

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: Estonia

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): Regarding Civil protection orders see the text in 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;
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- 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.

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

Please see the text in the box 1.1 and 1. "Other (please specify)".

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

Please see the text in the box 1.1 and 1. "Other (please specify)".

☒ Prohibiting stalking:

Please see the text in the box 1. "Other (please specify)"

☒ Prohibiting or restricting certain social media / online activity:

Please see the text in the box 1.1 and 1. "Others (please specify)".

☐ Prohibiting taking someone abroad:

Please insert text here

☐ Prohibiting taking someone abroad and abandoning them there:

Please insert text here

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

Please insert text here

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

Please see the text in the box 1.1 and 1. "Others (please specify)".

☐ Requiring a person to participate in counselling:

Please insert text here

☐ Restricting possession or use of weapons:

Please insert text here

☐ Imposing other prohibitions (please specify):

Please insert text here

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

Please insert text here

☒ Other (please specify):

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.
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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 Please see the text in in the box 1.1 and 1 "Others (please specify)". ☒ Sexual violence / abuse: Please see the text in the box 1.1 and 1. "Others (please specify)" ☒ Harassment (incl. any kind of non-physical forms of abuse): Please see the text in the box 1.1 and 1. "Others (please specify)" ☒ Stalking: Please see the text in the box 1.1 and 1. "Others (please specify)" ☒ Forced marriage: Please see the text in the box 1.1. ☐ Honour-related violence: Please insert text here ☒ Human trafficking / modern slavery: Please see the text in the box 1.1. ☒ Female genital mutilation (FGM): Please see the text in the box 1.1. ☒ Other contexts / situations or wider risks / behaviours (please specify): 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
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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".

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.

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:

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.

☐ Administrative regulations / instruments:

Please insert text here

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

Please insert text here

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

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

Tick all boxes that apply.

Provide additional details where appropriate.

☒ Judicial authorities (please specify):

☒ Civil court / tribunal:

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.

☒ Criminal court / tribunal:

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

☐ Administrative authorities (please specify):

☐ Administrative tribunal:

Please insert text here

☒ Police / law enforcement officer:

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.

	☐ 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): 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. ☒ Children (please indicate age limit if applicable): 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. ☒ Other individuals close to the intended protected person(s) (please specify): Regarding criminal law, see the text in the box 1.1.
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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): § 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.
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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>
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	☒ 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): Please insert text here
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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): Please insert text here ☐ No ☒ In some cases (please specify): 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.
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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: Regarding criminal protection orders: There is no shortest duration for orders. Regarding civil protection orders: there is no shortest 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. Please provide examples of such orders: 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.
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	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 Longest duration for fixed term orders: Please indicate the longest time frame for such orders: Three years Please provide examples of such orders: 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. Indefinite duration: ☐ Yes Please insert text here ☒ No Please insert text here Renewal of protection orders: ☒ All protection orders are potentially renewable (please specify any conditions or limitations, if applicable): Please insert text here ☐ Some protection orders are potentially renewable (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ 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 ☒ A certificate / abstract / other document to accompany the order is issued upon request
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	☐ A signature / stamp by a competent authority on the order itself Please insert text here
	☐ There is no procedure to ensure that the protection order can be relied upon abroad Please insert text here
	☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here

11.	At the time of receiving the protection order, is / are the protected person(s) informed that it may be enforceable abroad? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes – please explain how and at what stage the protected person(s) are made aware of this (e.g., upon issuance of the order, via written materials, or through follow-up contact with authorities)? Please insert text here
	☒ No

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

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

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

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): The marked boxes refer to criminal protection orders ☐ Regional database(s): ☐ Accessible to police ☐ Accessible to courts ☐ Accessible to others (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ Local / municipal database(s): ☐ Accessible to police ☐ Accessible to courts ☐ Accessible to others (please specify): Please insert text here ☒ No ☐ Other (please specify): Regarding civil protection orders, there is no specific database.
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B. Preventing a potential breach or monitoring compliance

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

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

18.	Can a protection order be enforced on the simple presentation of the order to the enforcement officer? ☐ Yes ☒ No - if so, is enforcement subject to one or more of the following: ☐ Verification ☐ Registration ☒ Any other additional steps – describe what needs to happen for enforcement to take place: 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.
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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 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. ☐ Arrest / confinement Please insert text here ☒ Criminal sanctions 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.
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	☐ 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> ☒ My jurisdiction applies specific rules³ of recognition and enforcement to foreign protection orders coming from: ☐ Any jurisdiction ☒ Specified jurisdictions (please specify)⁴: 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. ☒ My jurisdiction applies general rules⁵ of recognition and enforcement to foreign protection orders If you ticked both boxes on specific and general rules of recognition and enforcement, please explain: 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. ☐ My jurisdiction is currently not capable of recognising and enforcing foreign protection orders
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³ Please complete section G below.

⁴ Please complete section H below, if applicable.

⁵ Please complete section H below.

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>i.e.</i>, State or territorial unit of a State) Please see the EU position presented by the European Commission; Ukraine ☐ Based on an authority's full assessment of all relevant information (please specify): Please insert text here ☐ No determination is necessary for foreign protection orders to be recognised and enforced Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify): Please insert text here
22.	Are foreign protection orders recognised and enforced automatically (by operation of law) in your jurisdiction? <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 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.

☒ 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):

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.

☐ 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: 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.
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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): regarding Civil protection orders: there is no time limit; regarding criminal protection orders: without undue delay ☐ No
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24.	If registration is not required in your jurisdiction, can foreign protection orders nevertheless be registered? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes - please explain how this registration is done: Please insert text here ☐ No Please insert text here
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25.	Are there any restrictions to the effect of the recognition of a foreign protection order in your jurisdiction (e.g., if the foreign protection order does not correspond to the types of protection orders 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 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.
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	☒ No Please see the EU position provided by the European Commission
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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 see the EU position provided by the European Commission ☐ 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): § 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. ☐ 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 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.
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28. Is it possible to object to the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order?

Provide additional details where appropriate.

☒ Yes

Please specify who can object:

☒ A competent authority *ex officio*

[Please insert text here](#)

☒ The person against whom the protection order is issued

[Please see the EU position provided by the European Commission](#)

☒ Other (please specify):

[regarding criminal protection orders: Person to be protected](#)

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

[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.:](#)

☐ No

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): § 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
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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

(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.

[...]

(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 party seeking enforcement. The order granting the petition is served on the party seeking enforcement and on the debtor..
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31.	Can foreign protection orders be adjusted / modified in your jurisdiction? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes, without any limitations ☐ Yes, with certain limitations (please specify): ☐ Factual elements of the order (e.g., address) Please insert text here ☐ Geographic scope of the order (e.g., distances, locations) Please insert text here ☐ Duration of the order Please insert text here ☐ The person(s) allowed to seek the adjustment / modification (e.g., only the intended protected person) Please insert text here ☐ Other (please specify): ☒ 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). 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
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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.

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

Provide additional details where appropriate.

☒ Yes

Please specify who can object:

☐ A competent authority *ex officio*

Please insert text here

☒ The person against whom the protection order is issued

☐ 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:

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. [...]. ☐ 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 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.	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
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	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
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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.	Regarding the instruments of the EU, we refer to the EU position presented by the European Commission.
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