

The protection measures corresponding to the Regulation in Austrian law are in particular the interim measures on protection from domestic violence (Article 382b of the Enforcement Code (Exekutionsordnung, EO)), on protection from violence in general (Article 382c of the Enforcement Code) and on protection from interference with private life (Article 382d of the Enforcement Code). The legal provisions are as follows:

§ 382b. If one person makes continued cohabitation intolerable for the other person through physical assault, the threat of physical assault, or any behaviour which is severely damaging to the other's mental health, the Court must, upon application from the other person:

[illegible]

§ 382c. If one person makes continued meetings intolerable for the other person through physical assault, the threat of physical assault, or any behaviour which is severely damaging to the other's mental health, the Court must, upon application from the other person:

[illegible]

§ 382d. (1) The right to lack of interference with private life can be ensured in particular via the following measures:

[illegible]

Protection measures are ordered by district courts (Bezirksgerichte). In rare cases, a protection measure can also be ordered by a regional court (Landesgericht) as a court of first instance if the main proceedings are pending before it. In the course of appeal procedures, protection measures may also be ordered by regional courts, but likewise by higher regional courts (Oberlandesgerichte) or the Supreme Court (Oberster Gerichtshof), as courts of appeal. District courts also issue certificates concerning the protection measures they ordered. If, by way of an exception, a protection measure is ordered by a regional court, a higher regional court or the Supreme Court, then that court is also responsible for issuing the certificate. Thus, it is always the court which ordered the measure that is responsible for issuing the certificate concerning that measure.

District courts. Under Article 420(1) of the Enforcement Code, the court with territorial jurisdiction to order the enforcement of a foreign protection measure in Austria and to decide on an application for enforcement on the basis of such a protection measure is the district court with general jurisdiction for disputes for the protected person (this is determined by place of residence). If the latter court is not in Austria, jurisdiction lies with the Vienna Inner City District Court (Bezirksgericht Innere Stadt Wien).

District courts are likewise competent to adjust foreign protection measures. Here, too, territorial jurisdiction is based on the general jurisdiction for disputes for the protected person (by place of residence), unless this is outside Austria, in which case the Vienna Inner City District Court has jurisdiction (Article 420 (1) of the Enforcement Code).

Under Article 420(2) of the Enforcement Code, applications for refusal of recognition or of enforcement of a foreign protection measure that are not subject to a time limit must be submitted to the district court which ordered or approved the enforcement of the protection measure.

German is the only language which is accepted.

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