

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:	Canada - Northwest Territories
Canada is a federal State. The federal response to the questionnaire addresses matters within federal jurisdiction that apply across the country, while the responses from each province and territory describe their respective legislative frameworks.	
<u>Information for follow-up purposes</u>	
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): Under the Protection Against Family Violence Act (PAFVA), SNWT 2003, c.4, section 4(1) a justice may make an emergency protection order if they are satisfied on a balance of probabilities that (a) family violence has occurred; and (b) by reason of seriousness or urgency the order should be made without delay to ensure the protection of the person who is at risk of harm or the property that is at risk of damage. Under section 7(1) the court may make a protection order if satisfied on a balance of probabilities that family violence has occurred. Both an emergency protection order and a protection order can restrain the respondent from communicating with or contacting the applicant or other specified person - s.4(3)(a) and 7(2)(a). ☒ Prohibiting approaching or being in physical proximity to the protected person(s): Prohibited through the PAFVA prohibition on communication and contact above. ☒ Prohibiting harassment (incl. any kind of non-physical forms of abuse): Prohibited through the PAFVA prohibition on communication and contact above. ☒ Prohibiting stalking: Prohibited through the PAFVA prohibition on communication and contact above. ☐ Prohibiting or restricting certain social media / online activity: ☒ Prohibiting taking someone abroad:
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	Prohibited under the Children's Law Act, SNWT 1997, c.14 in situations where taking a child abroad goes against a custody order or separation agreement. Bill 23, An Act to Amend the Children's Law Act received assent in October 2025. Once in force, the amendments will clarify the exercise of jurisdiction based on the habitual residence of the child, discourage the abduction of children as an alternative to the determination of decision-making responsibility by due process, and provide for the recognition and enforcement of orders made outside the NWT that grant decision-making responsibility, parenting time or contact. ☐ Prohibiting taking someone abroad and abandoning them there: ☐ Prohibiting certain physical or medical interventions affecting the bodily integrity of a person: ☒ Requiring a person to stay away from a specified place (e.g. home, workplace, school): Under the PAFVA, an emergency protection order may under s.4(3) and a protection order under s. 7(2) may contain: (b) a provision granting the applicant exclusive occupation of a residence; (f) a provision restraining the respondent from taking, converting, damaging or otherwise dealing with property in which the applicant has an interest. ☒ Requiring a person to participate in counselling: Under the PAFVA, a protection order under the PAFVA can include provisions requiring the respondent to attend counselling or requiring the respondent to pay for the attendance of a child at counselling or other therapy - see s. 7(2)(i) and (j) respectively. ☒ Restricting possession or use of weapons: Under the PAFVA, an emergency protection order under s. 4(3) or a protection order under s. 7(2)(h) of the PAFVA may contain a provision requiring a respondent to surrender to a peace officer, for a period of 90 days maximum: (i) a weapon, if the respondent has used or threatened to use a weapon to commit family violence, and (ii) any document that authorizes the respondent to own, possess or control a weapon referred to in subparagraph (i); Moreover, under s. 4(4), if a designated justice finds that the respondent used or threatened to use a firearm in committing family violence, the designated justice must include a provision in the emergency protection order requiring the respondent to surrender to a peace officer, for a period not to exceed 90 days. (a) any firearm owned, possessed or controlled by the respondent; and (b) any document that authorizes the respondent to own, possess or control a firearm. ☒ Imposing other prohibitions (please specify): An emergency protection order or protection order under the PAFVA may contain any other provision that the designated justice considers necessary for the immediate protection of the applicant or other person at risk of harm. ☒ Imposing positive obligations of a protective nature (please specify): Under the PAFVA, an emergency protection order under s.4(3) or a protection order under s. 7(2) may contain a provision directing a peace officer: - immediately or within a specified period of time, to remove the respondent from a residence;
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	- within a specified period of time, to accompany the applicant, respondent or other specified person to a residence or other location and to supervise the removal of personal belongings. A protection order may include a provision requiring the respondent to pay the applicant compensation for monetary losses suffered by the applicant or any child of/in the care of the applicant as a direct result of the family violence, including loss of earnings or support, medical and dental expenses, out-of-pocket losses for injuries sustained, moving and accommodation expenses, legal expenses and costs of an application under the Act. ☒ Other (please specify): The Court can also order a restraining order under the Children's Law Act or the Family Law Act, which does not require proof of a violent relationship or incident.
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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 Section 1(2) of the PAFVA provides the definition of family violence that is used and includes any of the following acts or omissions committed against an applicant, any child of the applicant or any child in the care of the applicant: (a) an intentional or reckless act or omission that causes bodily harm or damage to property; (b) an intentional, reckless or threatened act or omission that (i) causes the applicant to fear for their safety, (ii) causes the applicant to fear for the safety of any child of the applicant or any child who is in the care of the applicant, or (iii) causes any child of the applicant or any child who is in the care of the applicant to fear for the child's safety; (c) sexual abuse; (d) forcible confinement; (e) psychological abuse, emotional abuse or financial abuse that causes harm or the fear of harm to the applicant, any child of the applicant or any child who is in the care of the applicant; (f) stalking that causes the applicant, any child of the applicant or any child who is in the care of the applicant to fear for their safety. ☒ Sexual violence / abuse: As included in the definition of family violence in the PAFVA. ☒ Harassment (incl. any kind of non-physical forms of abuse): As included in subsection (b) of the definition of family violence in the PAFVA referenced above. Fear of the applicant or their dependent is key to determination. Subsection 1(3) of the PAFVA recognises that where a person would reasonably, in the circumstances, fear for their safety because of family violence, but lacks fear because they are a minor or not mentally competent, the person is deemed to have the fear referred to.
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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".

	☒ Stalking: As included in the definition of family violence under amendments to the PAFVA that came into force in July 2026. Examples of stalking provided in section 1(4) include: (a) following from place to place the person or anyone known to the person; (b) communicating directly or indirectly with or contacting the person or anyone known to the person; (c) besetting or watching any place where the person, or anyone known to the person, resides, works, carries on business or happens to be; (d) engaging in threatening conduct directed at the person or anyone known to the person; and (e) using electronic means to observe or track the person or anyone known to the person. ☐ Forced marriage: ☐ Honour-related violence: ☐ Human trafficking / modern slavery: ☐ Female genital mutilation (FGM): ☒ Other contexts / situations or wider risks / behaviours (please specify): Under the Children's Law Act, s.31: - Where a child is unlawfully held or to prevent unlawful removal of a child: if the court is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a person is unlawfully withholding a child from the applicant, the court may by order authorize the applicant or someone on his or her behalf to apprehend the child to give effect to the rights of the applicant under a custody order. - On application, a court may, by order, direct police anywhere in NWT where the child may be to locate, apprehend and deliver a child to the person named in the order, where the court is satisfied that a person is unlawfully withholding a child, a person proposes to remove a child from the NWT against a court order or separation agreement, or may not return the child from access.
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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? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate, as well as references and links where available.</i> ☒ Legislation: Protection Against Family Violence Act, SNWT 2003, c.4 Children's Law Act, SNWT 1997, c.14 ☐ Administrative regulations / instruments:
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	☐ Other sources (e.g., case law; please specify):
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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? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Judicial authorities (please specify): ☒ Civil court / tribunal: ☐ Criminal court / tribunal: ☐ Administrative authorities (please specify): ☐ Administrative tribunal: ☐ Police / law enforcement officer: ☐ Other (please specify): ☐ Other authorities (please specify):
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E. Protected person(s)

5.	Who can be protected by a protection order issued in your jurisdiction? <i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Intended protected person(s) only: ☒ Adults (please indicate minimum age requirement if applicable): ☒ Children (please indicate age limit if applicable): ☒ Other individuals close to the intended protected person(s) (please specify):
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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)
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	☒ 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): Amendments to the PAFVA in force since July 2026 widened the definition of family members to include a person who has or had with the respondent. - a "family relationship", includes persons related by blood, marriage or adoption or whom it is reasonable to deem as being related. - a "care relationship", where one person is dependent on another for assistance in daily life for reasons of disability, illness, aging or impairment. - an "intimate personal relationship", meaning a romantic, sexual or conjugal relationship of some permanence, regardless of whether they have resided together at any time. Designated persons who may apply on behalf of an applicant for an emergency protection order or a protection order include police (RCMP), persons employed in the administration or delivery of Government of NWT funded programs to provide this service, and persons employed by the YWCA of Yellowknife Alison McAteer House to provide the service of making applications on behalf of applicants for emergency protection orders 24/7, and whose duties include making such applications.
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G. Person(s) against whom protective orders can be issued

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

8.	Can supplementary matters, which may or may not be directly related to the immediate safety of the protected person(s), be addressed in protection orders? ☒ Yes (please specify): ☐ Child custody ☐ Maintenance ☒ Property protection ☐ Mandatory counselling (to the extent not covered by Question 1) ☐ Other (please specify): ☐ No ☐ In some cases (please specify):
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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: The duration is determined by the court based on the circumstances and terms of the order. An Emergency Protection Order under the PAFVA takes effect immediately and may be made for a minimum period of 30 days. Please provide examples of such orders: An Emergency Protection Order under the PAFVA provides immediate, short-term protection in situations involving family violence. Longest duration for fixed term orders: Please indicate the longest time frame for such orders: An Emergency Protection Order (EPO) is for up to 90 days, after which it would have to be renewed. An EPO is a temporary order intended to provide immediate protection and allow time for safety planning, including pursuing longer-term protections where appropriate. An application may subsequently be made for a Protection Order, which can remain in effect for up to one year, unless the court determines otherwise. Please provide examples of such orders: Under the PAFVA: Emergency Protection Orders for up to 90 days. Protection Orders generally for up to one year; but the court may determine otherwise. Indefinite duration: ☒ Yes A Protection Order under the PAFVA may extend beyond the standard one-year period as determined by the court, may be indefinite, and the order may also be reviewed or varied, including with respect to its duration. Emergency Protection Orders are not indefinite and cannot exceed 90 days. ☐ No Renewal of protection orders: ☒ All protection orders are potentially renewable (please specify any conditions or limitations, if applicable): All protection orders are potentially renewable/extendable, subject to court review and approval. Under section 9 of the Protection Against Family Violence Act, after the respondent has notice of an Emergency Protection Order or Protection Order, the applicant or respondent may apply to the court to review the order. The court may vary the order or any of its provisions, including the duration of the order, as well as add or remove provisions or revoke the order. The existing order remains in effect while an application for review is being considered. ☐ Some protection orders are potentially renewable (please specify): ☐ Protection orders are not renewable:
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J. Transportability of the domestic protection order

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

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

	☒ No
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14.	Has your jurisdiction issued any guidance to raise awareness about the availability of protection orders and their potential cross-border reach? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes – please describe the guidance (i.e., if they are in form of instructions, non-binding documents, etc.) ☒ No
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II. Ensuring / monitoring compliance with domestic protection orders

A. Registers

15.	Are there any registers in your jurisdiction to monitor protection orders? ☒ Yes (please specify): ☒ National database: ☒ Accessible to police ☒ Accessible to courts ☐ Accessible to others (please specify): ☒ Regional database(s): ☒ Accessible to police ☒ Accessible to courts ☐ Accessible to others (please specify): ☐ Local / municipal database(s): ☐ Accessible to police ☐ Accessible to courts ☐ Accessible to others (please specify): ☐ No ☐ Other (please specify): Databases including the national Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) and Police Reporting and Occurrence System (PROS) information sharing system as well as the NWT's own court information system (FACTS), all of which are accessible to all levels of courts and police.
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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?
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	<i>Tick all boxes that apply.</i> ☐ GPS monitoring ☐ Electronic bracelets ☐ Digital alerts ☐ Databases ☐ None ☐ Other (please specify):
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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):
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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: Confirmation in a database.
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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) Children's Law Act s.73 ☒ Fines PAFVA s.18 - fine up to \$10,000, Children's Law Act s.72(3) ☒ Arrest / confinement PAFVA s.18 - imprisonment up to 6 months; Children's Law Act s.72(3)
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	☒ Criminal sanctions PAFVA s.4(6) and s.7(4) if an order or final determination with respect to the respondent's ownership, possession or control of a firearm/weapon is made under the Criminal Code in respect of the event on which the (emergency) protection order is based. ☐ Other (please specify):
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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: ☐ 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: At this time the NWT does not have any formal process for enforcing Emergency Protection Orders or family law restraining orders from other jurisdictions. The process would be to refer people to the NWT Justice of the Peace program to seek out an EPO within this jurisdiction to ensure that it is enforceable under Canadian law. ☒ 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 ☐ Based on the content of the order ☐ Based on a certificate / abstract / other document accompanying the order (please specify): ☐ Based on certification on the order itself (e.g., by way of a stamp or seal) ☐ Based on which jurisdiction issued the order (i.e., State or territorial unit of a State) ☐ Based on an authority's full assessment of all relevant information (please specify): ☐ No determination is necessary for foreign protection orders to be recognised and enforced ☐ Other (please specify):
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): ☐ No, recognition and enforcement takes place once the following step(s) has / have been taken: ☐ Registration

	☐ Certification in the jurisdiction where the order is to be recognised and / or enforced ☐ Authentication / verification in the jurisdiction where the order is to be recognised and / or enforced ☐ Other judicial procedure (please specify): ☐ Other administrative procedure (please specify): Please indicate the language(s) in which the accompanying documents must be submitted in your jurisdiction:
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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): ☐ No
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24.	If registration is not required in your jurisdiction, can foreign protection orders nevertheless be registered? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes - please explain how this registration is done: ☐ No
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25.	Are there any restrictions to the effect of the recognition of a foreign protection order in your jurisdiction (e.g., if the foreign protection order does not correspond to the types of protection orders available in your jurisdiction or if the specified sanctions for a breach of the order cannot be applied in your jurisdiction)? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes ☐ No
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26.	Can foreign protection orders be adjusted / modified in your jurisdiction? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i>
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	☐ Yes, without any limitations ☐ Yes, with certain limitations (please specify): ☐ Factual elements of the order (e.g., address) ☐ Geographic scope of the order (e.g., distances, locations) ☐ Duration of the order ☐ The person(s) allowed to seek the adjustment / modification (e.g., only the intended protected person) ☐ Other (please specify): ☐ 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).
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28.	Is it possible to object to the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes Please specify who can object: ☐ A competent authority <i>ex officio</i> ☐ The person against whom the protection order is issued ☐ Other (please specify): Please list all available grounds on which the recognition and enforcement of the foreign protection order can be refused: ☐ No
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29.	Is the recognition and / or enforcement of a foreign protection order subject to appeal in your jurisdiction? ☐ Yes ☐ No
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H. General rules of recognition and enforcement in civil and commercial matters

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

30.	What are the general rules for the recognition and enforcement of civil and commercial judgments, including foreign protection orders, in your jurisdiction? ☐ Foreign protection orders are recognised automatically (by operation of law) ☐ Foreign protection orders are subject to a formal recognition and enforcement procedure filed with a competent authority ☐ Foreign protection orders and relevant / accompanying documents need to be accompanied by a certified translation in the language(s) of the requested State ☐ Foreign protection orders need to be certified by a competent authority from the State of origin ☐ Foreign protection orders are subject to legalisation or a similar formality ☐ Foreign protection orders are subject to an <i>exequatur</i> procedure ☐ Foreign protection orders need to be registered with a competent authority ☐ There are no general rules for the recognition and enforcement of foreign protection orders ☐ Other rule(s) (please specify):
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31.	Can foreign protection orders be adjusted / modified in your jurisdiction? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes, without any limitations ☐ Yes, with certain limitations (please specify): ☐ Factual elements of the order (e.g., address) ☐ Geographic scope of the order (e.g., distances, locations) ☐ Duration of the order ☐ The person(s) allowed to seek the adjustment / modification (e.g., only the intended protected person) ☐ Other (please specify):
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	☐ No
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32.	How do you deal with foreign protection orders that do not have a direct equivalent in your jurisdictions' legal system? Please provide information on whether such orders can / need to be adapted in order to be recognised and enforced in your jurisdiction and if the modalities of enforcement also can / must be adapted (e.g., enforcement by courts in your jurisdiction as opposed to police in the jurisdiction where the order was issued).
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33.	Is it possible to object to the recognition and enforcement of a foreign protection order? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☐ Yes Please specify who can object: ☐ A competent authority <i>ex officio</i> ☐ The person against whom the protection order is issued ☐ Other (please specify): Please list all available grounds on which the recognition and enforcement of the foreign protection order can be refused: ☐ No
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34.	Is the recognition and / or enforcement of a foreign protection order subject to appeal in your jurisdiction? ☐ Yes ☐ No
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IV. Future developments in the area

35.	Are there any legislative developments planned or contemplated in your jurisdiction pertaining to (foreign) protection orders? <i>Provide additional details where appropriate.</i> ☒ Legislative changes in progress Amendments to the Children's Law Act and Family Law Act received assent in October 2025 but are not yet in force. ☐ Legislative changes under consideration
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	☒ No legislative changes planned at the moment Amendments to the PAFVA came into force in July 2026. ☐ Other (please specify):
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V. Electronic resources

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

36.	www.justice.gov.nt.ca/en/protection-orders www.justice.gov.nt.ca/en/files/legislation/protection-against-family-violence
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VI. Other comments

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

37.	
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