads to a result that is manifestly incompatible with German public policy and in particular with fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution.
Guatemala	La autoridad judicial guatemalteca puede denegar de oficio el cumplimiento cuando la medida sea manifiestamente contraria al orden público. La persona contra quien se dirige la orden también puede oponerse y solicitar su modificación o levantamiento.
Luxembourg	See coordinated EU response
Malta	Please see coordinated EU response
Romania	In criminal matters, a request for recognition of a European protection order may be refused in the following cases: a) the European protection order is incomplete or has not been completed within the time limit set by the court< b) the European protection order was not issued on the basis of a protection measure within the meaning of the law c) the protection measure relates to an act that does not constitute a criminal offence under Romanian law, d) the protection is based on the execution of a penalty or measure subject to Romanian jurisdiction and is covered by an amnesty in Romania, e) the person posing a danger enjoys immunity in Romania, making it impossible to order protection measures based on the European protection order, f) the act underlying the protection measure upon which the European protection order was issued also falls within Romanian jurisdiction, and the statute of limitations for criminal liability regarding that act has expired, g) recognition of the European protection order would contravene the *ne bis in idem* principle, h) the person posing a danger is not criminally liable, pursuant to Romanian law, i) the protection measure underlying the European protection order relates to an offence falling within the scope of the Romanian criminal code. j) Please note that the grounds for refusal are all optional.
Sweden	See coordinated EU response
UK	Recognition would be manifestly contrary to public policy; Recognition would be irreconcilable with a judgment given or recognised in the relevant UK jurisdiction.
USA	Please see text immediately above.

☐ No

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

☐ Yes

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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)

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☐ Foreign protection orders are subject to a formal recognition and enforcement procedure filed with a competent authority

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Romania
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20. Ukraine
UK
USA
21. Uruguay

☐ Foreign protection orders and relevant / accompanying documents need to be accompanied by a certified translation in the language(s) of the requested State

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16. Panama
Poland
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20. Uruguay

☐ Foreign protection orders need to be certified by a competent authority from the State of origin

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☐ Foreign protection orders are subject to legalisation or a similar formality

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☐ Foreign protection orders are subject to an exequatur procedure

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☐ Foreign protection orders need to be registered with a competent authority

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☐ There are no general rules for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders

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☐ Other rule(s) (please specify)

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~~Slovenia~~
9. Sweden
~~Switzerland~~
10. Ukraine
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~~USA~~
Uruguay

Comments:

Armenia	In the Republic of Armenia, foreign judicial acts (including protection orders) are recognized and enforced under Chapter 52 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia (CPC). They are not recognized automatically. Recognition and enforcement require a formal judicial procedure (exequatur) initiated by filing an application with the Court of First Instance of General Jurisdiction. Under Article 351, Paragraph 2 of the CPC, the application must include:

	1. An officially certified copy of the foreign judicial act, confirming that it has entered into legal force; 2. Documented proof that the adverse party was properly and timely notified of the proceedings if they did not participate; 3. Proper authentication (Consular Legalization or Apostille under the 1961 Hague Convention); 4. A duly certified translation of all documents into Armenian.
Australia	All jurisdictions have enacted provisions to acknowledge foreign orders from NZ. When jurisdictions enacted the model provisions, they included provisions to ensure that foreign or external protection orders from NZ can be recognised and enforced nationally under the NDVOS, once registered within any Australian state or territory court - DPV Act (NSW) ss 94-96; FV Act (ACT) s 115; DFV Act (NT) s 102; National Domestic Violence Order Scheme Act 2016 (Vic) s 4; IO Act (SA) s 3; Domestic Violence Orders (National Recognition) Act 2016 (Tas) s 4(1); Domestic Violence Orders (National Recognition) Act 2017 (WA) s 4 and Restraining Orders Act 1997 s 79A. Under the NDVOS, foreign orders become 'recognisable foreign orders' once registered - DPV Act (NSW) s 98V; FV Act (ACT) s 134B; DFV Act (NT) s 103B; DFVP Act (Qld) s 174; National Domestic Violence Order Scheme Act 2016 (Vic) s 7; IO Act (SA) s 29B; Domestic Violence Orders (National Recognition) Act 2016 (Tas) s 7; Domestic Violence Orders (National Recognition) Act 2017 (WA) s 7.
Brazil	Brazil's general private-international-law framework (Code of Civil Procedure (CPC) arts. 960-965) applies to foreign protection orders as it does to any other foreign civil decision, subject to one important distinction based on the urgent/interim character typical of protection orders. (i) A final foreign decision requires prior recognition ("homologação de decisão estrangeira") by the Superior Court of Justice (STJ) before it has effect in Brazil (CPC art. 961), through a dedicated action in which the STJ conducts a limited review ("juízo de delibação": formal requirements and compliance with Brazilian public policy, sovereignty and human dignity (CPC art. 963 and art. 216-F of the STJ's Internal Regulation) without re-examining the merits). (ii) Foreign decisions granting urgent/interim relief (the category into which most protection orders fall) are separately and more expeditiously addressed under CPC art. 962: they are enforced in Brazil by means of a letter rogatory ("carta rogatória") to which the STJ grants "exequatur" (art. 962, caput and para 1); the measure may be granted and enforced even where issued without a hearing of the respondent, provided an adversarial hearing is afforded at a later stage (art. 962, para 2); the assessment of urgency remains the exclusive competence of the foreign court that issued the measure (art. 962, para 3); and, where a treaty or statute already dispenses with homologação for the underlying foreign decision to produce effects in Brazil, the urgent measure will itself only produce effects once its validity has been expressly recognized by the judge competent to enforce it, STJ homologação not being required in that scenario (art. 962, para 4). Once recognition/exequatur is granted by the STJ, enforcement proceeds before the competent Federal court of first instance, as determined under the ordinary domestic venue rules governing enforcement of a Brazilian judgment (CPC art. 965). This is, in practice, the pathway through which a foreign protection order could be given effect in

	Brazil, since it was designed for urgent measures generally rather than for protection orders specifically. For States Parties to the 1961 Apostille Convention, an apostille generally replaces consular legalisation for public documents within its scope. Treaties in force for Brazil may simplify or alter these requirements. Once recognised, enforcement generally occurs before a federal court under Brazilian procedural law. The Code of Civil Procedure also allows recognitions of execution of foreign interim measures through letters rogatory, subject to the applicable requirements. Simple consensual divorce is the principal statutory exception to prior recognition and is not relevant to protection orders. The procedure before the STJ is governed by arts. 216-A to 216-N (recognition of foreign decisions) and 216-O to 216-X (letters rogatory) of the STJ Internal Rules. In practice, incoming requests concerning protective measures are transmitted through the Brazilian Central Authority (DRCI/MJSP) and processed as letters rogatory under CPC art. 962, which is currently the fastest route available: the STJ grants exequatur after a limited review, without reassessing the urgency of the measure (art. 962, para. 3), and the measure is then enforced by the competent federal court.
Canada (NS)	Nova Scotia law does not automatically recognize or enforce foreign protection orders. Enforcement would be through application to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia and with no statutory authority to apply under, it would be a common law / inherent jurisdiction of the court.
Chile	There are no special rules regarding protection orders. All foreign orders must be reviewed and approved by the Supreme Court (exequatur).
China (MSAR)	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 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.
Czech Republic	Foreign civil protection orders may be recognized and enforcement in the Czech republic under the general provisions for recognition and enforcement of foreign civil judicial decision (i. e. under Articles 14-16 of the Act No 91/2012 Coll, Act on private international law, or any applicable international agreement - mainly bilateral agreements on legal aid). However, we have no practical experience that the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order would be sought.
Estonia	§ 620. Recognition of other foreign judicial dispositions rendered in a civil case (1) A foreign judicial disposition rendered in a civil case is to be recognised in the Republic of Estonia, with the exception of situations where: 1) it is manifest that recognition of the disposition would be contrary to essential principles of Estonian law (public order), above all, to the fundamental rights and freedoms of persons, 2) the defendant or other debtor was unable to reasonably defend their rights – above all, if they did not receive the summons or other document initiating the proceedings at the proper time and by the required method – unless they had a reasonable opportunity to contest the disposition and did not do so within the prescribed time limit, 3) the disposition is contrary to an earlier disposition rendered in Estonia in the same case between the same parties, or where a court claim between the same parties regarding the same matter has been filed with an Estonian court, 4) the disposition is contrary to an earlier foreign judicial disposition that was rendered in the same matter between the same parties and that has been recognised or enforced in Estonia at an earlier date, 5) the disposition is contrary to a foreign judicial disposition that was rendered in the same matter between the same parties but has not been recognised in Estonia – on the presumption that the earlier foreign disposition can be recognised or enforced in Estonia, 6) the court that rendered the disposition was not entitled to do so under the provisions of Estonian law that govern international jurisdiction. (1.1) Where a foreign judicial disposition was rendered in judicial proceedings initiated as a result of a person's participation in public debate and the relief that was sought was manifestly unfounded or the proceedings abusive, recognition of the disposition is deemed contrary to essential principles of Estonian law. (2) A foreign judicial disposition is recognised in Estonia only if the disposition has entered into effect according to the law of the state that rendered it, with the exception of situations where, under the law or a treaty, such a disposition must be recognised and enforced from the time that it can be enforced in the state in which the court that rendered the disposition is situated. (3) A foreign judicial disposition is recognised in Estonia without the need to conduct separate judicial proceedings in the matter. The previous sentence notwithstanding, where there is a dispute concerning recognition or if, for another reason, a person needs this for the purpose of exercising their rights, a motion may be made for the matter of recognition to be disposed of following the rules prescribed in this Chapter for granting a declaration of enforceability concerning a disposition. (4) Where a decision on recognition of a foreign judicial disposition is required in order to dispose of another court case, the matter of recognition may be decided by the court dealing with that case.

	§ 621. Rule concerning enforcement of foreign judicial dispositions. Unless otherwise provided for by law or treaty, a foreign judicial disposition can only be enforced in Estonia when the disposition has been declared enforceable by Estonian courts. § 622. Petition for a declaration of enforceability concerning a foreign judicial disposition (1) The petition for a declaration of enforceability concerning a foreign judicial disposition is filed in writing, and includes the following annexes: 1) a copy of the judicial disposition authenticated following the requirements of the law of the state in which the court that rendered the disposition is located, 2) a document that attests that the defendant or other debtor under the disposition was, in accordance with the law of the foreign state, at the proper time and on at least one occasion, handed the court claim, summons or other document initiating the proceedings, 3) a document that certifies that the disposition has entered into effect and enforceable under the law of the state in which it was rendered, and has been communicated to the defendant or other debtor under the disposition, 4) documents concerning enforcement of the disposition – where enforcement has already been attempted, 5) documents concerning enforcement of the disposition – where enforcement has already occurred, 6) translations into Estonian, made by a sworn translator, of the documents mentioned in clauses 1–5 of this subsection. […] (3) To protect the petition, the court may – following the rules for interim protection measures – impose measures of interim relief. § 623. Order granting a declaration of enforceability concerning a foreign judicial disposition (1) When dealing with a petition for a declaration of enforceability concerning a foreign judicial disposition, the court verifies the prerequisites for recognition. The court does not verify whether the disposition is substantively tainted by error.§ 623. Order granting a declaration of enforceability concerning a foreign judicial disposition (2) When dealing with a petition for a declaration of enforceability concerning a foreign judicial disposition, the court verifies the prerequisites for recognition. The court does not verify whether the disposition is substantively tainted by error. […] (3) Where this is needed, the court may hear the debtor and the party seeking enforcement, and request clarifications from the court whose decision is sought to be recognised or enforced. (4) Where, under the terms of the disposition, its enforcement depends on the provision of security by the party seeking enforcement, on expiry of a time limit or on any other circumstances – or where the declaration of enforceability is sought by a person other than the person who is mentioned in the disposition as the party seeking enforcement, or is sought in respect of a person other than the person mentioned in the disposition as the debtor – the court assesses the presence of the prerequisites for enforcement following the law of the state where the court that rendered the disposition is situated and based on the evidence produced by the parties to the proceedings. […] (6) In its order, the court makes a reference to the right of the party seeking enforcement to file the judicial disposition that was declared enforceable with an Estonian enforcement agent for enforcement.

	(7) The order by which the petition is denied is served on the parry seeking enforcement. The order granting the petition is served on the party seeking enforcement and on the debtor.
France	Les règles générales (en ce sens qu'elles ne sont pas spécifiquement propres aux ordonnances de protection) peuvent être différentes selon leur source (v. supra, réponse 20). Elles ne prévoient pas les mêmes conditions et modalités de reconnaissance et d'acquisition de la force exécutoire (v. infra). Ainsi chacun des 6 premiers points évoqués peut être applicable, en fonction du régime qui est pris en compte (droit commun français de la reconnaissance et exécution des jugements, conventions internationales...).
Germany	The foreign decision needs to be enforceable in the State of origin, and this needs to be shown somehow (e.g. by a statement of the issuing court). We distinguish between recognition, which does NOT require exequatur, and enforcement, which DOES require exequatur, except in cases of Regulation 606/2013 (see comments by the European Commission).
Israel	The court can decide whether a translation to Hebrew is required, and whether it needs to be certified by a diplomatic representative.
Luxembourg	see coordinated EU response
Malta	Malta does not have a standalone general regime specifically governing the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders. Recognition and enforcement depend on the applicable legal instrument. In respect of EU Member States, protection orders may be recognised and enforced under the European Protection Order (Execution) Regulations (S.L. 9.21), transposing Directive 2011/99/EU, and, where applicable, Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 on mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters. Outside the scope of applicable EU instruments or other international obligations, recognition would fall to be considered in accordance with the relevant Maltese rules governing the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments.
Panama	Se aplican preferentemente los tratados internacionales vigentes y, en ausencia de estos, las reglas generales de reconocimiento previstas en el ordenamiento panameño, siendo aplicables a una orden de protección extranjera cuando, por su naturaleza y características, pueda ser reconocida como una decisión judicial extranjera conforme al régimen general panameño. (Ley 61 de 2015, arts. 1 y 155).
Sweden	Sweden: As described under Section F and G, specific rules of recognition and enforcement of certain foreign protection orders apply between EU Member States. The EU rules on the mutual recognition of protection measures are set up in Regulation (EU) No 606/2013 on mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters.
Ukraine	The mechanism for the recognition and enforcement of judgments of foreign courts and international commercial arbitration awards in the territory of Ukraine, as well as for granting permission for the compulsory enforcement of arbitral awards, is established by Chapter IX of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine. In particular, pursuant to Article 462 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine: Judgments of a foreign court (a court of a foreign State or other competent authorities of foreign States having jurisdiction to hear civil cases) may be recognised and enforced in Ukraine if their recognition and enforcement are provided for by an international treaty, consent to be bound by which is given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, or on the basis of reciprocity. Where the recognition and enforcement of a foreign court judgment depend on reciprocity, reciprocity shall be presumed to exist unless otherwise established.

	At present, the system of free legal aid in Ukraine provides for free secondary legal aid in cases concerning the recognition and enforcement of court judgments in family disputes within the framework of the Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance.
USA	Unless a U.S. state or tribe has adopted the Uniform URECDVPOA, there is generally no mechanism to enforce a foreign protection order in the United States.
Uruguay	En Uruguay, de acuerdo al marco normativo vigente (particularmente, "Protocolo de Las Leñas" y CGP), para el reconocimiento y la ejecución de sentencias en materia civil y comercial, incluidas las órdenes de protección extranjeras, es necesario además que: se cumplan las formalidades externas necesarias para ser consideradas auténticas en el Estado de origen, que el tribunal sentenciante tenga jurisdicción en la esfera internacional para conocer en el asunto, que el demandado haya sido notificado o emplazado en legal forma, que se haya asegurado la debida defensa de las partes, que tengan autoridad de cosa juzgada en el Estado de donde provenga el fallo, que no contraríen manifiestamente los principios de orden público internacional de nuestro país.

31. Can foreign protection orders be adjusted / modified in your jurisdiction?

☐ Yes, without any limitations

1. Andorra
~~Argentina~~
~~Armenia~~
~~Australia~~
~~Austria~~
~~Belgium~~
~~Brazil~~
~~Bulgaria~~
2. Canada:
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~~Sweden~~
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~~USA~~
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☐ Yes, with certain limitations (please specify):

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8. Switzerland
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~~USA~~
~~Uruguay~~

☐ Factual elements of the order (*e.g.*, address)

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~~Argentina~~
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4. Sweden
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Ukraine
UK
USA
Uruguay

Comments:

Armenia	Courts can adapt administrative/enforcement details to match local addresses or enforcement mechanisms.
Brazil	N/A - see answer below (no adjustment/modification of content; only partial recognition is possible).
Panama	Los elementos fácticos pueden adecuarse, cuando resulte necesario para hacer efectiva la protección en territorio panameño, por la autoridad nacional competente y conforme al derecho interno, sin alterar sustancialmente la naturaleza o finalidad de la decisión extranjera.
Sweden	Sweden: See Question 26.

☐ Geographic scope of the order (*e.g.*, distances, locations)

Andorra
~~Argentina~~
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Bulgaria
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Costa Rica
Croatia
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Estonia
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2. Panama
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
~~Sweden~~
~~Switzerland~~
Ukraine
UK
USA
Uruguay

Comments:

Armenia	Can be adjusted to fit local geography or institutions (e.g., specific addresses in Armenia).
Panama	La ejecución debe ajustarse a la realidad territorial y a las competencias de las autoridades panameñas, preservando el contenido esencial y la finalidad protectora de la orden.

☐ Duration of the order

Andorra
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Bulgaria
~~Canada:~~
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Costa Rica
Croatia
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Dominican R.
Estonia
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Portugal
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Slovakia
Slovenia
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Ukraine
UK
USA
Uruguay

Comments:

Panama	La duración puede requerir adecuación para que sea compatible con la legislación panameña y con la naturaleza de la medida reconocida. No corresponde extender o modificar arbitrariamente la vigencia establecida por la autoridad extranjera.

☐ The person(s) allowed to seek the adjustment / modification (e.g., only the intended protected person)

~~Andorra~~ ~~Argentina~~ ~~Armenia~~ ~~Australia~~ ~~Austria~~ ~~Belgium~~ ~~Brazil~~ ~~Bulgaria~~ ~~Canada:~~ ~~Fed.~~ ~~AB~~ ~~BC~~ ~~MB~~ ~~NB~~ ~~NS~~ ~~NT~~ ~~NU~~ ~~ON~~ ~~PE~~ ~~QC~~ ~~SK~~ ~~YT~~ ~~Chile~~ ~~China:~~ ~~Mainland~~ ~~HKSAR~~ ~~MSAR~~ ~~Costa Rica~~ ~~Croatia~~ ~~Czech R.~~ ~~Dominican R.~~ ~~Estonia~~ ~~EU~~ ~~France~~ ~~Germany~~ ~~Guatemala~~ ~~Hungary~~ ~~Indonesia~~ ~~Ireland~~ ~~Israel~~ ~~Italy~~ ~~Lithuania~~ ~~Luxembourg~~ ~~Malta~~ ~~Mexico~~ ~~Panama~~ ~~Poland~~ ~~Portugal~~ ~~Romania~~ ~~Slovakia~~ ~~Slovenia~~ ~~Sweden~~ ~~Switzerland~~ ~~Ukraine~~ ~~UK~~ ~~USA~~ ~~Uruguay~~

Comments:

☐ Other (please specify)

~~Andorra~~

1. Argentina
2. Armenia

~~Australia~~ ~~Austria~~ ~~Belgium~~ ~~Brazil~~ ~~Bulgaria~~

3. Canada:

~~Fed.~~ ~~AB~~ ~~BC~~ ~~MB~~ ~~NB~~ ~~NS~~ ~~NT~~ ~~NU~~

a) ON

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b) QC

~~SK~~ ~~YT~~ ~~Chile~~ ~~China:~~ ~~Mainland~~ ~~HKSAR~~ ~~MSAR~~ ~~Costa Rica~~ ~~Croatia~~ ~~Czech R.~~ ~~Dominican R.~~ ~~Estonia~~ ~~EU~~ ~~France~~

4. Germany

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Comments:

Argentina	Article 23 of the Leñas Protocol provides that if a judgment or arbitral award cannot be enforced in its entirety, the competent court in the requested State may grant partial enforcement upon application by an interested party.
Armenia	Foreign protection orders can be adapted with strict limitations under Armenian civil procedural principles. Armenian courts examining recognition applications do not re-examine the case on its merits or modify substantive judicial findings, terms, or duration. However, procedural and factual adaptations (such as specifying equivalent local geographical boundaries, addresses, or operational mechanisms) are permissible to ensure that the order can be practically executed by local enforcement bodies (the Compulsory Enforcement Service or Police) in accordance with Armenian enforcement procedures.
Brazil	Because recognition ("homologação") under the general regime involves only a limited, formal review and not a re-examination of the merits, the STJ cannot rewrite or adapt the substantive terms of a foreign protection order (e.g., its geographic scope, duration, or the persons covered). What Brazilian law does allow is partial recognition (CPC art. 961, para. 2): the STJ may recognise/enforce severable parts of a foreign decision while declining others (for instance, declining to recognise a specific ancillary provision that conflicts with

	Brazilian public policy while giving effect to the core protective content). Adaptation of a foreign order to a locally available equivalent measure, where needed, would occur only at the enforcement stage before the competent first-instance federal court (CPC art. 965), applying general principles of effectiveness and proportionality, rather than through a formal "modification" mechanism. Please refer to the answer to Question 26.
Canada (ON)	A court declaration is required for a foreign order to be recognized and enforceable in Ontario. The court declaration recognizes the foreign order as an Ontario court order and makes it enforceable in the same manner as an Ontario court order. Once recognized as an Ontario court order, the order may be modified and adjusted in accordance with Ontario law.
Canada (QC)	The judge does not have an unfettered discretion to modify the foreign order whose recognition and enforcement is sought. Nor does the judge act as an appellate court with respect to the foreign tribunal's order. Article 3158 of the Civil Code of Québec (C.C.Q.) provides that the Québec judge may only verify whether the decision for which recognition or enforcement is sought is covered by one of the exceptions in paragraphs 1 to 6 of article 3155 C.C.Q. The judge must refuse to recognize and enforce the foreign order rendered in any of the situations referred to in those paragraphs. For example, if the jurisdiction of the foreign judge is challenged (article 3155(1) C.C.Q.), the Québec court must examine the facts to determine whether, in its view, under the rules of indirect jurisdiction (articles 3164 to 3168 C.C.Q.), the jurisdiction of the foreign court is established. The other situations under article 3155 C.C.Q. must likewise be factually verified by the judge before deciding whether to recognize the foreign order. In Awanda v. AMBC Ventures Inc., 2022 QCCA 1133, paras. 29-30, the Court of Appeal held that recognition of a foreign decision modified by the Québec court seized of the matter did not contravene article 3158, but rather constituted the search for a fair balance between, on the one hand, the principle of international comity and, on the other, respect for international public order. The modification concerned only the portion of the judgment found contrary to public order (article 3155(5)), so the remainder of the judgment was recognized under article 3159 C.C.Q. (partial recognition).
Germany	See explanation above on the need for precision of the order, and the possibility to clarify the order in the context of the exequatur.
Luxembourg	See coordinated EU response
Mexico	Un tribunal mexicano puede adaptar las formas procesales de ejecución, autorizar formas especiales o distintas y disponer, en su caso, el cumplimiento parcial de la resolución extranjera, sin embargo, no puede pronunciarse ni modificar los fundamentos de hecho o derecho de la resolución. Tambien podria admitirse cumplimiento parcial cuando la resolución no pueda ejecutarse íntegramente.
Panama	El régimen panameño de exequátur no atribuye expresamente a la Sala Cuarta una potestad general para reformar la decisión extranjera, sin embargo, la Ley 61 de 2015 subordina la fuerza ejecutiva al derecho local y dispone que, declarada ejecutable la decisión, su ejecución corresponde al tribunal competente. Además, se cuenta con jurisprudencia nacional que reconoce la facultad de la jurisdicción panameña para modificar condiciones de modo, tiempo y lugar establecidas en una sentencia extranjera previamente declarada ejecutable, cuando la naturaleza de la materia y la competencia del tribunal nacional así lo permitan.

Switzerland	La police pourrait prononcer une mesure de renvoi ou d'interdiction d'accès sur la base du droit cantonal, en tenant compte de la mesure étrangère. Si la reconnaissance est faite devant un juge civil, il ne reverrait pas la décision au fond, mais la reprendrait dans la mesure du possible, et en transposant pour le reste dans les mesures connues en droit suisse.

☐ No

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~~Switzerland~~
~~Ukraine~~
~~UK~~
11. USA
12. Uruguay

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).

Argentina	Protection orders that have no direct equivalent must first be submitted to the competent judicial authority for recognition. Article 2640, paragraph 2, permits the incorporation into the Argentine legal system of measures for the protection of children (not regulated under local law) granted under foreign law. The second paragraph of that article provides: "Other measures for the protection of children and adolescents duly established under the applicable foreign law shall be recognised and shall have effect in this country, provided that they are compatible with the fundamental rights of the child". Furthermore, given the varied effects that a protective measure may have under foreign law, there are precedents in case law in which the effects of the State of origin regarding parental responsibility have been established. Through the exequatur procedure, orders must meet the legal requirements to be recognised and enforced in Argentina (Article 6 of the Ouro Preto Protocol on Precautionary Measures. MERCOSUR; Article 3 of the Inter-American Convention on the Enforcement of Precautionary Measures (CIDIP II); Article 2 of the Inter-American Convention on the Extraterritorial Effect of Foreign Judgments and Arbitral Awards (CIDIP II); Article 20 of the Las Leñas Protocol, Article 517 of the National Code of Civil and Commercial Procedure (CPCCN) and provincial codes of civil procedure
Armenia	When a foreign protection order contains a measure unknown to Armenian procedural law, Armenian courts apply the doctrine of functional equivalence within the scope of Chapter 52 of the CPC. The court adapts the foreign order to the closest corresponding protective measure provided by domestic law (specifically under the Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence), ensuring that the adapted measure fulfills the same protective purpose without imposing greater obligations on the respondent than those set by the issuing foreign court.

Australia	N/A - Foreign orders that are allowed for registration under the NDVOS will be enforced in accordance with local provisions, as if it were a local order (see response to Q27).
Brazil	There is no formal, published methodology specifically addressing this scenario. In practice, and consistent with the limited/formal nature of the recognition review described above, a foreign order without a direct domestic equivalent would likely be assessed by the STJ (at the recognition/exequatur stage) for compatibility with Brazilian public policy and sovereignty, and, if recognised, its practical implementation (including which domestic authority is responsible for enforcement - e.g., police for measures analogous to MPL art. 22, or civil enforcement bodies for pecuniary measures) would be worked out by the competent enforcement court by analogy with the closest available domestic measure, rather than through a codified adaptation procedure. If a foreign measure cannot be implemented as framed, or if urgent protection beyond the title is required, the protected person or competent Brazilian authority may seek a new domestic protective, civil or criminal measure under Brazilian law. The same flexibility applies to orders that have no domestic equivalent because of the nature of the issuing authority: as noted under Question 20, the STJ does not require the foreign decision to be judicial (CPC art. 961, para. 1) and has consistently recognised, for instance, Japanese administrative divorces. The relevant test is whether the measure has decisional content and is enforceable in the State of origin, not whether Brazilian law would have entrusted it to the same kind of authority. Beyond recognition, Brazilian authorities may also act unilaterally to protect a person at risk by granting a fresh domestic protective measure, which in practice is the fastest solution where a child is involved. Please refer to the answer to Question 27.
Bulgaria	Where a foreign protection order has no enforceable equivalent or is insufficiently precise for enforcement under Bulgarian procedural law, the general regime contains no express adaptation mechanism. The protected person may therefore need to seek a new protection measure under Bulgarian law.
Canada (ON)	The same process as described in the response to Question 31 applies.
Canada (QC)	With respect to the court's ability to adapt a foreign order, see the answer to Question 31 above. When the court renders a decision recognizing the foreign protection order in whole or in part, non-compliance would be reported to the police and could lead to criminal proceedings or penal proceedings in relation to the sharing of intimate images. No adaptation of this procedure, which also applies to domestic protection orders, would be contemplated in the event of a contravention of a foreign order made enforceable by an exequatur judgment. Under article 3132 of the Civil Code of Québec, procedure is governed by the law of the court seized of the matter, and that provision encompasses enforcement and coercive measures.
Chile	If the order does not have a direct equivalent under Chilean law, it will not be recognized.
China (MSAR)	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, 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.
Costa Rica	Se puede ajustar la orden a las instituciones existentes en el país. Se puede ajustar la decisión para facilitar su cumplimiento, indicando órganos judiciales o administrativos encargados, o bien, aplicando medidas contempladas en el ordenamiento jurídico nacional para garantizar el mismo nivel de protección.
Dominican Rep.	Se deben homologar o solicitar el auxilio judicial al ministerio público, quien facilita y tramita sin demora al órgano jurisdiccional.
Estonia	Estonian law does not provide for the adaptation of an unknown protective measure. It should be noted that, according to Estonian law, the measures that may be applied are regulated by means of an open-ended list. If a measure imposed by a foreign court decision is contrary to Estonian public policy, the court will refuse to recognize it (CCP § 620. Recognition of other foreign judicial dispositions rendered in a civil case (1) A foreign judicial disposition rendered in a civil case is to be recognised in the Republic of Estonia, with the exception of situations where: 1) it is manifest that recognition of the disposition would be contrary to essential principles of Estonian law (public order), above all, to the fundamental rights and freedoms of persons.
France	En droit commun français, la procédure d'exequatur a pour objet de vérifier la régularité internationale de la décision étrangère et, le cas échéant, de lui attribuer force exécutoire. Cette régularité n'est pas remise en cause au seul motif que la mesure ordonnée ou les sanctions prévues n'existent pas en droit français, sous réserve que cette mesure ou ces sanctions respectent les conditions prévues prévues pour qu'elles soient reconnues ou exécutées (cf. point 33).
Germany	It is examined if the decision is functionally equivalent to the German court's decision in civil matters. If it is not (e.g. if it is clearly a decision of an administrative authority such as a police authority, or has to be characterised as criminal law decision, recognition under civil procedure is not possible (except in case of Directive 2011/99 of the EU, see above and see comments by the European Commission). See also answer to question 25.
Guatemala	La República de Guatemala no cuenta con un procedimiento específico para adaptar órdenes extranjeras que carezcan de equivalente directo. El tribunal puede adecuar únicamente las modalidades de ejecución a los mecanismos y autoridades nacionales, siempre que no altere el contenido sustancial de la resolución. Si la orden no puede ejecutarse conforme a los artículos 344 a 346 del Código Procesal Civil y Mercantil, la persona interesada deberá solicitar una nueva medida de protección ante el tribunal guatemalteco competente.
Indonesia	This is an unsettled topic in Indonesia. Currently, there is no legal provisions or rules in Indonesia that address foreign protection order, including its recognition and enforcement.

	It is not clear whether a foreign protection order would be equivalent to a foreign court judgment in Indonesia. This is considering the Indonesian strict stance that foreign court judgment is not enforceable in Indonesia. It is likely that re-litigation before an Indonesian court would be required
Israel	If a protection order, or its enforcement, given abroad does not have a direct equivalent in Israel, an Israeli court can decide to issue a new protection order that is enforceable in Israel.
Malta	Foreign protection orders are assessed in accordance with the applicable recognition and enforcement framework. Where a foreign protection measure does not have a direct equivalent under Maltese law, the competent authorities will examine whether the protective effect of the measure can be recognised and enforced through the closest corresponding measure available under Maltese law, in accordance with the applicable legal instrument. Any adaptation should not alter the substance or purpose of the protection afforded by the original order. The modalities of enforcement will be determined in accordance with Maltese law and the relevant recognition and enforcement framework
Mexico	No se prevé una adaptación del fondo de la resolución extranjera. La autoridad jurisdiccional mexicana puede adaptar las formas procesales o modalidades de ejecución, adicionar o suprimir determinadas formalidades y cuando no sea posible ejecutar integramente la resolución, disponer su cumplimiento parcial, siempre que se respeten el orden público y los derechos humanos. La resolución reconocida se cumplimenta, como regla general, conforme al derecho mexicano.
Panama	La inexistencia de una medida nacional idéntica no determina, por sí sola, la imposibilidad de reconocer y ejecutar la orden extranjera. Esta debe someterse al régimen general de reconocimiento y ejecución de decisiones extranjeras y cumplir los requisitos previstos por el ordenamiento panameño. Una vez reconocida, su ejecución se realiza conforme al derecho panameño y a las competencias de las autoridades nacionales. Cuando resulte necesario, pueden adecuarse aspectos operativos o modalidades de ejecución para hacer efectiva la protección en Panamá, siempre que ello no altere sustancialmente la naturaleza, finalidad o contenido esencial de la decisión extranjera. Si la adecuación necesaria implicara una modificación sustancial, corresponderá valorar la adopción de una medida de protección conforme al derecho interno panameño que sea compatible y ejecutable. (Ley 61 de 2015, arts. 150, 156 y 157).
Portugal	In civil and commercial matters courts reviewing a foreign judgment cannot reexamine the merits of the decision, cannot not replace it with another and cannot modify it.
Slovakia	According to the Section 67a of the Act No. 97/1967 Coll. on Private International Law and Rules of International Procedure (1) If a foreign decision contains a right in rem, a measure or an order which is not recognised under Slovak law, that right in rem, measure or order shall, where necessary and to the extent possible, be converted into a right in rem, measure or order recognised under Slovak law which, in terms of the objective, purpose and effects sought, most closely corresponds to the right in rem, measure or order in the foreign decision. (2) Where a court is deciding on the recognition or enforcement of a foreign judgment, it shall carry out the conversion referred to in paragraph 1 in those proceedings.

	(3) If it is not possible to carry out the conversion in accordance with the procedure set out in paragraph 2, the court shall decide on the conversion, upon application by a person having a legal interest in the matter, in separate proceedings. The provisions governing proceedings on an application for the recognition of a foreign judgment by a specific ruling shall apply mutatis mutandis to the conversion proceedings, with the exception of Section 68c(2)(b) and (c) and Section 68e. The court shall decide without hearing the parties or ordering a hearing. The application shall be served on the other parties only together with the decision on conversion. (4) If conversion under paragraph 1 is not possible, the foreign judgment shall not be accorded legal effect in that respect.
Sweden	Sweden: See Question 27.
Switzerland	Cela sera décidé au cas par cas, afin de déterminer la procédure la plus rapide et efficace.
Ukraine	No special mechanism for adapting foreign protection orders or their methods of enforcement is provided for by the Ukrainian legislation. Such matters are addressed in accordance with the general rules governing the recognition and enforcement of foreign court judgments established by the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine and Ukraine's international treaties.
USA	Only Canadian orders may be recognized and enforced in certain states or tribes, and under certain circumstances. If a Canadian order meets the requirements for enforcement, section 3(a) of the URECDVPOA requires a tribunal to enforce the terms of the order, even if the terms that provide relief are not available under state or tribal law.

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

☐ Yes

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
4. Australia
~~Austria~~
5. Belgium
6. Brazil
7. Bulgaria
8. Canada:
~~Fed.~~
~~AB~~
~~BC~~
~~MB~~
~~NB~~
~~NS~~
~~NT~~
~~NU~~
a) ON
~~PE~~
b) QC
c) SK
~~YT~~
9. Chile
10. China:
~~Mainland~~
~~HKSAR~~
a) MSAR
11. Costa Rica
~~Croatia~~
12. Czech R.
13. Dominican R.
14. Estonia
~~EU~~
15. France
16. Germany
17. Guatemala
~~Hungary~~
18. Indonesia
~~Ireland~~
19. Israel
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
~~Luxembourg~~
20. Malta
21. Mexico
22. Panama
~~Poland~~
23. Portugal
~~Romania~~
24. Slovakia
~~Slovenia~~
25. Sweden
26. Switzerland
27. Ukraine
~~UK~~
~~USA~~
28. Uruguay

☐ A competent authority *ex officio*

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
~~Australia~~
~~Austria~~
4. Belgium
5. Brazil
6. Bulgaria
7. Canada:
~~Fed.~~
~~AB~~
~~BC~~
~~MB~~
~~NB~~
~~NS~~
~~NT~~
~~NU~~
~~ON~~
~~PE~~
a) QC
~~SK~~
~~YT~~
~~Chile~~
8. China:
~~Mainland~~
~~HKSAR~~
a) MSAR
~~Costa Rica~~
~~Croatia~~
9. Czech R.
10. Dominican R.
~~Estonia~~
~~EU~~
11. France
~~Germany~~
12. Guatemala
~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
~~Ireland~~
13. Israel
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
~~Luxembourg~~
14. Malta
15. Mexico
16. Panama
~~Poland~~
17. Portugal
~~Romania~~
~~Slovakia~~
~~Slovenia~~
~~Sweden~~
~~Switzerland~~
~~Ukraine~~
~~UK~~
~~USA~~
Uruguay

Comments:

Argentina	Should you fail to verify compliance with any of the required conditions, for example, by monitoring international public order
Armenia	The Armenian court must refuse recognition on statutory public policy or jurisdictional grounds.
Brazil	The STJ examines certain matters on its own motion regardless of any objection, in particular Brazilian public policy, national sovereignty and human dignity, Brazil's exclusive jurisdiction over the subject matter (CPC art. 964), and the existence of a conflicting Brazilian judgment with res judicata effect.
Bulgaria	Article 117 of the Code on Private International Law
Canada (QC)	Articles 3155 and 3158 of the Civil Code of Québec require the judge to verify ex officio compliance with the conditions set out in Title IV of the Civil Code of Québec.
China (MSAR)	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).
Dominican Rep.	Si advierte excede el espectro de su competencia.
France	Dans certains cas, le ministère public.
Malta	In the case of European Protection Orders, recognition may be refused where the grounds for non-recognition provided in the applicable legislation are met. These include situations where the order is incomplete, where the conduct underlying the protection measure does not constitute an offence under Maltese law (where required by the applicable framework), or where recognition would be contrary to the principle of ne bis in idem. The competent authority may examine these grounds ex officio, and the person against whom the protection order is issued may exercise any rights of challenge available under the applicable legal framework.
Mexico	Porque hay requisitos que la propia autoridad mexicana debe examinar para determinar si la resolución puede reconocerse. El Código Nacional de Procedimientos Civiles y Familiares establecen condiciones y causas de negación.
Panama	La Sala Cuarta de Negocios Generales debe verificar que la decisión extranjera reúna los requisitos exigidos para su reconocimiento y puede negar su ejecución cuando estos no concurran. (Ley 61 de 2015, arts. 155 y 156, Código Procesal Civil, arts. 678 y 679).
Portugal	court
Uruguay	En caso de incumplimiento de alguno de los requisitos previstos por la norma que resulta aplicable a efectos del reconocimiento y ejecución de una orden de protección.

☐ The person against whom the protection order is issued

1. Andorra
2. Argentina
3. Armenia
~~Australia~~
~~Austria~~
4. Belgium
5. Brazil
~~Bulgaria~~
6. Canada:
~~Fed.~~
~~AB~~
~~BC~~
~~MB~~
~~NB~~
~~NS~~
~~NT~~
~~NU~~
a) ON
~~PE~~
b) QC

c) SK
~~YT~~
7. Chile
8. China:
~~Mainland~~
~~HKSAR~~
a) MSAR
9. Costa Rica
~~Croatia~~
10. Czech R.
~~Dominican R.~~
11. Estonia
~~EU~~
12. France
13. Germany
14. Guatemala
~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
~~Ireland~~
~~Israel~~
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
~~Luxembourg~~
15. Malta
16. Mexico
17. Panama
~~Poland~~
18. Portugal
~~Romania~~
19. Slovakia
~~Slovenia~~
20. Sweden
21. Switzerland
22. Ukraine
~~UK~~
~~USA~~
Uruguay

Comments

Argentina	You will be served with notice of the recognition and enforcement proceedings, at which point you may challenge any failure to comply with the requirements laid down in domestic and international legislation.
Armenia	The respondent has the right to file objections during the recognition proceedings.
Brazil	In the recognition ("homologação") action, the party against whom recognition is sought is cited and may present a defence limited to: lack of authenticity of the documents, lack of competence of the foreign authority, failure to duly notify/summon the respondent or unlawful default, absence of finality (res judicata) abroad, absence of the required certified translation, and offense to Brazilian public policy, sovereignty or human dignity (CPC art. 963 and the STJ's Internal Regulation).
Chile	All parties are notified of the exequatur proceedings, and can participate accordingly.
China (MSAR)	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).
France	En droit commun français l'exequatur peut être refusé. Il en va de même pour la reconnaissance, si un contrôle de la régularité internationale du jugement est mis en place à titre incident ou à titre principal (action en inopposabilité) et que l'une des conditions exigées n'est pas respectée. De même, les régimes issus de conventions internationales, pour la plupart, permettent à la partie intéressée de présenter ses arguments afin que le jugement étranger ne produise pas d'effets en France.
Mexico	Tanto el ejecutante como ejecutado deben ser citados personalmente y cuentan con nueve días para manifestar lo que a su derecho convenga y ofrecer pruebas pertienentes.
Panama	La Sala Cuarta debe dar traslado por cinco días a la parte que deba cumplir la decisión extranjera, quien puede oponerse a su ejecución. Si existe controversia sobre hechos que deban probarse, se convoca audiencia antes de decidir. (Código Procesal Civil, art. 680).
Sweden	Sweden: See question 28.
Switzerland	Art. 29 al. 2 LDIP: https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1988/1776_1776_1776/fr#art_29
Ukraine	Pursuant to Article 467 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, the court shall notify the debtor in writing of the receipt of an application for permission to enforce a foreign court judgment and shall grant the debtor the right to submit objections within one month.
Uruguay	De conformidad con las garantías del debido proceso y los mecanismos de oposición o impugnación previstos en el ordenamiento jurídico uruguayo.

☐ Other (please specify)

~~Andorra~~
1. Argentina
~~Armenia~~
2. Australia
~~Austria~~

~~Belgium~~
~~Brazil~~
~~Bulgaria~~
~~Canada:~~
~~Fed.~~
~~AB~~
~~BC~~
~~MB~~
~~NB~~
~~NS~~
~~NT~~
~~NU~~
~~ON~~
~~PE~~
~~QC~~
~~SK~~
~~YT~~
~~Chile~~
~~China:~~
~~Mainland~~
~~HKSAR~~
~~MSAR~~

3. Costa Rica
~~Croatia~~
~~Czech R.~~
~~Dominican R.~~
~~Estonia~~
~~EU~~
~~France~~
~~Germany~~
~~Guatemala~~
~~Hungary~~

4. Indonesia
~~Ireland~~
~~Israel~~
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
~~Luxembourg~~
~~Malta~~
~~Mexico~~

5. Panama
~~Poland~~

6. Portugal
~~Romania~~

7. Slovakia
~~Slovenia~~
~~Sweden~~
~~Switzerland~~

8. Ukraine
~~UK~~
~~USA~~
~~Uruguay~~

Comments:

Australia	The merits of a foreign order cannot be appealed; however, the recognition or registration of a foreign order by an Australian court may be appealed.
Brazil	The Public Prosecutor's Office (Ministério Público Federal) intervenes in every recognition ("homologação") action before the STJ as "custos legis" (guardian of the law) and may itself raise objections.
Costa Rica	Patronato Nacional de la Infancia (PANI), representante legal de las personas menores de edad, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INAMU), Comisión designado por la legislación, en caso de existan personas protegidas por esas instituciones en el proceso.
Indonesia	This is an unsettled topic in Indonesia. Currently, there is no legal provisions or rules in Indonesia that address foreign protection order, including its recognition and enforcement. It is not clear whether a foreign protection order would be equivalent to a foreign court judgment in Indonesia. This is considering the Indonesian strict stance that foreign court judgment is not enforceable in Indonesia. It is likely that re-litigation before an Indonesian court would be required.
Panama	Procurador General de la Nación, a quien también se da traslado por cinco días dentro del procedimiento. (Código Procesal Civil, art. 680).
Portugal	The Public Prosecution Service
Ukraine	A ruling granting or refusing an application for permission to enforce a foreign court judgment may be appealed in accordance with the procedure and within the time limits established by the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine. The parties to the proceedings, as well as persons who did not participate in the proceedings if the court ruled on their rights, freedoms, interests and/or obligations, have the right to appeal a first-instance court judgment in whole or in part (Article 352 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine).

Please list all available grounds on which the recognition and enforcement of the foreign protection order can be refused:

Andorra	A falta de un convenio internacional, las resoluciones judiciales definitivas dictadas por tribunales extranjeros podrán ejecutarse en Andorra si el tribunal competente así lo decide, con arreglo al procedimiento de exequátur establecido en el artículo 429 del CPC, cuyo objetivo es verificar y garantizar que la resolución extranjera cuyo reconocimiento se solicita cumple acumulativamente los siguientes requisitos: a) La ausencia de conflicto manifiesto con el orden público nacional e internacional. b) La competencia del órgano jurisdiccional que dictó la resolución.

	c) La regularidad del procedimiento seguido ante el órgano jurisdiccional extranjero, en particular, una correcta notificación a la parte demandada para garantizar que esta pudiera defenderse adecuadamente en el procedimiento ante dicho órgano jurisdiccional. d) La ausencia de incompatibilidad de la resolución extranjera con otra dictada en Andorra o con otra dictada anteriormente en el extranjero, siempre que esta última resolución cumpla las condiciones necesarias para su reconocimiento en Andorra. e) La manca d'incompatibilitat de la resolució estrangera amb una dictada a Andorra o amb una dictada amb anterioritat a l'estranger, quan en aquesta resolució concorrin les condicions necessàries per al seu reconeixement a Andorra.
Argentina	In the event that: the principles and laws of public policy of the State in which recognition or enforcement is sought are manifestly contravened (Article 17 of the Ouro Preto Protocol on Precautionary Measures; Article 2(h) of the Inter-American Convention on the Extraterritorial Effect of Foreign Judgments and Arbitral Awards (CIDIP II); Article 20(f) of the Las Leñas Protocol; Article 517(4) of the Code of Civil Procedure (CPCC) and provincial codes of civil procedure). - due process has not been observed; - the foreign decision is not final and has not acquired the force of res judicata; - a decision has already been handed down in the same case in Argentina; - the formal requirements have not been met; - there is a question of indirect jurisdiction.
Armenia	Recognition and enforcement may be refused on standard procedural grounds set out in the Civil Procedure Code, including: 1. The foreign order has not entered into legal force. 2. The respondent was not properly notified of the foreign proceedings. 3. The matter falls within the exclusive jurisdiction of Armenian courts. 4. Enforcement would contradict the public policy (ordre public) of Armenia. 5. An identical case between the same parties is already pending or resolved in Armenia.
Belgium	Code of Private international law. article 25 for a judicial order https://www.ejustice.just.fgov.be/img_l/pdf/2004/07/16/2004009511_F.pdf 1. public order 2. violation of rights of the defendant 3. decision which avoid the applicable law 4. subject to appeal 5. irreconcilable with a decision taken in another jurisdiction that is recognised in Belgium 6. proceedings started pending a priorly started proceeding in Belgium 7. exclusive jurisdiction of Belgian courts 8. jurisdiction based on the sole presence of the person or the goods without direct link with the state of the decision
Brazil	The grounds available are those listed in CPC art. 963 (as detailed above: competent foreign authority; proper citation/summons or lawful default; effectiveness of the decision in the country in which it was rendered; no conflict with a Brazilian judgment; accompanied by an official translation, unless a treaty dispenses with this; and no manifest offense to Brazilian public policy, national sovereignty or human dignity), together with the exclusive-

	jurisdiction bar under CPC art. 964. Public policy is assessed narrowly: the STJ examines whether the foreign decision manifestly offends fundamental principles of Brazilian law, not whether a Brazilian court would have granted the same measure. A foreign protection order limiting contact or approach, even if issued ex parte, would in principle not raise a public policy objection, provided that the respondent had, or will have, an opportunity to be heard (CPC art. 962, para. 2). Please refer to the answer to Question 28.
Bulgaria	Please Articles 117–121 require consideration of: • international jurisdiction of the foreign authority; • proper service and respect for the respondent's defence rights; • absence of an irreconcilable Bulgarian judgment; • absence of an earlier pending Bulgarian proceeding; • compatibility with Bulgarian public policy.
Canada (QC)	As indicated by the introductory paragraph of article 3155 of the Civil Code of Québec (C.C.Q.), a defendant may prevent the foreign decision from being recognized and declared enforceable in Québec only in the cases listed in that article. The court is limited to verifying the jurisdiction of the foreign authority (article 3155(1), as determined under articles 3164 to 3168 C.C.Q.), ensuring that the decision is final and enforceable (article 3155(2)), that it was not rendered in contravention of the fundamental principles of procedure (article 3155(3)), and that there is no lis pendens or res judicata (article 3155(4)). Recognition may also be refused where the outcome of the foreign decision is manifestly inconsistent with public order as understood in international relations (article 3155(5)).
Chile	If the order in any way opposes Chilean law, it can be refused.
China (MSAR)	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). 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).
Costa Rica	Cuando existe competencia exclusiva de los tribunales de Costa Rica, cuando la decisión extranjera violenta el orden público internacional de Costa Rica, cuando existe una sentencia firme con carácter de cosa juzgada emitida en Costa Rica, cuando no se

	verifican los requisitos formales (apostilla o legalización, idioma del documento o traducción, demostración de que la decisión es final, etc., en estos casos, la gestión se podría presentar nuevamente).
Czech Republic	Under the Czech Act on Private International Law, recognition of a foreign judicial decision may generally be refused, in particular where: - the matter falls into an exclusive jurisdiction of the Czech courts or if the proceedings could not be implemented by any authority of a foreign state, should the provisions on jurisdiction of the Czech courts apply to assess the jurisdiction of a foreign authority, unless the party to the proceedings against which the foreign judgment is focused voluntarily submits to the jurisdiction of a foreign authority, - proceedings involving the same legal relation are brought in the courts of the Czech Republic and the Czech court was seised prior to the foreign court which rendered a judgment the recognition of which is being applied for, - a Czech court has rendered a final judgment on the same legal relation or if a foreign final judgment rendered by a third state's authority has already been recognized in the Czech Republic - the party against which the judgment is to be recognized has been disabled by a foreign authority's action to properly participate in the proceedings, in particular the party has not been served with the summons to appear or with the document which instituted the proceedings - the recognition would be manifestly contrary to the public policy, or - reciprocity is not guaranteed, reciprocity shall not be required provided the foreign judgment is not aimed against a national of the Czech Republic or a Czech legal entity. However, given the absence of any practical experience with applications for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders in the Czech Republic, it is difficult to assess how these grounds would operate in practice in relation to protection orders. In such cases, recognition would most likely be refused if the foreign protection order were manifestly contrary to Czech public policy or irreconcilable with a judicial decision issued or recognised in the Czech Republic.
Dominican Rep.	Si excede el ámbito de competencia
Estonia	Code of Civil Procedure § 620. Recognition of other foreign judicial dispositions rendered in a civil case (1) A foreign judicial disposition rendered in a civil case is to be recognised in the Republic of Estonia, with the exception of situations where: 1) it is manifest that recognition of the disposition would be contrary to essential principles of Estonian law (public order), above all, to the fundamental rights and freedoms of persons, 2) the defendant or other debtor was unable to reasonably defend their rights – above all, if they did not receive the summons or other document initiating the proceedings at the proper time and by the required method – unless they had a reasonable opportunity to contest the disposition and did not do so within the prescribed time limit, 3) the disposition is contrary to an earlier disposition rendered in Estonia in the same case between the same parties, or where a court claim between the same parties regarding the same matter has been filed with an Estonian court, 4) the disposition is contrary to an earlier foreign judicial disposition that was rendered in the same matter between the same parties and that has been recognised or enforced

	in Estonia at an earlier date, 5) the disposition is contrary to a foreign judicial disposition that was rendered in the same matter between the same parties but has not been recognised in Estonia – on the presumption that the earlier foreign disposition can be recognised or enforced in Estonia, 6) the court that rendered the disposition was not entitled to do so under the provisions of Estonian law that govern international jurisdiction. (1.1) Where a foreign judicial disposition was rendered in judicial proceedings initiated as a result of a person's participation in public debate and the relief that was sought was manifestly unfounded or the proceedings abusive, recognition of the disposition is deemed contrary to essential principles of Estonian law. § 624. Varying or setting aside the judicial disposition that was declared enforceable (1) Where the judicial disposition that was declared enforceable has been set aside or varied in the state in which the court that rendered the disposition is situated, and where the debtor can no longer rely on this fact in proceedings for declaring the disposition enforceable, they may petition the court that declared the disposition enforceable to set aside or vary the declaration of enforceability. (2) The court disposes of the petition mentioned in subsection 1 of this section following the rules for disposing of petitions for a declaration of enforceability concerning a judicial disposition. (3) Among other things, the court may, to protect the petition and under the rules for interim protection measures, suspend enforcement proceedings that are pending in relation to the disposition that has been declared enforceable, permit continuation of such proceedings only against provision of security or invalidate any enforcement operation. (4) If the petition is granted, the court sets aside or varies the declaration of enforceability that was granted concerning the judicial disposition. § 625. Appealing the order [...] (2) The order by which the court declared the judicial disposition rendered in a foreign state to be enforceable or by which it varied the declaration of enforceability may be appealed by the party seeking enforcement and by the debtor. The time limit for filing the appeal is one month following service of the order or, where the order is served in a foreign state, two months following its service. (3) Until the end of the time limit for appealing the order by which the judicial disposition rendered in a foreign state was declared enforceable or until the entry into effect of the disposition rendered concerning the appeal, only measures of interim relief may be used for compulsory enforcement of the foreign judicial disposition. [...].
France	En droit commun français 1) Les conditions de régularité internationale du jugement étranger Il est interdit au juge de l'exequatur de réviser les jugements étrangers au fond. Le juge de l'exequatur contrôle la régularité internationale de la décision étrangère (Civ 1, 20 février 2007, n°05-14.082, Cornelissen) à savoir : - la compétence indirecte du tribunal étranger, fondée sur le rattachement du litige au juge saisi. Plus précisément, toutes les fois que la règle française applicable en matière de conflit de juridictions n'attribue pas compétence exclusive aux tribunaux français, le tribunal étranger doit être reconnu compétent si le litige se rattache d'une manière caractérisée au pays dont le juge a été saisi et si le choix de la juridiction n'a pas été frauduleux (Cour de cassation, Chambre civile 1, 6 Février 1985 - n° 83-11.241, Simitch) ; - la conformité de la décision étrangère à l'ordre public international français de fond et de procédure ;

	- l'absence de fraude. Les conditions à vérifier restent les mêmes si, hors procédure d'exequatur, ce sont l'efficacité substantielle ou l'autorité de chose jugée de la décision étrangère qui sont en jeu. 2) En cas d'action en exequatur en particulier, des conditions de recevabilité de l'action, doivent également être vérifiées au préalable, soit : - la production du jugement étranger (production d'une expédition du jugement étranger présentant les conditions pour son authenticité). Selon l'Etat de provenance de la décision, le droit français peut exiger que le jugement soit légalisé ou apostillé ; - la qualité pour agir du demandeur, reservée en principe à la partie qui a obtenu gain de cause dans l'instance étrangère (sans qu'il doive nécessairement s'agir de la demandresse initiale à l'instance directe), son ayant cause ou, dans certains cas, le ministère public. L'action est en principe dirigée contre l'une des parties à la procédure étrangère, condamnée par cette dernière, son ayant cause ou un individu qui a été représenté dans le cadre de l'instance étrangère. Dans certaines hypothèses, elle peut être dirigée contre le ministère public ; - la présence, dans le chef du demandeur, d'un intérêt à agir (apprécié de manière souple, ne nécessitant pas la présence de biens à saisir en France, mais étant par exemple considéré faire défaut lorsque la décision a déjà fait l'objet d'exécution complète) ; - quant à la préscription, selon un arrêt récent (Civ. 1re, 11 janvier 2023, n° 21-21.168) " Si les règles de prescription de l'Etat d'origine sont susceptibles d'affecter le caractère exécutoire du jugement et, par conséquent, l'intérêt à agir du demandeur à l'exequatur et si celles de l'Etat requis sont susceptibles d'affecter l'exécution forcée du jugement déclaré exécutoire, en revanche, l'action en exequatur elle-même n'est soumise à aucune prescription" ; - le caractère exécutoire du jugement étranger dans son Etat d'origine (le caractère exécutoire s'appréciant à la lumière de la loi procédurale du for d'origine) ; - l'absence d'un jugement doté de l'autorité négative de chose jugée sur le sol français qui présente une triple identité de parties, de cause et d'objet par rapport à la décision étrangère, et dont la solution serait contraire à celle consacrée à l'étranger. Il est admis en jurisprudence que l'exequatur du jugement étranger puisse être considéré caduc en cas d'anéantissement du jugement étranger dans son ordre juridique d'origine. Les différentes conventions bilatérales auxquelles la France est Partie prévoient des régimes très variables, au regard notamment de la liste des documents à fournir et des formalités à accomplir afin de faire valoir le jugement étranger sur le sol français, de l'exigence éventuelle de légalisation, mais également des conditions de régularité internationale.
Germany	See answer to question 28.
Guatemala	El reconocimiento o ejecución puede denegarse por falta de reciprocidad, incompetencia internacional del tribunal de origen, falta de citación o indefensión, rebeldía de una persona domiciliada en Guatemala, ilicitud de la obligación, falta de firmeza, autenticidad, traducción o legalización, o contradicción con el orden público guatemalteco. Fundamento: artículos 344 a 346 del Código Procesal Civil y Mercantil y 423 a 433 del Código Bustamante.
Israel	If the order does not satisfy all the conditions set out in the Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Law of 1958, it cannot be enforced. The conditions are: (1) it was issued by a

	competent court, (2) it is final and no longer subject to appeal, (3) it is enforceable under Israeli law and its enforcement would not be contrary to public policy, (4) it is enforceable in the country in which it was issued, (5) it was issued in the last 5 years, or there are special circumstances that justify enforcing the order after 5 years.
Malta	Recognition and enforcement may be refused on the grounds provided by the applicable legal instrument, including where the order is incomplete, falls outside the scope of the relevant framework, concerns conduct that does not meet the applicable requirements for recognition, or where recognition would be incompatible with the principle of ne bis in idem.
Mexico	Podrá denegarse, entre otros supuestos, cuando la resolución no sea firme o ejecutoria, la autoridad extranjera carezca de competencia internacionalmente reconocida, no se haya garantizado al demandado la debida notificación, audiencia y defensa, exista un procedimiento previo pendiente en México en los terminos previstos por la ley, la resolución carezca de efectos juridicos en el Estado de origen o su reconocimiento sea contrario al órden público mexicano.
Panama	Puede denegarse, entre otros supuestos, cuando la decisión no provenga de autoridad competente o invada competencia privativa de los tribunales panameños, se haya dictado sin garantizar el contradictorio, vulnere principios o derechos fundamentales del orden público panameño, carezca de autenticidad, no reúna las condiciones de firmeza exigidas para el exequátur, o, en ausencia de tratado, se acredite falta de reciprocidad con el Estado de origen. (Ley 61 de 2015, arts. 155 y 156, Código Procesal Civil, arts. 678 y 679).
Portugal	In Civil and commercial matters (article 980.º of the Civil Procedural Code): For the judgment to be confirmed, the following conditions must be met: a) There must be no doubt as to the authenticity of the document containing the judgment or as to the substance of the decision, b) The judgment must have become final and binding under the law of the country in which it was rendered, c) That it originate from a foreign court whose jurisdiction was not obtained in fraud of the law and does not concern a matter falling within the exclusive jurisdiction of Portuguese courts, d) That the defense of lis pendens or res judicata cannot be invoked on the basis of a case pending before a Portuguese court, unless the foreign court exercised jurisdiction first, e) The defendant was duly served with notice of the action, in accordance with the law of the country of the court of origin, and the principles of adversarial proceedings and equality of the parties were observed in the proceedings, f) It does not contain a decision whose recognition would lead to a result manifestly incompatible with the principles of international public policy of the Portuguese State.
Slovakia	According to the Section 64 of the Act No. 97/1967 coll. a foreign decision may not be recognised or enforced if a) recognition is precluded by the exclusive jurisdiction of the Slovak authorities, or the authority of the foreign state would not have jurisdiction to decide if the provisions of Slovak law were applied to assess its jurisdiction; b) it is not final or enforceable in the state in which it was issued; c) it is not a decision on the merits of the case; d) a party to the proceedings against whom the decision is to be recognised was deprived, by the conduct of the foreign authority, of the opportunity to be heard

	before that authority, in particular if the summons or the application to initiate proceedings was not duly served on that party, the court shall not examine whether this condition is met if the foreign decision was duly served on that party and the party did not appeal against it, or if that party has declared that it does not insist on the examination of this condition; e) a Slovak court has already given a final judgment in the matter, or there is an earlier foreign judgment in the same matter which has been recognised or meets the conditions for recognition; f) recognition would be contrary to Slovak public policy.
Ukraine	Pursuant to Article 468 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, an application for permission to enforce a foreign court judgment shall be dismissed in the cases provided for by international treaties, consent to be bound by which is given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. If such cases are not provided for by international treaties, consent to be bound by which is given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, permission may be refused: 1. if the foreign court judgment has not become final under the law of the State in which it was rendered; 2. if the party against whom the foreign court judgment was rendered was deprived of the opportunity to participate in the proceedings because that party was not duly and timely notified of the proceedings; 3. if the judgment was rendered in a case falling within the exclusive jurisdiction of a court or other authority of Ukraine authorised by law; 4. if a Ukrainian court has previously rendered a final judgment in a dispute between the same parties, concerning the same subject matter and based on the same grounds, or if proceedings are pending before a Ukrainian court in a dispute between the same parties, concerning the same subject matter and based on the same grounds, and such proceedings were instituted before the proceedings were commenced in the foreign court; 5. if the time limit for submission of the foreign court judgment for enforcement in the territory of Ukraine established by international treaties, consent to be bound by which is given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and by this Code, has expired; 6. if the subject matter of the dispute is not subject to judicial consideration under the Ukrainian law; 7. if enforcement of the judgment would threaten the interests of Ukraine; 8. if a foreign court judgment regarding a dispute between the same parties, concerning the same subject matter and based on the same grounds, has been earlier recognised in Ukraine and permission for its enforcement has been granted; 9. in other cases established by the laws of Ukraine.
USA	The URECDVPOA allows certain orders to be enforced directly by law enforcement under circumstances, and/or by a state or tribal court if the order meets the criteria under the act for a valid order. State or tribal law will dictate whether/how a respondent may object to the enforcement of an order, but in most states or tribes, a respondent could object by attacking the validity of one of the required criteria. Under the URECDVPOA, a Canadian domestic violence order is valid if "(1) the order identifies a protected individual and a respondent, (2) the order is valid and in effect, (3) the issuing court had jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter under law applicable in the issuing court, and

	(4) the order was issued after: (A) the respondent was given reasonable notice and had an opportunity to be heard before the court issued the order, or (B) in the case of an ex parte order, the respondent was given reasonable notice and had or will have an opportunity to be heard within a reasonable time after the order was issued, in a manner consistent with the right of the respondent to due process."
Uruguay	El reconocimiento y/ o ejecución podrá denegarse cuando no se cumplan los requisitos establecidos por el ordenamiento jurídico uruguayo, en particular, cuando se afecten principios de orden público internacional o no se respeten las garantías del debido proceso.

☐ No

~~Andorra~~
~~Argentina~~
~~Armenia~~
~~Australia~~
~~Austria~~
~~Belgium~~
~~Brazil~~
~~Bulgaria~~
~~Canada:~~
~~Fed.~~
~~AB~~
~~BC~~
~~MB~~
~~NB~~
~~NS~~
~~NT~~
~~NU~~
~~ON~~
~~PE~~
~~QC~~
~~SK~~
~~YT~~
~~Chile~~
~~China:~~
~~Mainland~~
~~HKSAR~~
~~MSAR~~
~~Costa Rica~~
~~Croatia~~
~~Czech R.~~
~~Dominican R.~~
~~Estonia~~
~~EU~~
~~France~~
~~Germany~~
~~Guatemala~~
~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
~~Ireland~~
~~Israel~~
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
~~Luxembourg~~
~~Malta~~
~~Mexico~~
1. Panama
~~Poland~~
~~Portugal~~
~~Romania~~
~~Slovakia~~
~~Slovenia~~
~~Sweden~~
~~Switzerland~~
~~Ukraine~~
~~UK~~
~~USA~~
~~Uruguay~~

34. Is the recognition and / or enforcement of a foreign protection order subject to appeal in your jurisdiction?

☐ Yes

~~Andorra~~
1. Argentina
2. Armenia
3. Australia
~~Austria~~
4. Belgium
~~Brazil~~
5. Bulgaria
6. Canada:
~~Fed.~~
~~AB~~
~~BC~~
~~MB~~
~~NB~~
~~NS~~
~~NT~~
~~NU~~
a) ON
~~PE~~
b) QC
c) SK
~~YT~~
~~Chile~~
7. China:
~~Mainland~~
~~HKSAR~~
d) MSAR
~~Costa Rica~~
~~Croatia~~
8. Czech R.
~~Dominican R.~~
9. Estonia
10. EU
11. France
12. Germany
13. Guatemala
~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
~~Ireland~~
14. Israel
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
15. Luxembourg
16. Malta
17. Mexico
~~Panama~~
~~Poland~~
18. Portugal
~~Romania~~
19. Slovakia
~~Slovenia~~
20. Sweden
21. Switzerland
22. Ukraine
~~UK~~
~~USA~~
~~Uruguay~~

☐ No

~~Andorra~~
~~Argentina~~
~~Armenia~~
~~Australia~~
~~Austria~~
~~Belgium~~
1. Brazil
~~Bulgaria~~
~~Canada:~~
~~Fed.~~
~~AB~~
~~BC~~
~~MB~~
~~NB~~
~~NS~~
~~NT~~
~~NU~~
~~ON~~
~~PE~~
~~QC~~
~~SK~~
~~YT~~
2. Chile
~~China:~~
~~Mainland~~
~~HKSAR~~
~~MSAR~~
3. Costa Rica
~~Croatia~~
~~Czech R.~~
4. Dominican R.
~~Estonia~~
~~EU~~
~~France~~
~~Germany~~
~~Guatemala~~
~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
~~Ireland~~
~~Israel~~
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
~~Luxembourg~~
~~Malta~~
~~Mexico~~
5. Panama
~~Poland~~
~~Portugal~~
~~Romania~~
6. Slovakia
~~Slovenia~~
~~Sweden~~
~~Switzerland~~
~~Ukraine~~
~~UK~~
~~USA~~
~~Uruguay~~

IV. Future developments in the area

35. Are there any legislative developments planned or contemplated in your jurisdiction pertaining to (foreign) protection orders?

☐ Legislative changes in progress

~~Andorra~~
1. Argentina
2. Armenia
~~Australia~~
~~Austria~~
~~Belgium~~
~~Brazil~~
~~Bulgaria~~
3. Canada:
   a) Fed.
   ~~AB~~
   ~~BC~~
   ~~MB~~
   ~~NB~~
   ~~NS~~
   b) NT
   ~~NU~~
   ~~ON~~
   ~~PE~~
   ~~QC~~
   ~~SK~~
   ~~YT~~
~~Chile~~
~~China:~~
~~Mainland~~
~~HKSAR~~
~~MSAR~~
~~Costa Rica~~
~~Croatia~~
~~Czech R.~~
~~Dominican R.~~
~~Estonia~~
~~EU~~
~~France~~
4. Germany
~~Guatemala~~
~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
~~Ireland~~
~~Israel~~
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
5. Luxembourg
~~Malta~~
~~Mexico~~
~~Panama~~
~~Poland~~
~~Portugal~~
6. Romania
~~Slovakia~~
~~Slovenia~~
~~Sweden~~
~~Switzerland~~
~~Ukraine~~
7. UK
~~USA~~
~~Uruguay~~

Comments:

Argentina	In the Argentine Republic, as a State Party to MERCOSUR – alongside Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile and Ecuador – an Agreement on the Mutual Recognition of Protective Measures for Women in Situations of Gender-Based Violence was negotiated between 2020 and 2022. This Agreement was approved by Decision 7/ 2022 in July 2022 and will enter into force upon ratification by two Member States and the Associate State, which must also deposit its instrument of ratification, and in respect of those Member States. To date, Uruguay (Full Member) and Chile (Associate Member) have deposited their instruments of ratification. In Argentina, the agreement is undergoing parliamentary procedure, having received preliminary approval from the Chamber of Deputies in 2024. 1. The protection orders provided for include: a) a prohibition on entering specific localities, places or areas where the woman resides or where she is temporarily present for whatever reason; b) a prohibition or restriction on contact, in any form, with the woman, including by telephone, email, post or any other means; c) a prohibition or restriction on approaching the woman to within a distance less than that prescribed, whether or not this includes the use of geolocation and tracking devices; d) suspension of the right to possess, carry and use weapons, with an obligation to deposit them at the specified location; e) any other measure necessary to ensure the woman's safety and to put an end to the sit 2. The competent authorities for issuing such orders are the judicial authorities, and the channel for their transmission is through the central authorities designated by each State. 3. With regard to recognition and enforcement, the Agreement provides for the automatic and priority recognition of protection orders, set out in an instrument known as the OMP (MERCOSUR Protection Order), which limits scrutiny solely to the requirements laid down in the Agreement for their validity and restricts their application to cases where none of the grounds for refusal set out in the Agreement apply. The requirements and characteristics of the orders are set out in Article 8 and stipulate that: a) the order must have been issued by an authority of the Executing State, in accordance with its national legislation, taking into account any specific circumstances of the case, including its urgency and the expected date of the woman's arrival in the territory of the Executing State; (b) in all cases, the protection measures issued by the Issuing State shall be regarded as being of a humanitarian nature; (c) where the woman for whom protection is sought so requests, the Executing State shall guarantee the free legal aid necessary for the enforcement of the OMP. 4. The measure shall be communicated to the other competent authority or authorities via the Central Authority, as well as to the woman, but not to the perpetrator. 5. Grounds for refusing enforcement are set out, these must be substantiated and are primarily intended for cases where the measures are incompatible with those set out in the Agreement or manifestly contrary to public policy in the enforcing State.

	6. Finally, the Agreement contains an article (Article 13) which extends the scope of protection to persons other than women, where necessary, in order to guarantee the full enjoyment of their rights.
Brazil	Not specifically identified beyond the very recent enactments referenced throughout this questionnaire (Laws No. 15,383/2026, 15,411/2026 and 15,412/2026 and the ECA Digital, Law No. 15,211/2025, all strengthening electronic monitoring and enforcement of protective measures), which may still require implementing regulations (e.g., technical standards for monitoring equipment) to become fully operational in practice.
Canada (Fed.)	Once regulations are finalized, amendments to the Firearms Act (Canada) make an individual ineligible for a Canadian firearm licence if they are subject to a protection order issued by a court or competent authority in the interest of the safety or security of a person. For an existing holder of a Canadian firearm licence, the amendments require that their licence be revoked. The goal is to enhance the firearms regime and further contribute to the reduction of risks associated with firearms in at-risk situations, including those involving intimate partner violence and family violence. https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/PDF/F-11.6.pdf https://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2025/2025-03-08/html/reg4-eng.html https://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p2/2025/2025-03-26/html/si-tr26-eng.html
Canada (NT)	Amendments to the Children's Law Act and Family Law Act received assent in October 2025 but are not yet in force.
Germany	There are several legislation projects aiming at improving the protection from domestic violence. First, legislation has been adopted to enable supervision of a perpetrator by way of an electronic bracelets and to enable the victim to receive digital alerts. Second, legislation is on the way to improve protection of children against violence, recognising also the negative effect violence against one parent can have on a child that is witness of such violence. Third, further legislation is currently under discussion regarding the violence protection order for dependants of victim and for the simplification of the termination by the victim of a joint lease agreement in cases of domestic violence.
Romania	The legislative proposal to amend Law No. 26/2024 on protection orders (Pl-x No. 540/2025) aims to modify the law in order to safeguard the financial rights of minors by requiring the court to designate the parent entitled to collect social benefits for the duration of the protection order. This measure prevents situations where the abusive parent continues to collect allowances, thereby ensuring the necessary resources for the victim. There are several legislative proposals concerning Law No. 217/2003 on the prevention and combating of domestic violence. Recent legislative proposal (2026) PL-x No. 16/2026 which amends both Law No. 217/2003 and Law No. 26/2024 in parallel to streamline institutional interventions, enabling courts to order measures such as the involuntary commitment of aggressors or their monthly monitoring. The draft Government Emergency Ordinance (initiated by the Ministry of Internal Affairs) aims to supplement the prevention framework..
UK	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 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

~~Andorra~~
~~Argentina~~
~~Armenia~~
~~Australia~~
~~Austria~~
~~Belgium~~
~~Brazil~~
~~Bulgaria~~
1. Canada:
   ~~Fed.~~
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   a) NB
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~~Costa Rica~~
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~~Estonia~~
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~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
~~Ireland~~
~~Israel~~
~~Italy~~
~~Lithuania~~
~~Luxembourg~~
~~Malta~~
~~Mexico~~
~~Panama~~
~~Poland~~
~~Portugal~~
~~Romani~~
~~Slovakia~~
~~Slovenia~~
~~Sweden~~
~~Switzerland~~
~~Ukraine~~
~~UK~~
~~USA~~
~~Uruguay~~

Comments:

Brazil	Brazil continues to consider improvements to protection mechanisms, judicial and police interoperability and international cooperation. The possible accession to the 1996 HCCH Child Protection Convention has also been the subject of governmental and parliamentary consideration; that instrument concerns children and has a distinct scope from a general REPO convention. Also under consideration is the Draft Bill for a new General Act on Private International Law, prepared by the Commission of Jurists established by Ordinance (Portaria) CDESS/SRI/PR No. 1 of 16 December 2024 (Official Gazette of 18 December 2024, section 2, p. 3) and approved by the Commission on 15 October 2025. The draft updates the Brazilian rules on international jurisdiction and applicable law; no changes were proposed, however, to the rules on international legal cooperation, so that the regime described in the answers to Questions 20 and 30 would remain unchanged.
Canada (NB)	The Office of the Attorney General is planning to propose legislation based on the Uniform Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Act, which will likely be adopted by the Uniform Law Conference of Canada in 2027. The Uniform Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Act will likely (a) allow a foreign civil protection order to be registered in a province's/territory's superior court and thereby become enforceable as if it were an order of that court, and (b) provide that a foreign civil protection order, even if it is not registered, is deemed to be order of the superior court and is enforceable in the same manner as an order of that court.

☐ No legislative changes planned at the moment

1. Andorra
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4. Chile
5. China:
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   a) MSAR
6. Costa Rica
   ~~Croatia~~
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8. Dominican R.
   ~~Estonia~~
   ~~EU~~
9. France
   ~~Germany~~
10. Guatemala
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    ~~Indonesia~~
    ~~Ireland~~
11. Israel
    ~~Italy~~
12. Lithuania
    ~~Luxembourg~~
    ~~Malta~~
13. Mexico
    ~~Panama~~
14. Poland
    ~~Portugal~~
    ~~Romania~~
15. Slovakia
    ~~Slovenia~~
    ~~Sweden~~
    ~~Switzerland~~
    ~~Ukraine~~
    ~~UK~~
    ~~USA~~
    Uruguay

Comments:

Canada (NT)	Amendments to the PAFVA came into force in July 2026.
France	le dispositif de l'ordonnance de protection venant d'être renforcé par la loi du 13 juin 2024.

☐ Other (please specify)

~~Andorra~~
~~Argentina~~
~~Armenia~~
1. Australia
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~~Belgium~~
~~Brazil~~
~~Bulgaria~~
2. Canada:
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4. Czech R.

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~~Hungary~~
~~Indonesia~~
~~Ireland~~
~~Israel~~

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6. Luxembourg
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~~Mexico~~
8. Panama
~~Poland~~
~~Portugal~~
~~Romania~~
~~Slovakia~~

~~Slovenia~~
9. Sweden
10. Switzerland
11. Ukraine
~~UK~~
12. USA
13. Uruguay

Comments

Australia	Recognition of foreign orders is a matter for each state and territory within Australia.
Brazil	Brazil's participation in the HCCH Working Group itself is part of the ongoing assessment of whether a future international instrument is feasible and desirable. Any commitment would remain subject to Brazil's constitutional treaty making process and domestic implementation requirements. Operational experience accumulated by the Brazilian Central Authority demonstrates increasing cross-border demand involving protective measures. Between June 2025 and May 2026, dozens of international cooperation requests referred to protective measures in family, child protection and domestic violence contexts, suggesting that future international discussions on recognition and enforcement of protection orders may respond to a concrete and growing practical need.
Canada (BC)	Legislative changes concerning extraprovincial protection orders are being considered.
Canada (QC)	The National Assembly recently adopted the Act to counter non-consensual sharing of intimate images and to improve protection and support in civil matters for persons who are victims of violence (SQ 2024, c 37), section 6 of which added article 515.1 to 515.4 of the Code of Civil Procedure concerning civil protection orders, it came into force on 4 June 2025. That Act contains no specific provision concerning foreign protection orders.
Chile	Joining the 1996 Convention is currently under consideration
Czech Republic	See coordinated EU response
EU	On the transposition by EU Member States of Directive 2012/29/EU of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, amended by Directive (EU) 2026/1472 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2026 (2021 Victims' Right Directive") Member States shall take the necessary measures to comply with the revised Directive by 2 July 2028 with the exception of the measures necessary to comply with the provisions on the use of information and communication technologies, which shall be adopted and published by 2 July 2030. The enforcement of the revised Directive will be a key action under the next EU Strategy on victims' rights that is planned for adoption before the end of 2026. Link to the Directive: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2026/1472/oj/eng On the Digitalisation of Regulations No. 606/2013 (Civil EPO) and 2019/1111 ("the Brussels IIb Regulation", and Directive 2011/99 (Criminal EPO) As part of its digitalisation policy, the Commission is working with Member States to digitalise procedures under the EPO Directive and Regulation 606/2013 on the mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters and the Brussels IIb Regulation. This work aims to help ensure that protected persons remain effectively protected when moving or travelling to another Member State. Digital communication can make a practical contribution to the effective implementation of of all three instruments. With regard to the EPO Directive and Regulation 606/2013, The decentralised IT system supporting these efforts will enable competent authorities to exchange European Protection Orders, protection measures and the information necessary for their recognition and enforcement directly and securely. It will reduce reliance on paper-based

	exchanges and manual processing, help authorities act more swiftly, and reduce the risk of avoidable delays. In practice, it will facilitate the timely recognition and enforcement of protection measures in the Member State concerned, helping to prevent gaps in protection following a cross-border move. The system is expected to become operational in 2030.Natural or legal persons or their representatives will be able to also communicate with competent authorities through the European Electronic Access Point in proceedings related to recognition and declaration of enforceability of foreign protection orders or to request the relevant certificates. The system is tentatively expected to become operational around 2032. The coordinated reply should be updated to reflect the revised timeline of the digitalisation of individual batches. With regard to the Brussels IIb Regulation, the decentralised IT system will enable the competent authorities, including Central Authorities, to exchange requests for judicial cooperation such as requests for return of a child under the 1980 Hague Convention and requests for cooperation in matters of parental responsibility. Holders of parental responsibility or their representatives will also be able to communicate with Central Authorities and other competent authorities through the European Electronic Access Point that is also part of the decentralised IT system, in proceedings related to recognition and declaration of enforceability of a foreign decision under the Brussels IIb Regulation (including the relevant certificates) or in matters of parental responsibility and requests for return under the 1980 Hague Convention. The system is tentatively expected to become operational around 2033.
Luxembourg	see coordinated EU response
Malta	See coordinated EU response
Panama	Actualmente no se contempla una reforma legislativa específica dirigida al reconocimiento y ejecución de órdenes de protección extranjeras. Las acciones en desarrollo se concentran principalmente en el fortalecimiento y seguimiento de las medidas de protección dictadas en Panamá, incluida la implementación de mecanismos de monitoreo electrónico.
Sweden	See coordinated EU response
Switzerland	Divers projets sont en cours pour lutter contre la violence domestique et sexuelle, comme résumé dans ce communiqué aux médias et expliqué dans le Rapport du 27 avril 2026 sur la mise en œuvre de la feuille de route sur la violence domestique et sexuelle. https://www.ejpd.admin.ch/fr/newnsb/XDvUS9nzTwjXhy6QcryD cf également la réponse à la question 16
Ukraine	At this stage, no specific legislative amendments are being developed. However, following the completion of the work of the Working Group on the Recognition and Enforcement of Protection Orders on the draft future international instrument, and depending on its final content, the need to introduce relevant amendments to Ukrainian legislation will be considered.
USA	We are not aware of proposed federal legislative developments that specifically relate to the recongition and enforcement of foreign protection orders. As of July 2026, we are aware that Indiana has introduced legislation relating to the Uniform Recognition and Enforcement of Canadian Domestic-Violence Protection Orders Act.
Uruguay	Si bien Uruguay aprobó el Acuerdo sobre Reconocimiento Mutuo de Medidas de Protección para las Mujeres en Situación de Violencia de Género entre los Estados parte del Mercosur y Estados asociados (Ley No 20.418 de 20/08/2025, éste aún no ha entrado en vigor (Art.15)

V. Electronic resources

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

Armenia	Criminal Procedure Code - https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/154763/latest Law "On Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence and Protection of Persons Subjected to Domestic and Family Violence" - https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/227958/latest
Australia	National Domestic Violence Order Scheme - Attorney-General's Department www.ag.gov.au/families-and-marriage/family-violence/national-domestic-violence-order-scheme
Brazil	Federal legislation (official consolidated texts): Federal Constitution: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constituicao/constituicao.htm Law No. 11,340/2006, Maria da Penha Law: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2006/lei/l11340.htm Law No. 14,344/2022, Henry Borel Law: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2022/lei/l14344.htm Law No. 8,069/1990, Child and Adolescent Statute: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l8069.htm Law No. 10,741/2003, Statute of the Elderly Person: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/2003/l10.741compilado.htm Law No. 13,105/2015, Code of Civil Procedure: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2015/lei/l13105.htm Decree-Law No. 3,689/1941, Code of Criminal Procedure: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto-lei/del3689.htm Decree-Law No. 4,657/1942, Introductory Law to Brazilian Law: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto-lei/del4657.htm Law No. 13,344/2016, human trafficking: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2016/lei/l13344.htm Law No. 9,807/1999, victim and witness protection: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l9807.htm Law No. 15,211/2025: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03//lei/l15211.htm Law No. 13,675/2018: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/lei/l13675.htm Institutional resources: Superior Court of Justice, foreign decisions: https://www.stj.jus.br/sites/portalp/Processos/Sentenca-estrangeira National Council of Justice, BNMP 3.0: https://www.cnj.jus.br/sistema-carcerario/bnmp-3-0/ HCCH status tables and publications: https://www.hcch.net/ Brazilian Central Authority (DRCI/MJSP), international legal cooperation: https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/sua-protecao/cooperacao-internacional
Canada (AB)	Protection Against Family Violence Act - https://open.alberta.ca/publications/p27 Alberta Rules of Court - Rules 12.28-12.33 and Forms FL-13 (King's Bench Protection Order Questionnaire), FL-14 (Restraining Order Questionnaire), FL-30 (Restraining Order Without Notice) and FL-31 (Restraining Order)

	http://www.qp.alberta.ca/documents/rules2010/Rules_vol_1.pdf Protecting Survivors of Human Trafficking Act https://open.alberta.ca/publications/p26p87
Canada (BC)	Family Law Act, SBC 2011, c 25: https://www.canlii.org/en/bc/laws/stat/sbc-2011-c-25/latest/sbc-2011-c-25.html The Enforcement of Canadian Judgments and Decrees Act, SBC 2003, c 29: https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/03029_01#section9.1
Canada (MB)	https://www.gov.mb.ca/familylaw/safety/protection-orders.html https://web2.gov.mb.ca/laws/index.php has the following relevant Manitoba Legislation: • The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act - C.C.S.M. c. D93 • The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act - C.C.S.M. c. C94 • The Family Law Act - C.C.S.M. c. F20
Canada (NB)	New Brunswick Acts and Regulations: https://www2.gnb.ca/content/gnb/en/departments/public-safety/attorney-general/content/acts_regulations.html Uniform Law Conference of Canada: https://www.ulcc-chlc.ca/
Canada (NT)	www.justice.gov.nt.ca/en/protection-orders www.justice.gov.nt.ca/en/files/legislation/protection-against-family-violence
Canada (SK)	The Victims of Interpersonal Violence Act, SS 1994, c V-6.02: https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/api/v1/products/929/formats/1495/download The Enforcement of Canadian Judgments Act, 2002, SS 2002, c E-9.1001: https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/api/v1/products/507/formats/654/download The Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Act, SS 2005, c E-9.121: https://publications.saskatchewan.ca/api/v1/products/11896/formats/17653/download
Canada (YT)	Yukon Laws - legislation database: https://laws.yukon.ca/cms/index.php Yukon Courts: https://www.yukoncourts.ca/en
Chile	The Chilean Library of Congress is online and has excellent resources on these matters (in Spanish): https://www.bcn.cl/leychile/
China (HKSAR)	http://www.doj.gov.hk/eng/public/pubppedv.html - Policy for prosecuting cases involving domestic violence https://www.judiciary.hk/en/court_services_facilities/dov.html - How to Apply for Injunctions Under the Domestic and Cohabitation Relationships Violence Ordinance (Cap 189)
China (MSAR)	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 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
Costa Rica	https://observatoriodegenero.poder-judicial.go.cr/images/Leyes/Ley_VD.pdf https://observatoriodegenero.poder-judicial.go.cr/images/Normativa/Nacional/Especializada/Obsgenero-Normativa-Nacional-Cdigo-de-la-Niez-y-la-adolescencia.pdf https://observatoriodegenero.poder-judicial.go.cr/images/Normativa/Nacional/Especializada/Obsgenero-Normativa-Nacional-Ley-Integral-para-la-Persona-Adulta-Mayor.pdf Código Procesal de Familia: https://sinalevi.go.cr/ResultadosNormativa/Informacion?param1=90569&param2=143180&param3=1&param5=c%C3%B3digo%20procesal%20de%20familia Código Procesal Civil: https://sinalevi.go.cr/ResultadosNormativa/Informacion?param1=81360&param2=103729&param3=1&param4=
Czech Republic	EU - Additional links: 1. Information about notifications made by Member States on the mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters and application of Regulation (EU) No. 606/2013 in accordance with its Article 18 is available from this link: https://e-justice.europa.eu/topics/taking-legal-action/european-judicial-atlas-civil-matters/mutual-recognition-protection-measures-civil-matters_en 2. Information about notifications made by Member States on the implementation of Directive 2011/99/EU on the European protection order is available from this link: https://www.ejn-crimjust.europa.eu/ejn2021/StatusOfImplementationById/2779 3. Practice Guide for the application of the Brussels IIb Regulation available in all EU official languages: https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/ff34bda5-ea90-11ed-a05c-01aa75ed71a1 CZ - https://e-justice.europa.eu/topics/taking-legal-action/european-judicial-atlas-civil-matters/mutual-recognition-protection-measures-civil-matters/cz_en
Dominican Rep.	https://observatoriojusticiaygenero.poderjudicial.gob.do/manuales/
Estonia	Law of Obligations Act: https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/akt/526062026001?leiaKehtiv Code of Civil Procedure: https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/akt/514072026002 Code of Criminal Procedure: https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/akt/521072026001 Law Enforcement Act § 44: https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/akt/527072026008 Code of Enforcement Procedure: https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/akt/521072026002 Agreement between the Republic of Estonia and Ukraine on legal assistance and legal relations in civil and criminal matters (in Estonian): https://www.riigiteataja.ee/et/akt/13119066 Penal Code: https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/akt/515072026003
EU	1. Information about notifications made by Member States on the mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters and application of Regulation (EU) No. 606/2013 in accordance with its Article 18 is available from this link: https://e-

	justice.europa.eu/topics/taking-legal-action/european-judicial-atlas-civil-matters/mutual-recognition-protection-measures-civil-matters_en 2. Information about notifications made by Member States on the implementation of Directive 2011/99/EU on the European protection order is available from this link: https://www.ejn-crimjust.europa.eu/ejn2021/StatusOfImplementationById/2779 3. Practice Guide for the application of the Brussels IIb Regulation available in all EU official languages: https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/ff34bda5-ea90-11ed-a05c-01aa75ed71a1
Germany	Some translations are available here (albeit a) sometimes not in a good quality and b) not always up to date), in alphabetical order of the abbreviated name of the laws in questions which are mentioned in our answers): https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/Teilliste_translations.html Further information regarding the Act on Protection Against Violence is available in Englisch under the following online-sources: https://www.hilfe-info.de/Webs/hilfeinfo/SharedDocs/Publikationen/EN/Information_Domestic_Violence.html https://www.hilfetelefon.de/en/
Guatemala	Ley para Prevenir, Sancionar y Erradicar la Violencia Intrafamiliar: https://ww2.oj.gob.gt/es/queesoj/estructuraoj/unidadesadministrativas/centroanalisisdocumentacionjudicial/cds/CDs%20compilaciones/Normativa%20Femicidio/1_documentos/1-4.html Código Procesal Civil y Mercantil: https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/legislation/details/2015 Código de Derecho Internacional Privado (Código Bustamante): https://www.oas.org/es/sla/ddi/tratados_multilaterales_interamericanos_a-31_codigo_bustamente.asp Convención Interamericana sobre Cumplimiento de Medidas Cautelares: https://www.oas.org/juridico/spanish/tratados/b-42.html Estado de firmas y ratificaciones de la Convención Interamericana sobre Cumplimiento de Medidas Cautelares: https://www.oas.org/juridico/spanish/firmas/b-42.html Ley del Organismo Judicial: https://ww2.oj.gob.gt/es/QueEsOJ/EstructuraOJ/UnidadesAdministrativas/CentroAnalisisDocumentacionJudicial/cds/CDs%20leyes/LEY%20OJ/ley_oj/ldoj.html
Israel	Prevention of Threatening Harassment Law of 2001 (in Hebrew): https://www.nevo.co.il/laws/#/6a37b216b893802754db3498 Prevention of Family Violence Law of 1991 (in Hebrew): https://www.nevo.co.il/laws/#/616fa8b85892a7587451bb5c Criminal Procedure Law (Enforcement Powers - Arrests), 1996 (in Hebrew): https://www.nevo.co.il/laws/#/60ac9a7e5a24b6ad87933da9 Enforcement of Foreign Judgments Law of 1958 (in Hebrew): https://www.nevo.co.il/laws/#/60d064bb53c173a5aa191048 Link for requesting a protection order under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Law (in English): https://www.gov.il/en/service/request_safety_order Link for requesting a protection order under the Prevention of Threatening Harassment Law (in English): https://www.gov.il/en/service/application_for_an_order_preventing_stalking_ex_parte
Italy	No integration/modification is needed to what EU already indicated in its (third version Draft Coordinated) questionnaire, reported as follows.

	1.Information about notifications made by Member States on the mutual recognition of protection measures in civil matters and application of Regulation (EU) No. 606/2013 in accordance with its Article 18 is available from this link: https://e-justice.europa.eu/topics/taking-legal-action/european-judicial-atlas-civil-matters/mutual-recognition-protection-measures-civil-matters_en 2. Information about notifications made by Member States on the implementation of Directive 2011/99/EU on the European protection order is available from this link: https://www.ejn-crimjust.europa.eu/ejn2021/StatusOfImplementationById/2779 3.Practice Guide for the application of the Brussels IIb Regulation available in all EU official languages: https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/ff34bda5-ea90-11ed-a05c-01aa75ed71a1
Lithuania	The Law on Protection Against Domestic Violence (https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/d8457e12a5fb11ecaf79c2120caf5094/asr)
Luxembourg	see coordinated EU response
Malta	EU related: see coordinated EU response Malta: LEĠIŻLAZZJONI MALTA
Mexico	https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/CNPCF.pdf https://www.congresochihuahua2.gob.mx/biblioteca/codigos/archivosCodigos/63.pdf https://www.hcch.net/es/projects/legislative-projects/repo
Panama	Protocolo de Investigación de los Delitos de Violencia contra la Mujer – Ministerio Público: desarrolla medidas de protección, seguimiento y actuación institucional. https://www.ministeriopublico.gob.pa/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Protocolo-de-investigacion-de-delitos-de-violencia-contra-la-mujer.pdf? Registro Judicial, febrero de 2006: precedente de la Sala de Negocios Generales que reconoció y declaró ejecutable en Panamá una Medida de Protección Definitiva dictada en Chile. https://www.organojudicial.gob.pa/uploads/blogs.dir/2/2025/07/406/registro-judicial-febrero-2006.pdf?
Slovenia	Official Slovenian legislation database (PISRS): https://pisrs.si/ Key Slovenian legislation: - Prevention of Domestic Violence Act (ZPND) https://pisrs.si/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO5084D - Police Tasks and Powers Act (ZNPPol) https://pisrs.si/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO6314 - Criminal Procedure Act (ZKP) https://pisrs.si/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO362 - Criminal Code (KZ-1) https://pisrs.si/pregledPredpisa?id=ZAKO5050
Sweden	See coordinated EU response
Switzerland	Toute la législation suisse est disponible sur www.fedlex.admin.ch
Ukraine	The relevant legislation is available on the website of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine: www.rada.gov.ua.
UK	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 • 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
USA	https://www.justice.gov/ovw/violence-against-women-act https://www.justice.gov/ovw/training-and-technical-assistance
Uruguay	Poder Judicial y Ministerio Público - Poder Judicial https://www.poderjudicial.gub.uy/ - Juzgados Especializados en Violencia Basada en Género. - https://www.poderjudicial.gub.uy/guia-de-oficinas/juzgados-letrados-de-primera-instancia-especializados-en-violencia-basada-en - Fiscalía General de la Nación https://www.gub.uy/fiscalia-general-nacion/ Ministerio del Interior - Dirección Nacional de Políticas de Género https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-interior/direccion-nacional-politicas-genero - Comisarías Especializadas en Violencia Doméstica y de Género (CEVDG). https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-interior/tramites-y-servicios/servicios/comisarias-especializadas-violencia-domestica-genero-montevideo - Denuncias en línea https://denuncia.minterior.gub.uy/ - Aplicación Élida 360. https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-interior/politicas-y-gestion/elida-360 - Observatorio de Seguridad - https://observatorioseguridad.minterior.gub.uy/pentaho/api/repos/:public:observatorio_vbg:MININT_Observatorio_violencia_domestica_genero.wcdf/generatedContent - Indicadores de violencia doméstica y de género. - https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-interior/datos-y-estadisticas/estadisticas/indicadores-violencia-domestica-genero-informe-enero-octubre-2025 Ministerio de Desarrollo Social (MIDES)

	- Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (Inmujeres). https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-desarrollo-social/inmujeres - Servicios de atención a mujeres en situación de violencia basada en género https://guiaderecursos.mides.gub.uy/27548/servicios-de-atencion-a-mujeres-en-situacion-de-violencia-basada-en-genero · 0800 4141 - Servicio de orientación telefónica a mujeres en situación de violencia doméstica. https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-desarrollo-social/node/9758 - Consejo Nacional de Género. https://www.gub.uy/ministerio-desarrollo-social/consejo-nacional-genero Otros organismos nacionales - Instituto del Niño y Adolescente del Uruguay (INAU). https://www.inau.gub.uy/ - Administración de los Servicios de Salud del Estado (ASSE) - https://www.asse.com.uy/categoria/Violencia-Basada-en-GeneroyGeneraciones-664?pagina=1 Marco normativo nacional: - Ley N° 17.514 (2002): Ley de Violencia Doméstica. Declara de interés general la prevención, atención y erradicación de la violencia en el ámbito familiar. https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/17514-2002 - Ley N° 17.677 (2003): Incitación al Odio, Desprecio o Violencia, modifica el Código Penal para castigar penalmente los actos de violencia o incitación al odio basados en la orientación sexual o la identidad de género. https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/17677-2003 - Ley N° 17.823 (2004): Código de la Niñez y la Adolescencia (CNA), consagra los derechos fundamentales de los menores. El artículo 117 y concordantes prohíben explícitamente el castigo físico y regulan las medidas de amparo judicial en situaciones de maltrato o abuso intrafamiliar. https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/codigo-ninez-adolescencia/17823-2004 - Ley N° 18.561 (2009): Acoso Sexual en el Ámbito Laboral y Docente. Define, previene y sanciona el acoso sexual como una manifestación de violencia de género en entornos de trabajo y estudio. https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/18561-2009 - Ley N° 19.580 (2017): Ley Integral de Violencia hacia las Mujeres Basada en Género, que reconoce múltiples formas de violencia (física, psicológica, sexual, económica, laboral, obstétrica, digital) y establece un marco de protección integral. Amplía la protección a todas las identidades de género (incluidas mujeres trans), regula los juzgados especializados y tipifica múltiples formas de violencia (física, psicológica, patrimonial, obstétrica, política, digital). https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/19580-2017 - Ley N° 19.684 (2018) Ley Integral para Personas Trans. Asegura el derecho a una vida libre de discriminación y estigmatización. Garantiza el derecho a la identidad de género, el cambio de nombre y sexo registral, el acceso a la salud integral, cupos laborales y un régimen reparatorio para quienes sufrieron violencia institucional en el pasado. https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/19684-2018 - Ley N° 19.643 (2018): Prevención y Combate de la Trata de Personas. Incorpora una estricta perspectiva de género. Protege especialmente a mujeres, NNA y personas trans víctimas de explotación sexual o laboral, garantizando protección de su identidad incluso si difiere de los documentos oficiales. https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/19643-2018 - Decreto N° 339/019 (2019): Reglamentación oficial del Poder Ejecutivo para la aplicación operativa de la Ley N° 19.580. Operativiza los programas de atención a víctimas, subsidios de vivienda y pautas de intervención interinstitucional. https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/decretos/339-2019 - Ley N° 19.846 (2019): Ley de Igualdad y No Discriminación entre mujeres y varones, orientada a garantizar la igualdad sustantiva en la sociedad. https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/19846-2019

	- Decreto N° 104/019 (2019): Reglamenta la Ley Trans, disponiendo cómo los prestadores de salud y organismos públicos deben asegurar la atención sin discriminación. https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/decretos/104-2019 - Ley N° 19.849 (2019): Ratificación del Convenio 190 de la OIT. Norma internacional con rango de ley nacional que erradica la violencia y el acoso en el mundo del trabajo https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes/19849-2019 - Ley N° 20.327 (2024): Normas para la Prevención y Represión de la Ciberdelincuencia. https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes-originales/20327-2024 Marco normativo regional: - Acuerdo sobre Reconocimiento Mutuo de Medidas de Protección para las Mujeres en Situación de Violencia de Género entre los Estados parte del Mercosur y Estados asociados (Ley No 20.418 de 20/08/2025) - Aún no vigente - https://www.impo.com.uy/bases/leyes-internacional/20418-2025/1

VI. Other comments

37. 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).

Brazil	A future convention should pursue rapid continuity of protection without converting punitive consequences, criminal sanctions or coercive measures automatically across legal systems. Useful elements could include: a standard multilingual certificate containing only necessary data; direct and secure communication between designated authorities; prompt provisional effect or emergency measures pending recognition; narrowly framed refusal grounds; confirmation of service and opportunity to be heard, including rules for ex parte emergency orders; verification of validity, amendment, revocation and expiry with the authority of origin; a bounded rule on adaptation to the closest available protective measure that may not increase the obligations imposed; application of the requested State's enforcement law and sanctions; legal aid and accessible procedures; protection of addresses and sensitive personal data; and clear interaction with existing HCCH instruments and regional or bilateral regimes. Special care is required for children. Any future instrument should avoid overlap or inconsistency with the 1980 Child Abduction Convention, the 1996 Child Protection Convention and the 1993 Intercountry Adoption Convention. It should also preserve the requested State's ability to take urgent domestic measures and should not permit recognition proceedings to become a review of custody merits. The Convention should also account for federal and decentralised systems, differences in electronic monitoring and police databases, and the fact that an order's practical content may depend on local geography and services. Implementation would benefit from optional declarations concerning covered issuing authorities and categories of orders, an up-to-date electronic profile for each Contracting Party, and safeguards ensuring that protected persons are clearly informed that recognition abroad may not reproduce every domestic monitoring or enforcement feature. Brazil's recent international legal cooperation experience also illustrates the practical importance of the subject. Between June 2025 and May 2026, the Brazilian Central Authority handled at least 81 incoming and outgoing cooperation matters referring to protective measures. These cases involved domestic and family violence, child protection, maintenance obligations, custody and parental responsibility disputes, institutional care, and protective measures issued in different jurisdictions. This experience suggests that an international framework addressing continuity of protection across borders would respond to a demonstrable operational need.
Canada (Fed.)	Additional Information - Emergency Protection Orders under the Family Homes on Reserves and Matrimonial Interests or Rights Act (FHRMIRA) In 1986, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled that provincial or territorial family laws cannot be applied on reserves governed by the Indian Act if doing so would alter individual interests in matrimonial real property on reserves (see s. 2 of the Indian Act for the defined meaning of the term “reserve”). As a result, many of the legal protections available under provincial or territorial family laws that are applicable off reserves were not available to individuals living on reserves.

	The 2013 Family Homes on Reserves and Matrimonial Interests or Rights Act (FHRMIRA) addressed this gap in family law by providing provisional rules that added to the powers of the courts the ability to issue both: - Emergency protection orders: which allow a court to order that a spouse or common-law partner be excluded from the family home on reserve on an urgent basis (in situations of family violence), and - Exclusive occupation orders: which enable a court to provide short- to long-term occupancy of the family home on reserve to the exclusion of one of the spouses or common-law partners. Both the Framework Agreement on First Nation Land Management and the FHRMIRA also empower First Nations to enact their own laws governing use, occupation and possession of family homes on reserves and the division of the value of matrimonial interests or rights. The Emergency Protection Orders (EPO) under the FHRMIRA's provisional federal rules are designed to provide rapid, short-term protection in situations of family violence in a family home located on a First Nation's reserve lands. As the orders are land-based depending on the location of the family home, they have no cross-border effect. Judges who are designated by the provinces and territories (to date, only New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia) can grant an EPO where there's evidence of family violence and an urgent need for protection. The order can last for a limited period (often up to 90 days) and may include requiring the spouse or common-law partner to vacate the home and stay away from it, authorizing peace officers to remove the spouse or common-law partner, and directing steps to preserve the condition of the home and safeguard the property of vulnerable persons. In deciding whether to grant an EPO and what conditions to include, the judge considers factors such as the history and nature of family violence, immediate risks to the applicant or children, the best interests of any children (including their cultural connection to the First Nation), and the presence of other persons with interests or rights in the home. The regime also sets out procedures for service, review and variation of EPOs by the superior court in the province, with procedural safeguards intended to balance immediate protection needs with fairness to all affected individuals. Relevant resources: Family Homes on Reserves and Matrimonial Interests or Rights Act, S.C. 2013, c20: https://laws.justice.gc.ca/PDF/F-1.2.pdf Indian Act, R.S.C., 1985, c.I-5: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/PDF/I-5.pdf Framework Agreement on First Nation Land Management: https://labrc.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Framework-Agreement-on-First-Nation-Land-Management-Dec-2022.pdf Framework Agreement on First Nation Land Management Act, S.C. 2022, c. 19, s. 121: https://laws.justice.gc.ca/PDF/F-31.46.pdf
Canada (AB)	Alberta's existing Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act applies to "a judgment or order of a court in a civil proceeding whereby a sum of money is made payable" and does not apply to protection or restraining orders granted outside Alberta.
Canada (MB)	The answers provided in Questions 20-34 are specific to Judgments and Civil Protection Orders pronounced in other Canadian provinces and do not apply to Judgments and Civil Protection Orders pronounced in countries other than Canada. There is no mechanism for the recognition and enforcement of civil protection orders made outside Canada. An

	individual requiring a protection order as their protection order from a country outside of Canada is not enforceable in Manitoba would need to apply for a protection order under The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act and if they demonstrated a need for a protection order due to domestic violence or stalking, a without notice protection order with immediate enforceability would be granted.
Canada (NB)	The information provided above relates to the recognition and enforcement of civil protection orders from jurisdictions outside of Canada. New Brunswick recently passed legislation relating to the recognition and enforcement of judgments and civil protection orders from jurisdictions within Canada: the Enforcement of Canadian Judgments Act, SNB 2026, c. 5. It is expected that this Act will come into force by the end of 2026. This Act (a) allows a Canadian civil protection order to be registered in the Court of King's Bench and thereby become enforceable as if it were an order of that court, and (b) provides that a Canadian civil protection order, even if it is not registered, is deemed to be an order of the Court of King's Bench and may be enforced in the same manner as an order of that court. Under the Act, “a Canadian civil protection order" is an order that prohibits a person from (a) being in physical proximity to a specified person or following a specified person from place to place, (b) contacting or communicating with a specified person, directly or indirectly, (c) attending at or being within a certain distance of a specified place or location, or (d) engaging in harassing or threatening conduct. The Act allows the definition of "Canadian civil protection order" to be expanded by regulation.
Canada (ON)	The Ontario government recently introduced new legislation that, if passed, would provide for the recognition and enforcement of protection orders made in other Canadian provinces and territories in Ontario. Schedule 4 of Bill 119, Protecting Ontario's Streets and Communities Act, 2026 would enact the Enforcement of Canadian Restraining Orders Act, 2026. Under the Act, restraining orders made by other courts in Canada but outside of Ontario are deemed to be Ontario court orders and enforceable as such. Restraining orders may also be registered with the Ontario court, though registration is not required for enforcement. A party to a final non-Ontario restraining order may apply to the Ontario court to have the order varied or set aside if specified criteria are met, including that the applicant and at least one protected party are present in Ontario and there is a material change in circumstances. The Ontario court may decline to vary or set aside the order if it determines that it is more appropriate for the matter to be considered by a court of another Canadian province or territory. In June 2026, Bill 119 has received Second Reading in the Ontario Legislature and has been referred to the Standing Committee on Justice Policy for consideration.
Canada (QC)	k) Procedural aspects A party seeking the recognition or enforcement of a foreign decision attaches the decision to the application, together with a certificate from a competent foreign public official stating that the decision is no longer appealable in the State in which it was rendered or that it is final or enforceable (article 508, paragraph 1, Code of Civil Procedure (C.C.P.)). Case law has nevertheless interpreted this requirement liberally, accepting other types of evidence establishing the final and enforceable nature of the decision. In Think Glass Le verre repensé inc. v. Goldberg, 2018 QCCA 1608, para. 24, the Court of Appeal clarified that this certificate is not an essential condition for establishing the final nature of the foreign judgment, but merely facilitates verification of that condition. If the decision was rendered by default, certified documents showing that the originating application was properly served on the defaulting party must also be attached to the application (article 3156, paragraph 1, Civil Code of Québec (C.C.Q.), and article 508,

	paragraph 2, C.C.P.). The applicant must provide positive proof of service and cannot rely on the foreign judgment attesting that valid service took place (Yousuf v. Jannesar, 2014 QCCA 2096, para. 28). Documents in a language other than French or English must be accompanied by a translation certified in Québec. The translation must be in French if the party seeking recognition or enforcement of the foreign decision is a legal person (article 508, paragraph 3, C.C.P.). l) Time limit for recognition and enforcement of a foreign order Article 3131 C.C.Q. provides that prescription is governed by the law applicable to the merits of the dispute. In the context of recognition and enforcement of a judgment, the merits of the dispute are represented by the foreign judgment. Consequently, the applicable rules on prescription are those of the jurisdiction in which the judgment was rendered (Ginsbow Inc. v. Pipe and Piling Supplies Ltd. (2000-AZ-00021385 (CS), 2002-AZ-02019149 (CA)). However, if the content of that law is not proven, the Québec judge will apply the law in force in Québec (article 2809 C.C.Q.). This is the 10-year prescription period provided for in article 2924 C.C.Q. The second paragraph of that article further provides that the right is not subject to prescription if it results from a judgment obtained against the person liable for injury resulting from a criminal offence as defined in the Act to assist persons who are victims of criminal offences and to facilitate their recovery (chapter P-9.2.1). In Minkoff v. Society of Lloyd's (2004 QCCA, No. 500-09-014284-046), the issue was the prescription period applicable to recognition and enforcement of a foreign judgment. The Court of Appeal reaffirmed that it is the law that confers the right that must determine the period within which that right may be exercised (para. 13). It added that a decision cannot have more effect in Québec than it has in its country of origin and a party cannot, by an application for exemplification, extend the period of validity of the foreign judgment or revive it once it has expired. Conversely, in the absence of a specific provision in our law, the scope of a foreign judgment cannot be restricted or cancelled during its period of validity in the country of origin (para. 14). m) Partial recognition of the foreign order Article 3159 C.C.Q. provides that, where the provisions of a decision can be dissociated, any one or more of them may be separately recognized or enforced. For example, the Québec court could recognize a protection order intended to stop conduct found to be threatening, but refuse a sanction found to be incompatible with public order. The same would apply where a foreign decision contains severable civil and criminal aspects. Only the civil aspect could be recognized and enforced because the recognition and enforcement mechanism does not apply to the criminal aspect (Pro Swing Inc. v. Elta Golf Inc., 2006 SCC 52, paras. 34-36, Groupe SNC-Lavalin inc. v. Siegrist, 2020 QCCA 1004, para. 55). n) Consideration of a foreign order with no direct equivalent in Québec law In addition, the second paragraph of article 3078 C.C.Q. provides that, where a court is unfamiliar with a legal institution or knows it under a different designation or with different content, foreign law may be taken into account. According to Professor Goldstein, this paragraph implicitly urges judges to relax domestic-law concepts so as to accommodate foreign institutions to the greatest extent possible (Gérald Goldstein, Commentary on article 3078 C.C.Q., EYB2011 DCQ1162)

Czech Republic	See coordinated EU response
Estonia	Regarding the instruments of the EU, we refer to the EU position presented by the European Commission.
EU	Specific comments in advance of the WG meeting in November 2026: The Union proposes that discussions at the November meeting be guided by a discussion paper addressing specific questions including the objective and scope pursued by the project, and how this proposed work interacts with the existing Hague Conventions, in particular the 1996 Child Protection Convention and the 1980 Child Abduction Convention. This approach would help the Working Group use the available time efficiently, facilitate focused and structured exchanges, and allow participants to prepare in advance and consult internally as needed. For instance, the Union suggests that one of the discussion questions could be focused on the relationship of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention and the 1996 Child Protection Convention with a future REPO instrument. The Union is ready to provide additional and more detailed questions for consideration in the potential discussion paper. The responses based on structured discussions would also assist the Working Group in assessing the feasibility of a future instrument and could contribute to the preparation of the report to CGAP 2027. Final comment: The Union would appreciate the timely circulation of the draft agenda and any supporting documents, as this would greatly facilitate preparation for the meeting and allow participants sufficient time to undertake any necessary internal consultations. Objectively, the draft agenda and any supporting documents should be published by the 1st week of October 2026.
France	L'article 227-4-2 du code civil, qui présente les peines encourues en cas de violation d'une ordonnance de protection (trois ans d'emprisonnement, 45 000 euros d'amende), précise que les mêmes peines sont applicables à la violation d'une mesure de protection en matière civile ordonnée dans un autre Etat membre de l'Union européenne reconnue et ayant force exécutoire en France en application du règlement (UE) n° 606/2013 du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 12 juin 2013 relatif à la reconnaissance mutuelle des mesures de protection en matière civile. En outre, les personnes de nationalité étrangère qui bénéficient d'une ordonnance de protection se voient délivrer une carte de séjour temporaire portant la mention « vie privée et familiale » dans les plus brefs délais en raison des violences exercées au sein du couple ou par un ancien conjoint, un ancien partenaire lié par un pacte civil de solidarité ou un ancien concubin ou en raison de la menace d'un mariage forcé (article L. 425-6, ancien article L. 316-3 du code de l'entrée et du séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile). En cas de condamnation définitive, ils peuvent se voir délivrer une carte de résident (article L. 425-8, ancien article L. 316-4 du code de l'entrée et de séjour des étrangers et du droit d'asile).
Germany	For further comments, please refer to the comments by the European Commission.
Lithuania	The Law on Protection Against Domestic Violence (https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/d8457e12a5fb11ecaf79c2120caf5094/asr) establishes that a domestic violence protection order is a preventive protection measure intended to protect a person at risk of domestic violence and by which an adult person posing a risk of domestic violence is obliged to temporarily move out of the place of residence if he or she lives with the person at risk of domestic violence, not to visit this person's place of residence, not to approach him or her and the adult persons and/or

	children living with him or her, not to communicate with him or her, not to seek contact with them. So, this means that an order can only be issued if no criminal offense has been committed under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania. Therefore, the meaning of orders issued abroad may differ from an order issued in Lithuania. Persons who are victims of crimes provided for in the Criminal Code are protected during the investigation of a crime by imposing pretrial measures on the suspect, which are provided for in the Criminal Procedure Code, and there is no need to assess the risk of domestic violence in accordance with the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence and no need to decide on the issuance of a domestic violence protection order.
Luxembourg	see coordinated EU response
Malta	See coordinated EU response
Mexico	No existe actualmente un procedimiento específico para el reconocimiento y ejecución de órdenes de protección extranjeras. No obstante, el ordenamiento jurídico contempla normas generales para el reconocimiento y ejecución de sentencias y demás resoluciones jurisdiccionales extranjeras. Se considera de especial relevancia que los trabajos del Grupo de Trabajo analicen mecanismos que permitan un reconocimiento y ejecución transfronterizos eficaces de las ordenes de protección, atendiendo a su naturaleza preventiva y en muchos casos, urgentes, a fin de evitar que los procedimientos ordinarios de reconocimiento, homologación y ejecución puedan disminuir la eficacia inmediata de la protección.
Panama	La legislación panameña no establece un procedimiento especial para la verificación transfronteriza de la autenticidad, vigencia y alcance de las órdenes de protección extranjeras, ni disposiciones particulares para aquellas de carácter provisional, urgente o dictadas por autoridades no judiciales. En estos supuestos, su eventual reconocimiento y ejecución deberá determinarse conforme a los requisitos, competencias y procedimientos previstos en el ordenamiento jurídico panameño.
Slovenia	Slovenia has a multi-track system of protection measures: civil/family-law measures under ZPND, urgent police measures under ZNPPol, criminal-procedural measures under ZKP and a post-conviction security measure under KZ-1. The Slovenian response therefore follows the functional and broad understanding of “protection order” set out in the Introductory Note to this Questionnaire: Part III of this Questionnaire is intentionally left unanswered in the Slovenian response, as the relevant replies concerning the existing EU framework for recognition and enforcement of protection orders will be provided by the European Commission on behalf of the EU Member States.
Sweden	See coordinated EU response
Ukraine	Extracts from the Ukrainian legislation referred to in the answers to the relevant questions are provided as an annex to this Questionnaire. The free legal aid system in Ukraine provides for, on a permanent basis, the free secondary legal aid to persons affected by domestic violence or gender-based violence, including in matters related to the issuance of protection orders. The Law of Ukraine “On Preventing and Combating Domestic Violence” entered into force on 01 January 2018. During the period of 01.01.2018 until 30.06.2026 the free legal aid system provided free secondary legal aid in response to 11,869 requests from persons affected by domestic violence or gender-based violence.

	According to statistical data of the free legal aid system, from 1 January 2022[1] to 30 June 2026, free legal aid was provided in response to 6,976 requests concerning the issuance of protection orders, among which 3,950 requests resulted in the provision of free primary legal aid, while 3,026 requests from persons affected by domestic violence or gender-based violence resulted in the provision of free secondary legal aid. According to the detailed data, in particular, based on the results of monitoring the provision of free legal aid to persons affected by domestic violence in 2025, free legal aid centres registered 779 requests for free secondary legal aid concerning the preparation of applications for issuance of protection orders, appeals against first-instance court decisions, and representation before appellate courts in proceedings concerning the issuance of protection orders. Within the framework of free secondary legal aid provided under these requests, lawyers engaged to provide such assistance and legal professionals of the free legal aid system prepared 778 applications for issuance of protection orders and appeals against first-instance court judgments refusing to satisfy such applications. Of these, 630 were submitted to the courts. As a result of consideration of such applications and appeals, the courts issued: • 302 (47.9%) judgments satisfying the application in full, • 137 (21.7%) judgments granting the application in part, • 62 (9.8%) judgments refusing to satisfy the application, • 75 (11.9%) judgments leaving the application without consideration (reasons for leaving the applications without consideration – the applicant's request to leave the application without consideration), • 54 (8.6%) judgments returning the application (the reasons for returning the applications – failure to remedy deficiencies in the application, a request to return the application, etc.). As a result of applications being satisfied in full or in part, the courts issued 439 protection orders, including: • 328 protection orders for a period of 6 months, • 49 protection orders for a period of 3 months, • 27 protection orders for a period of 2 months, • 15 protection orders for a period of 1 month, • 14 protection orders for a period of 4 months, • 6 protection orders for a period of 5 months. Under the above-mentioned judgments, the courts imposed one or more restrictions on perpetrators, including: • prohibition on staying at the place of joint residence (stay) with the affected person – 396 cases, • prohibition on approaching within a specified distance of the affected person's place of residence (stay), workplace, educational institution, or other places frequently visited by the affected person – 403 cases, • prohibition on corresponding with, making telephone calls to, or contacting the affected person through other means of communication, either personally or through third parties – 397 cases, • prohibition on searching for the affected person, either personally or through third parties, if the affected person voluntarily stays in a place unknown to the perpetrator, as well as prohibition on pursuing or stalking the affected person and communicating with them in any other manner – 366 cases. Courts also apply other protective measures, including measures aimed at removing obstacles to the use of property that is jointly owned or privately owned by the affected

	person and the perpetrator (6 cases), as well as requiring the perpetrator to complete an appropriate programme for perpetrators (4 cases). [1] Due to a large-scale cyberattack by the Russian Federation in 2022 against the electronic resources of the free legal aid system, part of the detailed information for previous periods concerning the matters in respect of which clients asked for free secondary legal aid was lost. Therefore, information concerning matters related to the issuance of protection orders is available starting from 01 January 2022.
Uruguay	En consonancia con los objetivos que Uruguay promueve en materia de fortalecimiento de su ordenamiento jurídico y de protección del derecho de las mujeres a vivir libres de violencia, y considerando el marco normativo de avanzada con que cuenta el país, sería conveniente disponer de un marco jurídico que permita profundizar y perfeccionar los mecanismos existentes, particularmente en el ámbito jurisdiccional. En este sentido, resulta especialmente relevante avanzar en el reconocimiento y la ejecución en el extranjero de las órdenes de protección dictadas por las autoridades uruguayas, así como en el reconocimiento en Uruguay de aquellas adoptadas por autoridades extranjeras. Asimismo, sería pertinente considerar mecanismos que permitan agilizar estos procedimientos y evitar que las exigencias formales se conviertan en obstáculos para la protección efectiva de las víctimas, sin desmedro de las garantías propias del debido proceso. En este contexto, cobra especial importancia la revisión del requisito del exequátur. La simplificación o adecuación de este mecanismo, especialmente respecto de las órdenes de protección vinculadas con situaciones de violencia de género contribuiría a garantizar una tutela judicial más rápida, efectiva y continua, aun cuando la mujer se encuentre fuera del territorio en el que se dictó la medida.