

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

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

I. Background

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

II. Introductory Note to the Questionnaire

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

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

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

III. Instructions to Complete the Questionnaire

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

REPO Questionnaire

Respondent Identification

Name of State: Republic of Armenia

Information for follow-up purposes

Name and title of contact person:

Name of Authority / Office

E-mail address:

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

A. Types of behaviours required / prohibited by protection orders

1.	What types of protection orders are available in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Prohibiting communication with or contacting the protected person(s): Article 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. ☒ Prohibiting approaching or being in physical proximity to the protected person(s): 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
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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.

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

Please insert text here

☐ Prohibiting stalking:

Please insert text here

☐ Prohibiting or restricting certain social media / online activity:

Please insert text here

☐ Prohibiting taking someone abroad:

Please insert text here

☐ Prohibiting taking someone abroad and abandoning them there:

Please insert text here

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

Please insert text here

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

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.

☐ Requiring a person to participate in counselling:

Please insert text here

☒ Restricting possession or use of weapons:

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.

	☒ Imposing other prohibitions (please specify): Other prohibitions are provided for under Articles 6-8 of the Law. ☐ Imposing positive obligations of a protective nature (please specify): Please insert text here ☒ Other (please specify): 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.
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B. Contexts / situations or wider risks / behaviours that can be addressed by a protection order

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

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.

☐ Stalking:

Please insert text here

☐ Forced marriage:

Please insert text here

☐ Honour-related violence:

Please insert text here

☐ Human trafficking / modern slavery:

Please insert text here

☐ Female genital mutilation (FGM):

Please insert text here

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

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 of 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.

C. Legal basis for protection orders

3. What is the legal basis enabling authorities in your jurisdiction to issue the protection orders listed in Question 1 above?

Tick all boxes that apply.

Provide additional details where appropriate, as well as references and links where available.

☒ Legislation:

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. ☐ Administrative regulations / instruments: Please insert text here ☐ Other sources (e.g., case law; please specify): Please insert text here
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D. Type(s) of authorities that may issue protection orders

4.	Which authorities are competent to issue protection orders in your jurisdiction?
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Tick all boxes that apply.

Provide additional details where appropriate.

☒ Judicial authorities (please specify):

☒ Civil court / tribunal:

For protection orders under the Law “On Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence and Protection of Persons Subjected to Domestic and Family Violence”

☒ Criminal court / tribunal:

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.

☒ Administrative authorities (please specify):

☐ Administrative tribunal:

☒ Police / law enforcement officer:

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.

☐ Other (please specify):

Please insert text here

☐ Other authorities (please specify):

Please insert text here

E. Protected person(s)

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

	<i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Intended protected person(s) only: ☒ Adults (please indicate minimum age requirement if applicable): 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. ☒ Children (please indicate age limit if applicable): ☒ Other individuals close to the intended protected person(s) (please specify): Please insert text here
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F. Applicant(s)

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

7.	Against whom can a protection order be issued in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply</i> ☒ Perpetrator(s) / alleged perpetrator(s) / putative perpetrator(s) / person(s) causing the risk ☒ Family members of the perpetrator(s) / alleged perpetrator(s) / putative perpetrator(s) / person(s) causing the risk ☒ Others (please specify): 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.
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H. Supplementary matters

8.	Can supplementary matters, which may or may not be directly related to the immediate safety of the protected person(s), be addressed in protection orders? ☐ Yes (please specify): ☐ Child custody ☐ Maintenance ☐ Property protection ☐ Mandatory counselling (to the extent not covered by Question 1) ☒ Other (please specify): Article 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. ☐ No ☐ In some cases (please specify): Please insert text here
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I. Duration of protection orders

9.	Please provide details regarding the possible duration of protection orders issued in your jurisdiction. Shortest duration for fixed term orders (incl. interim / emergency orders): Please indicate the shortest time frame for such orders: Article 7, Paragraph 2 of the Law: the police shall impose the restriction for a period of at least 20 days. Please provide examples of such orders: Please insert text here Longest duration for fixed term orders: Please indicate the longest time frame for such orders: Article 8, Paragraph 4 of the Law: the court shall impose the restriction for a period of up to 1.5 years. Please provide examples of such orders: Please insert text here Indefinite duration: ☒ Yes 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:
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	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. ☐ No Please insert text here Renewal of protection orders: ☒ All protection orders are potentially renewable (please specify any conditions or limitations, if applicable): ☒ Some protection orders are potentially renewable (please specify): 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. ☐ Protection orders are not renewable: Please insert text here
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J. Transportability of the domestic protection order

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

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

A. Registers

15.	Are there any registers in your jurisdiction to monitor protection orders? ☒ Yes (please specify): ☐ National database: ☒ Accessible to police ☐ Accessible to courts ☐ Accessible to others (please specify): Please insert text here ☒ Regional database(s): ☒ Accessible to police ☐ Accessible to courts
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	☐ Accessible to others (please specify): Please insert text here
	☐ Local / municipal database(s): ☒ Accessible to police ☐ Accessible to courts ☐ Accessible to others (please specify): Please insert text here
	☐ No ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here

B. Preventing a potential breach or monitoring compliance

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

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

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

19.	What are the consequences following a breach of a protection order in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Civil sanctions (e.g., injunction, contempt of court) Please insert text here ☒ Fines Please insert text here ☒ Arrest / confinement Please insert text here ☒ Criminal sanctions Article 485 of the Criminal Code of Armenia establishes criminal liability for disclosure of information concerning a protection measure. ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here
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III. Current national, regional, and international rules for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders

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

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

F. Specific vs general rules of recognition and enforcement

20.	Please indicate the types of rules available in your jurisdiction for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders. <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate, as well as references and links where available</i>
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	☐ My jurisdiction applies specific rules ³ of recognition and enforcement to foreign protection orders coming from: ☐ Any jurisdiction ☐ Specified jurisdictions (please specify) ⁴ : Please insert text here ☒ My jurisdiction applies general rules ⁵ of recognition and enforcement to foreign protection orders If you ticked both boxes on specific and general rules of recognition and enforcement, please explain: Please insert text here ☐ My jurisdiction is currently not capable of recognising and enforcing foreign protection orders
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G. Specific rules of recognition and enforcement for protection orders

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

21.	If your jurisdiction has a specific set of rules for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders, how is it determined whether a foreign protection order falls within the scope of your jurisdiction's specialised recognition and enforcement regime/rules? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Based on which authority issued the order Please insert text here ☐ Based on the content of the order Please insert text here ☐ Based on a certificate / abstract / other document accompanying the order (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ Based on certification on the order itself (e.g., by way of a stamp or seal) Please insert text here ☐ Based on which jurisdiction issued the order (i.e., State or territorial unit of a State) Please insert text here ☐ Based on an authority's full assessment of all relevant information (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ No determination is necessary for foreign protection orders to be recognised and enforced Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here
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³ Please complete section G below.

⁴ Please complete section H below, if applicable.

⁵ Please complete section H below.

22.	Are foreign protection orders recognised and enforced automatically (by operation of law) in your jurisdiction? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes, it is recognised and enforced on simple presentation of the relevant documents (please specify): ☐ The order in and of itself ☐ The order with the stamp / seal of the issuing authority ☐ Certificate ☐ Abstract ☐ Other accompanying document (please specify): Please insert text here ☒ No, recognition and enforcement takes place once the following step(s) has / have been taken: ☐ Registration ☐ Certification in the jurisdiction where the order is to be recognised and / or enforced ☐ Authentication / verification in the jurisdiction where the order is to be recognised and / or enforced ☒ Other judicial procedure (please specify): Regulated by Chapter 52 of the Civil Procedure Code, detailed under Question 30 below. ☐ Other administrative procedure (please specify): Please insert text here Please indicate the language(s) in which the accompanying documents must be submitted in your jurisdiction: Please insert text here
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23.	Is there a time limit for the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order in your jurisdiction? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Yes (please specify): 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. ☐ No
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24.	If registration is not required in your jurisdiction, can foreign protection orders nevertheless be registered? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes - please explain how this registration is done: Please insert text here ☐ No
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	Please insert text here
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25.	Are there any restrictions to the effect of the recognition of a foreign protection order in your jurisdiction (e.g., if the foreign protection order does not correspond to the types of protection orders available in your jurisdiction or if the specified sanctions for a breach of the order cannot be applied in your jurisdiction)? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes Please insert text here ☐ No Please insert text here
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26.	Can foreign protection orders be adjusted / modified in your jurisdiction? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes, without any limitations ☐ Yes, with certain limitations (please specify): ☐ Factual elements of the order (e.g., address) Please insert text here ☐ Geographic scope of the order (e.g., distances, locations) Please insert text here ☐ Duration of the order Please insert text here ☐ The person(s) allowed to seek the adjustment / modification (e.g., only the intended protected person) Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ No
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27.	How do you deal with foreign protection orders that do not have a direct equivalent in your jurisdictions' legal system? Please provide information on whether such orders can / need to be adapted in order to be recognised and enforced in your jurisdiction and if the modalities of enforcement also can / must be adapted (e.g., enforcement by courts in your jurisdiction as opposed to police in the jurisdiction where the order was issued). Please insert text here
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28.	Is it possible to object to the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order?
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	<i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes Please specify who can object: ☐ A competent authority <i>ex officio</i> Please insert text here ☐ The person against whom the protection order is issued Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here Please list all available grounds on which the recognition and enforcement of the foreign protection order can be refused: Please insert text here ☐ No
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29.	Is the recognition and / or enforcement of a foreign protection order subject to appeal in your jurisdiction? ☐ Yes ☐ No
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H. General rules of recognition and enforcement in civil and commercial matters

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

30.	What are the general rules for the recognition and enforcement of civil and commercial judgments, including foreign protection orders, in your jurisdiction? ☐ Foreign protection orders are recognised automatically (by operation of law) ☒ Foreign protection orders are subject to a formal recognition and enforcement procedure filed with a competent authority ☒ Foreign protection orders and relevant / accompanying documents need to be accompanied by a certified translation in the language(s) of the requested State ☒ Foreign protection orders need to be certified by a competent authority from the State of origin ☒ Foreign protection orders are subject to legalisation or a similar formality ☒ Foreign protection orders are subject to an <i>exequatur</i> procedure ☐ Foreign protection orders need to be registered with a competent authority ☐ There are no general rules for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders ☐ Other rule(s) (please specify): 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:
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	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.
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31.	Can foreign protection orders be adjusted / modified in your jurisdiction? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes, without any limitations ☒ Yes, with certain limitations (please specify): ☒ Factual elements of the order (e.g., address) Courts can adapt administrative/enforcement details to match local addresses or enforcement mechanisms. ☒ Geographic scope of the order (e.g., distances, locations) Can be adjusted to fit local geography or institutions (e.g., specific addresses in Armenia). ☐ Duration of the order Please insert text here ☐ The person(s) allowed to seek the adjustment / modification (e.g., only the intended protected person) Please insert text here ☒ Other (please specify): 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. ☐ No
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32.	How do you deal with foreign protection orders that do not have a direct equivalent in your jurisdictions' legal system? Please provide information on whether such orders can / need to be adapted in order to be recognised and enforced in your jurisdiction and if the modalities of enforcement also can / must be adapted (e.g., enforcement by courts in your jurisdiction as opposed to police in the jurisdiction where the order was issued). 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
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	adapted measure fulfills the same protective purpose without imposing greater obligations on the respondent than those set by the issuing foreign court.
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33.	Is it possible to object to the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Yes Please specify who can object: ☒ A competent authority <i>ex officio</i> The Armenian court must refuse recognition on statutory public policy or jurisdictional grounds. ☒ The person against whom the protection order is issued The respondent has the right to file objections during the recognition proceedings. ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here Please list all available grounds on which the recognition and enforcement of the foreign protection order can be refused: Recognition and enforcement may be refused on standard procedural grounds set out in the Civil Procedure Code, including: - The foreign order has not entered into legal force. - The respondent was not properly notified of the foreign proceedings. - The matter falls within the exclusive jurisdiction of Armenian courts. - Enforcement would contradict the public policy (ordre public) of Armenia. - An identical case between the same parties is already pending or resolved in Armenia. ☐ No
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34.	Is the recognition and / or enforcement of a foreign protection order subject to appeal in your jurisdiction? ☒ Yes ☐ No
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IV. Future developments in the area

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

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

36.	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
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VI. Other comments

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

37.	Please insert text here
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