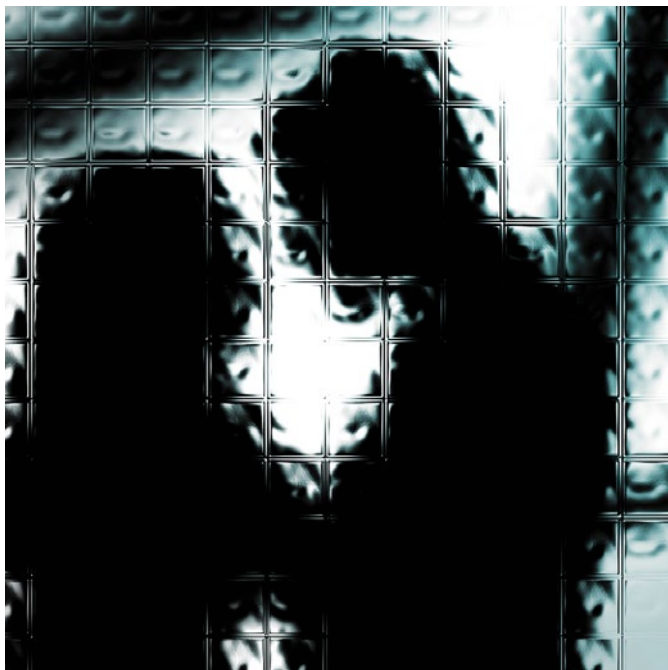


PERSONAL PROTECTION ORDER (PPO)



Personal protection Orders are orders of the court which stop a family member from committing violence against another family member. It is a criminal offence to breach a protection order and the perpetrator may be charged by the police.

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What is a PPO?

A personal protection order helps people experiencing family violence. This is an order given by the court, if the court is satisfied that such an order is required to prevent further harm from coming to the victims.

It is an offence to breach a PPO. If the perpetrator breaches the order and harms the victim again, a police report must be made. The perpetrator may then be arrested and charged for the offence.

What are the different types of orders?

Personal Protection Order (PPO) directs perpetrator not to use violence against you. This must be applied for before the below orders can be applied for:

- **Expedited Order:** temporary PPO if there is imminent danger. Lasts for 28 days, can be extended by the court
- **Domestic Exclusion Order:** prevents perpetrator from entering the victim's home or the victim's part of the home



Court Application (1-3 Weeks)

1

- Application to be filed at the Protection Order Services counter
- You need to bring your IC, police or medical reports & any previous court orders
- After completing application form, you will be brought to a judge to affirm or swear your complaint
- A date will be given for you to return to court for mention of your case in court.



Court Summons (1-2 Weeks)

2

- A Summons will be served on the respondent within a week



3



Court Mention

- Your case will be heard in Family Court 1
- If the respondent does not appear, a warrant for their arrest will be issued
- The Judge will direct parties to attend counselling and / or mediation

4



Court Hearing

- The actual court trial will be held on another date
- The court will decide whether or not to grant the PPO

Who can apply for a PPO?

A PPO can be applied by any of the below family member:

- Spouse or ex-spouse
- Child, including adopted or step child
- Parents
- In-laws
- Siblings
- Any other relative or incapacitated person regarded as a family member by the court

Who can you apply for?

- For yourself
- For a child (under 21 years old) who is under your care
- For an incapacitated adult family member

What if you do not wish to face the perpetrator in court?

If you fear facing the perpetrator, you can inform the court counsellors at the Protection Order Services counter. They will discuss your problem with you, and possibly arrange for counselling to be in separate rooms so that you do not have to face the perpetrator.

What if you wish to withdraw your application?

If the summons has been served, you may only withdraw it when your case is mentioned in court.





If you experience or witness family violence:

- Call the police by dialling **999**, or go to your nearest neighbourhood Police Post or Centre to seek help
- **Make a police report** if you wish to apply for a Protection or Expedited Order
- **Seek medical treatment** at your nearest hospital or clinic if you have suffered injuries. Even if you do not wish to take action against the abuser, it is advisable that you keep document evidence of the abuse

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