

THE DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT 2026

Act No. 10 of 2026

I assent

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President of the Republic of Mauritius

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An Act

To repeal the Protection from Domestic Violence Act and re-enact a more comprehensive legislative framework that will be more responsive to the needs of victims of acts of domestic abuse

ENACTED by the Parliament of Mauritius, as follows –

PART I – PRELIMINARY

1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the Domestic Abuse Act 2026.

2. Interpretation

In this Act –

“act of domestic abuse”, in relation to an aggrieved person, means –

- (a) a behaviour by the related person towards the aggrieved person, which –
 - (i) is physically, sexually, emotionally, psychologically or economically abusive;

- (ii) is violent, threatening, controlling or coercive; or
 - (iii) in any other way, puts the aggrieved person in fear for his safety or that of another person;
- (b) the following behaviour by the related person towards the aggrieved person –
 - (i) causing personal injury to the aggrieved person;
 - (ii) sexually assaulting the aggrieved person, engaging in another form of sexually coercive behaviour towards the aggrieved person or any act of a sexual nature to which the aggrieved person has not consented to, including but not limited to rape, sodomy or sexual exploitation;
 - (iii) damaging the aggrieved person's property;
 - (iv) unlawfully depriving the aggrieved person of his liberty, including physical confinement or restraint against the will of the aggrieved person;
 - (v) causing the death of, or causing injury to, an animal, whether or not the animal belongs to the aggrieved person to whom the behaviour is directed so as to control, dominate or coerce the aggrieved person; or
 - (vi) any act of violence that causes psychological harm or distress to the aggrieved person;
- (c) attempting to engage, or threatening to engage, in any behaviour specified under paragraphs (a) and (b);
- (d) causing or attempting to cause another person to engage in any behaviour as may be applicable under paragraphs (a) and (b);
- (e) a behaviour by the related person that causes a child of the aggrieved person to hear or witness, or otherwise be exposed to the effects of, any of the behaviour as may be applicable under paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d); or

- (f) any behaviour as may be applicable under paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) that is made virtually through digital or electronic means, including the use of a telecommunication equipment, an information and communication service, a telecommunication service or information and communication technologies;

“adult interdependent relationship” means a committed and mutually supportive relationship between 2 adults, whether or not of the opposite sex, characterised by emotional and economic interdependence, where –

- (a) the adults share a close personal connection that extends beyond mere co-residence or financial convenience;
- (b) one adult provides significant care, support or assistance to the other adult on account of the other adult’s disability, health condition, vulnerability or dependence, where, owing to such disability, health condition, vulnerability or dependence, the other adult reasonably relies on the adult for daily living, decision-making, support or personal care; and
- (c) the nature of the relationship is such that the adults function, in substance, as members of the same family, having regard to the stability, duration and responsibilities assumed by either adult;

“aggrieved person” –

- (a) means a person towards whom an act of domestic abuse is alleged to have been committed by a related person; and
- (b) where applicable, includes a child of the aggrieved person who is a collateral victim of the alleged act of domestic abuse;

“child”, in relation to an aggrieved person –

- (a) means a biological, an adopted, a step or a foster child of the aggrieved person; and

- (b) includes any other child who is in the care, custody, charge or control of the aggrieved person,

irrespective of the age of the child;

“Committee” means a Committee set up under section 25;

“common residence” means the premises where an aggrieved person and a related person are, or have been, living together as members of the same household;

“Coordinating Panel” means the Domestic Abuse Coordinating Panel established under section 22;

“Court”, in relation to an aggrieved person, means the District Court of the area where –

- (a) the aggrieved person lives, works or has been relocated to; or
- (b) a child of the aggrieved person has witnessed an act of domestic abuse towards the aggrieved person;

“domestic abuse order” means any order issued under this Act;

“economic abuse”, in relation to an aggrieved person, means –

- (a) causing the aggrieved person to be dependent on the related person by isolating him from sources of support, exploiting his resources for personal gain, depriving him from the means needed for independence and regulating his everyday behaviour;
- (b) causing the aggrieved person to become dependent on the related person by withholding, or threatening to withhold, financial or other resources to which the aggrieved person is entitled, or which are necessary to meet the reasonable living expenses of the aggrieved person or the aggrieved person’s child, where the aggrieved person is solely or primarily dependent on the related person for such support;

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- (c) the following behaviour by the related person –
- (i) coercing the aggrieved person to relinquish control over his assets, income, benefits, savings or financial information;
 - (ii) removing, keeping or concealing the aggrieved person's property without permission;
 - (iii) disposing of, transferring, mortgaging or otherwise dealing with property owned by the aggrieved person, or jointly owned with the aggrieved person, without lawful excuse and against the aggrieved person's will;
 - (iv) without lawful excuse, preventing or restricting the aggrieved person from accessing joint financial assets, bank accounts or digital financial platforms for meeting normal household or personal expenses;
 - (v) preventing, restricting or sabotaging the aggrieved person's ability to seek, obtain or maintain employment, self-employment, vocational training or economic opportunities;
 - (vi) coercing the aggrieved person to claim social security payments, allowances or State benefits, and depriving the aggrieved person of such payments;
 - (vii) coercing the aggrieved person to sign a power of attorney or any document enabling another person to assume control of the aggrieved person's finances, property or economic affairs;
 - (viii) coercing the aggrieved person to sign a contract for the purchase of goods or services;
 - (ix) coercing the aggrieved person to sign a contract for the provision of finance, credit or a loan;
 - (x) coercing the aggrieved person to sign a contract of guarantee or to act as guarantor for another person's financial obligations;

- (xi) coercing the aggrieved person to sign any legal document for the establishment, continuation or operation of a business or commercial activity;
- (xii) controlling, misusing or interfering with the aggrieved person's financial instruments, including credit cards, debit cards, digital wallets, mobile financial applications, or identification documents, in a manner that restricts the aggrieved person's financial autonomy;
- (xiii) incurring debts, liabilities or financial commitments in the aggrieved person's name without their knowledge or consent, or repeatedly pressuring the aggrieved person to assume such debts; or
- (xiv) any conduct intended to reduce the aggrieved person to a state of financial dependence, insecurity or vulnerability, so as to exert coercive control, or to undermine the aggrieved person's dignity, safety or autonomy; or
- (d) any other act or omission by the related person that controls, restricts or interferes with the financial or economic autonomy of the aggrieved person;

"elderly person" has the same meaning as in the Protection of Elderly Persons Act;

"emotional abuse" or "psychological abuse", in relation to an aggrieved person –

- (a) means a behaviour by the related person towards the aggrieved person that torments, intimidates, harasses, or is offensive to, the aggrieved person; and
- (b) includes the following behaviour by the related person –
 - (i) use of any injurious expression, or any form of contempt or invective or abusive language;
 - (ii) stalking, harassing, intimidating, blackmailing, insulting, ill-treating, brutality or cruelty;

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- (iii) disclosing the aggrieved person's sexual orientation to his friends or family against his wishes;
 - (iv) a child repeatedly insulting or denigrating an elderly parent;
 - (v) withholding the aggrieved person's medication;
 - (vi) preventing the aggrieved person from making or keeping connections with his family, friends or culture, including cultural or spiritual ceremonies or practices, or preventing the aggrieved person from expressing his cultural identity;
 - (vii) threatening to commit suicide or self-harm with the intention of tormenting or intimidating the aggrieved person, or threatening the death or injury of another person;
 - (viii) threatening to self-harm as a means of coercive behaviour;
 - (ix) use of cyber-platforms or otherwise to blackmail, harass, threaten or intimidate the aggrieved person by sending or causing the delivery of offensive or intimate contents attributed to him;
 - (x) using the child of the aggrieved person to blackmail, harass, threaten or intimidate the aggrieved person;

“enforcement officer” means an officer of the Ministry authorised as such by the supervising officer;

“exclusion order” means an order issued by the Court under section 13(2);

“family member” means –

- (a) a person who is related to another person by blood, marriage or adoption, or by virtue of an adult interdependent relationship;

- (b) a child in the care and custody of a person referred to in paragraph (a); or
- (c) a person who resides together with another person and who has the care and custody over that another person pursuant to a Court order;

“Minister” means the Minister to whom the responsibility for the subject of gender equality and family welfare is assigned;

“Ministry” means the Ministry responsible for the subject of gender equality and family welfare;

“place of safety” means –

- (a) a place where care and temporary accommodation are offered to an aggrieved person and his child;
- (b) a hospital;

“police station” means any police station in Mauritius, irrespective of the place where the act of domestic abuse is committed;

“property”, in relation to an aggrieved person and a related person, includes –

- (a) any property, whether movable or immovable, of which the aggrieved person or related person has the sole or joint use or possession;
- (b) any currency bill, security, bond, negotiable instrument;
- (c) such other instrument capable of being negotiated, which is payable to bearer or endorsed payable to bearer, whether expressed in Mauritius currency or otherwise;
- (d) any balance held in Mauritius currency or in any other currency in accounts with any bank which carries on business in Mauritius or elsewhere;
- (e) any balance held in any currency with any bank outside Mauritius;

(f) motor vehicles, ships, aircraft, boats, works of art, jewellery, precious metals or such other item of value; or

(g) any right or interest in property;

“protection order” means an order issued by the Court under section 8(2);

“rehabilitation centre” means an institution that provides rehabilitative services;

“rehabilitation programme” means a programme, to be conducted by the Ministry or a rehabilitation centre, designed for a person who has committed an act of domestic abuse and comprising a series of evidence-based sessions aimed at –

- (a) changing the abusive attitude and behaviour of the person;
- (b) enhancing offender accountability and responsibility for harm caused;
- (c) developing non-violent conflict resolution, emotional regulation and respectful relationship skills;
- (d) addressing coercive control, power imbalance and patterns of domination;
- (e) identifying and reducing risks of reoffending, through validated risk-assessment tools; and
- (f) being delivered within a multi-agency framework that prioritises the safety and wellbeing of the aggrieved person and any child affected;

“related person”, in relation to an aggrieved person, means –

- (a) a person who is, or was, civilly married to the aggrieved person;
- (b) a person who is, or was, living with the aggrieved person as a couple in a marriage-like or partnership-like relationship, irrespective of whether or not they intended to marry or married;

- (c) a person who has agreed to marry the aggrieved person, irrespective of whether or not they married;
- (d) a person who is, or was, in an intimate personal relationship with the aggrieved person, irrespective of –
 - (i) whether or not they lived together as a couple in a marriage-like or partnership-like relationship;
 - (ii) whether or not they intended to marry or married; or
 - (iii) the duration, continuity or perceived seriousness of the intimate personal relationship, marriage-like relationship or partnership-like relationship;
- (e) a person has, or has had, a child with the aggrieved person, irrespective of –
 - (i) whether or not they lived together as a couple in a marriage-like or partnership-like relationship;
 - (ii) whether or not they intended to marry or married;
 - (iii) whether or not they were in any kind of relationship; or
 - (iv) the duration, continuity or perceived seriousness of that kind of relationship;
- (f) a person who resides, or was residing, with the aggrieved person in the same household, irrespective of whether or not they are related by blood, marriage or adoption; or
- (g) a family member;

“supervising officer” means the supervising officer of the Ministry or any public officer designated by him to act on his behalf.

3. Application of Act

This Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation from –

- (a) the Children’s Act 2020;
- (b) the Protection of Elderly Persons Act; and
- (c) such other relevant enactment as may be prescribed.

PART II – GUIDING PRINCIPLES WITH REGARD TO VICTIMS OF ACTS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE

4. Best interests principles

(1) The best interests, safety and health of an aggrieved person shall be of paramount importance in the consideration by any person, the Court, the Police or any institution, in respect of any decision concerning the aggrieved person.

(2) Subject to this Act and any other enactment, every person, the Court, the Police or every institution shall, in respect of any matter related to acts of domestic abuse –

- (a) respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights and the best interests of the aggrieved person;
- (b) respect the inherent dignity of the aggrieved person;
- (c) treat the aggrieved person fairly and equitably and give the aggrieved person an opportunity to be heard;
- (d) protect the aggrieved person from discrimination;
- (e) bear in mind the needs of the aggrieved person, including any special needs which may be due to a disability;
- (f) take the views of the aggrieved person into account;
- (g) act, as far as possible, promptly and diligently;
- (h) have regard to the desirability of the aggrieved person and his child living with a family member or residing in a place of safety;
- (i) have regard to the mental health and psychological needs of the aggrieved person; and
- (j) have regard to the accountability and rehabilitation of the related person.

5. Reporting acts of domestic abuse

(1) Where a person who performs professional or official duties with respect to aggrieved persons has reasonable grounds to believe that another person with whom he is in contact has been, is being, or is likely to be, the victim of an act of domestic abuse, he shall report the matter to the supervising officer and to the Commissioner of Police.

(2) Where a person has reasonable grounds to believe that another person has been, is being, or is likely to be, the victim of an act of domestic abuse, he may inform an enforcement officer.

(3) A person who fails to comply with subsection (1) shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50,000 rupees.

(4) In this section –

“professional or official duties” means duties performed by –

- (a) health care professionals, including medical practitioners, nurses, psychologists, dentists, pharmacists, occupational therapists and administrators of hospital facilities;
- (b) social workers, family counsellors, psychotherapists and probation officers; or
- (c) any other person who, by virtue of his employment, profession or occupation, has a responsibility to discharge a duty of care and support.

6. Protection from liability

No liability, civil or criminal, shall be incurred by a person for information given in good faith for the purpose of section 5.

PART III – DOMESTIC ABUSE ORDERS**Sub-Part A – Protection Order****7. Application for protection order**

(1) Where an aggrieved person has reasonable grounds to believe that a related person is likely to commit further acts of domestic abuse, the aggrieved person may, in the form set out in the First Schedule, apply to the Court for a protection order prohibiting the related person from committing further acts of domestic abuse and ordering the related person to be of good behaviour towards the aggrieved person.

(2) Where an application for a protection order is made under subsection (1), the Court shall, subject to section 9, cause notice thereof to be served on the related person requiring him to appear before Court on such day as may be specified in the notice, which shall not be later than 7 days of the date of the application, to show cause why the order applied for should not be issued.

8. Determination on protection order

(1) For the purpose of determining an application for a protection order, the Court shall take the following into consideration –

- (a) the need to ensure that the aggrieved person is protected from further acts of domestic abuse;
- (b) the welfare of any child affected, or likely to be affected, by the behaviour of the related person;
- (c) the accommodation needs of the aggrieved person and any arrangement for accommodation that may be required by the aggrieved person; and
- (d) such other matter as the Court thinks fit.

(2) The Court shall, on being satisfied that it is necessary for the protection of the aggrieved person, issue a protection order in the form set out in the Second Schedule.

- (3) Where a protection order is issued, the Court –
- (a) shall prohibit the related person from committing further acts of domestic abuse and order the related person to be of good behaviour towards the aggrieved person;
 - (b) may prohibit the related person from –
 - (i) approaching, entering or remaining on any premises where the aggrieved person resides, temporarily resides, works, studies or otherwise regularly attends;
 - (ii) remaining within such distance from the aggrieved person as may be specified in the order;
 - (iii) approaching or contacting the aggrieved person; or
 - (iv) retaining any offensive weapon or holding a firearm licence;
 - (c) may impose the conditions by which the related person may –
 - (i) remain on any premises where the aggrieved person resides, temporarily resides, works, studies or otherwise regularly attends; or
 - (ii) approach or contact the aggrieved person or a child of the aggrieved person; or
 - (d) may proprio motu, issue an exclusion order, where it is satisfied that such an order, although not applied for, is essential for the effective protection of the aggrieved person.

(4) A protection order shall remain in force for such period, not exceeding 2 years, as the Court thinks fit.

(5) Where a protection order contains a prohibition or condition, the Court may specify different periods, being periods which shall not exceed the duration of the protection order, for which each prohibition or condition is to remain in force.

9. Interim protection order

(1) Where the Court is satisfied that there is an immediate risk of further acts of domestic abuse being committed before the application made under section 7 is heard and that the grounds of the application are such as to warrant the intervention of the Court before the related person is heard, the Court –

- (a) shall issue an interim protection order, in the form set out in the Third Schedule, prohibiting the related person from committing further acts of domestic abuse and ordering him to be of good behaviour towards the aggrieved person; and
- (b) may impose the conditions specified in section 8(3)(b) and (c);
- (c) may order –
 - (i) where applicable, the exclusion of the related person from the common residence;
 - (ii) the Commissioner of Police to provide police protection to the aggrieved person,

until such time as the interim order is served on the related person or for such time as the Court thinks fit.

(2) Where an interim protection order is issued under subsection (1), the District Clerk shall forthwith serve a copy thereof and a summons on the related person, requiring him to appear before Court on such day as may be specified in the summons, not exceeding 3 working days, to show cause why the order should not be enlarged, varied or discharged.

(3) An interim protection order shall, unless the Court directs otherwise, remain in force for such period, not exceeding 6 months, as the Court thinks fit.

10. Interim protection order through technological means

(1) Where an aggrieved person has reasonable grounds to believe that there is an immediate risk of further acts of domestic abuse being committed, an enforcement officer may make an application for a protection order on behalf of the aggrieved person by sending a scanned copy of the application to the Court through technological means.

(2) The Court may, for the purpose of subsection (1), conduct a remote hearing for determining whether an interim protection order should be issued.

(3) Where the Court is satisfied that there is an immediate risk of further acts of domestic abuse being committed and that the grounds of the application are such as to warrant the intervention of the Court before the related person is heard, the Court may issue an order in accordance with section 9(1), and section 9(3) shall apply accordingly.

(4) Where an application for an interim protection order has been made through technological means, the enforcement officer shall cause the original application to be lodged with the Court at the earliest available opportunity but not later than the next working day, and section 9(2) shall apply accordingly.

11. Report on compliance

(1) Where the Court issues a protection order for a period of at least one year but not exceeding 2 years, the Court shall, at the time of issuing the order, request an enforcement officer or a psychologist of the Ministry, or both, to conduct a periodic review every 3 months to assess the behaviour of the related person.

(2) The Court shall order both the aggrieved person and the related person to attend the periodic review and the enforcement officer shall ensure their attendance to inform the Court on the review process.

(3) Any person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to attend the periodic review for the purpose of the assessment under subsection (1) shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50,000 rupees.

Sub-Part B – Exclusion Order

12. Application for exclusion order

(1) Where an aggrieved person has reasonable grounds to believe that a related person is likely to commit further acts of domestic abuse, the aggrieved person may, in the form set out in the Fourth Schedule, apply to the Court for an exclusion order to exclude the related person from the common residence.

(2) Where an application for an exclusion order is made under subsection (1), the Court shall cause notice thereof to be served on the related person requiring him to appear before Court on such day as may be specified in the notice, which shall not be later than 7 days of the date of the application, to show cause why the order applied for should not be issued.

13. Determination on exclusion order

(1) For the purpose of determining an application for an exclusion order, the Court shall take the following into consideration –

- (a) any disruption caused to the aggrieved person and any child living with the aggrieved person, and the importance of maintaining social networks and support which may be lost if the aggrieved person and the child were required to leave the common residence, or were unable to return to or move into the residence;
- (b) the necessity for continuity and stability in the care of any child living with the aggrieved person;
- (c) any necessary childcare arrangements, education, training or employment of the aggrieved person and any child living with the aggrieved person are not interrupted or disturbed;

- (d) any necessary arrangement for accommodation that may be required in respect of the aggrieved person, any child living with the aggrieved person and, where applicable, any child living with the related person; and
- (e) any hardship caused to the related person and any child living with the related person as a result of the making of the order.

(2) The Court shall, on being satisfied that it is necessary for the protection of the aggrieved person and that it is in the best interests of the family, issue an exclusion order, in the form set out in the Fifth Schedule, granting the aggrieved person the exclusive right to live and occupy the common residence.

(3) An exclusion order shall remain in force for such period, not exceeding 12 months, as the Court thinks fit and may be renewed for a further period not exceeding 12 months.

(4) Where an exclusion order cannot be issued, the Court shall order the related person to secure alternate suitable accommodation for the aggrieved person and any child living with the aggrieved person.

14. Interim exclusion order

(1) Where the Court is satisfied that there is an immediate risk of a further act of domestic abuse being committed before the application made under section 12 is heard and that the grounds of the application are such as to warrant the intervention of the Court before the related person is heard, the Court may issue an interim exclusion order, in the form set out in the Sixth Schedule, granting the aggrieved person the exclusive right to live in and occupy the common residence.

(2) Where an interim exclusion order is issued under subsection (1), the District Clerk shall forthwith serve a copy thereof and a summons on the related person, requiring him to appear before Court on such day as may be specified in the summons, not exceeding 3 working days, to show cause why the order should not be enlarged, varied or discharged.

(3) An interim exclusion order shall, unless the Court directs otherwise, remain in force until such time as the application for an exclusion order is determined.

15. Leased common residence

(1) Where an aggrieved person makes an application for an exclusion order and the common residence is leased by the aggrieved person or by the related person, or leased by both, the aggrieved person shall give notice to any person having an interest in the property which may be affected by the order.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), at the time of issuing an exclusion order, the Court may order that –

- (a) the aggrieved party shall henceforth be the tenant of the common residence on such terms and conditions as may be specified in the exclusion order of the tenancy; and
- (b) the person who, by the terms of the contract of tenancy before the exclusion order was issued, was responsible for the payment of the rent, shall continue to be so responsible.

(3) Where the aggrieved person and the related person consent to an order under subsection (2), the Court may, after hearing both parties, order that the aggrieved person shall be responsible for the payment of the rent.

16. Ancillary order for household effects

(1) For the purpose of this Sub-part, the Court may, subject to subsection (2) –

- (a) issue an order granting the aggrieved person the use, for such period and on such terms and conditions as the Court thinks fit, of all or any furniture, appliance and other household effects in the common residence to which the order relates; and

- (b) where appropriate, order the aggrieved person, the related person or both of them, to contribute for –
 - (i) the repayment of loan or mortgage;
 - (ii) such repairs or maintenance as may be required, of the common residence.
- (2) An order issued under subsection (1) shall –
 - (a) unless the Court directs otherwise, be deemed to be issued for the period corresponding to the exclusion order to which it is ancillary;
 - (b) irrespective of the terms of the order, expire when the exclusion order to which it is ancillary expires or is discharged.

Sub-Part C – Other Domestic Abuse Orders

17. Intervention order for rehabilitation

(1) The Court, may, at the hearing of an application for a protection order, order the related person to be psychologically assessed by a psychologist of the Ministry for the purpose of assessing whether it would be in the best interests of the related person to attend a rehabilitation programme.

(2) On the basis of the assessment report of the psychologist, the Court may, prior to determining whether or not to issue a protection order, issue an intervention order for the related person to attend such rehabilitation programme as may be organised by the Ministry or a rehabilitation centre.

(3) Where the Court issues both a protection order and an intervention order, the Ministry or the rehabilitation centre shall, on completion of the rehabilitation programme, submit a report within such period as the Court thinks fit.

(4) On receipt of a report under subsection (3), the Court may direct a psychologist of the Ministry or a representative of a rehabilitation centre to report on the compliance of the intervention order, at such intervals as it thinks fit.

(5) Any person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to attend a rehabilitation programme under subsection (2) shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50,000 rupees.

18. Ancillary order for alimony

(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), the Court may, in addition to any order issued under this Act, order a related person to pay to the aggrieved person alimony on such terms and conditions as the Court thinks fit.

(2) An ancillary order issued under subsection (1) –

- (a) may, on the application of one of the parties, be varied or discharged;
- (b) shall, unless the Court directs otherwise, be deemed to be issued for the period corresponding to the order to which it is ancillary;
- (c) shall, irrespective of the terms of the order, expire when the order to which it is ancillary expires or is discharged.

(3) No ancillary order shall be issued under subsection (1) where the related person is already paying alimony to the aggrieved person or to any child by virtue of a judicial order.

19. Ancillary order for personal belongings

(1) The Court may order the Police to accompany an aggrieved person at the common residence to collect his personal belongings, including those of his child living with him.

(2) For the purpose of enforcing the ancillary order under subsection (1), the police officer accompanying the aggrieved person shall have the power to enter the common residence.

20. Ancillary order for monetary losses

The Court may order a related person, after hearing the substantive application, to reimburse an aggrieved person for any monetary losses suffered as a direct result of the act of domestic abuse committed by the related person, including loss of earnings or support, medical or dental expenses.

21. Variation or revocation of orders

(1) Where a domestic abuse order, other than an interim protection order and an interim exclusion order, is in force, either party may apply to the Court for its variation or revocation.

(2) Except in the case of a joint application, a party applying for the variation or revocation of a domestic abuse order shall cause a copy of his application to be served on the other party.

(3) On an application made under subsection (1) for the revocation of a domestic abuse order, the Court shall cause a report to be prepared and submitted by the Ministry and, on the basis of the report, the Court shall determine whether or not to revoke the order.

**PART IV – COORDINATION OF ACTS OF
DOMESTIC ABUSE CASES****Sub-Part A – Domestic Abuse Coordinating Panel****22. Establishment of Coordinating Panel**

(1) There shall be, for the purposes of this Act, a Coordinating Panel to be known as the Domestic Abuse Coordinating Panel.

(2) The Coordinating Panel shall be responsible for coordinating cases of acts of domestic abuse reported at the Ministry, police stations or any other institution.

23. Composition of Coordinating Panel

- (1) The Coordinating Panel shall consist of –
- (a) the supervising officer, as Chairperson;
 - (b) a representative of the Ministry;
 - (c) a representative of the Ministry responsible for the subject of education;

- (d) a representative of the Ministry responsible for the subject of health;
- (e) a representative of the Ministry responsible for the subject of reform institutions;
- (f) a representative of the Ministry responsible for the subject of social security;
- (g) a representative of the Commissioner of Police, not below the rank of Superintendent of Police; and
- (h) 2 other members, to be appointed by the Minister.

(2) Every person referred to in subsection (1)(b) to (f) shall be from the technical cadre of their respective Ministries and shall be designated by their respective supervising officers for a period of 3 years.

(3) The person referred to in subsection (1)(g) shall be designated by the Commissioner of Police for a period of 3 years.

(4) The Coordinating Panel may co-opt such other persons as it deems necessary to assist it in its deliberations.

(5) The members of the Coordinating Panel and any co-opted person shall be paid such fees as the Minister may approve.

(6) (a) There shall be a Secretary to the Coordinating Panel, to be designated by the supervising officer.

(b) The Secretary shall –

- (i) give notice of every meeting of the Coordinating Panel to the members;
- (ii) prepare and attend every meeting of the Coordinating Panel;
- (iii) keep minutes of proceedings of any meeting of the Coordinating Panel;
- (iv) perform such other duties as may be conferred upon him by the Coordinating Panel.

(7) The Coordinating Panel shall meet as often as is necessary but at least twice a year.

(8) The Coordinating Panel shall conduct its meetings in such manner as it may determine.

24. Coordination of cases

(1) The Coordinating Panel shall, in the discharge of its functions and exercise of its powers –

- (a) coordinate response to acts of domestic abuse cases by public institutions;
- (b) collaborate with relevant stakeholders with a view to giving better protection to aggrieved persons;
- (c) make recommendations to public institutions and non-Governmental organisations dealing with cases of acts of domestic abuse;
- (d) consider cases referred to it by a Committee;
- (e) advise the Minister on any matter governed by this Act or any matter connected with, or incidental to, this Act; and
- (f) do such other things as may be necessary for the purpose of ensuring the best interests of aggrieved persons.

(2) Every public institution or organisation to which a recommendation is made pursuant to subsection (1)(c) shall, within such period as the Coordinating Panel deems necessary, report to the Panel on –

- (a) any action taken on the recommendation; and
- (b) the reason for which partial or no action was taken, as the case may be.

Sub-Part B – Committees

25. Setting up of Committees

There shall be Committees for case conferencing prior to reporting acts of domestic abuse cases to the Coordinating Panel.

26. Composition of Committees

The composition of the Committees shall be from the following technical cadres –

- (a) an officer of the Ministry, as chairperson;
- (b) a representative of the Ministry;
- (c) a representative of the Ministry responsible for the subject of education;
- (d) a representative of the Ministry responsible for the subject of health;
- (e) a representative of the Ministry responsible for the subject of reform institutions;
- (f) a representative of the Ministry responsible for the subject of social security; and
- (g) 2 representatives of the Commissioner of Police, one posted at a police station and one from the *Brigade Pour la Protection de la Famille*.

27. Functions of Committees

- (1) A Committee shall be responsible for –
 - (a) conducting of risk assessment in monitoring cases attended by public institutions and non-Governmental organisations;
 - (b) conducting case conferencing on acts of domestic abuse;
 - (c) determining any remedial actions following the outcome of the case conferences; and
 - (d) submitting reports to the Coordinating Panel.

(2) A Committee shall meet as often as may be necessary but at least once on a quarterly basis.

**PART V – DUTIES OF ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
AND POLICE OFFICERS**

28. Duties of enforcement officers

(1) Where an enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that a person has been, is being, or is likely to be, the victim of an act of domestic abuse, he shall –

- (a) conduct a risk assessment exercise;
- (b) as soon as possible, cause an enquiry to be made into the matter, including conducting home visits;
- (c) prepare an assessment report;
- (d) ensure the safety of the aggrieved person;
- (e) where the enquiry discloses the commission of a criminal offence by a related person, forthwith report the matter to the nearest police station;
- (f) where the life or health of the aggrieved person is in danger, place the aggrieved person in a place of safety;
- (g) give evidence in Court; and
- (h) subject to this Act, submit assessment reports to the Court with a view to ensuring the safety and security of the aggrieved person.

(2) Where a domestic abuse order is issued, the enforcement officer, shall, with due diligence, ensure the safety of the aggrieved person, through regular home visits for the duration of the order.

(3) Where so required by an order of the Court under section 11, the enforcement officer shall conduct a periodic review every 3 months to assess the wellbeing of the aggrieved person and shall accordingly submit an assessment report to the Court.

(4) Where an interim protection order or a protection order is issued, and prior to the order lapsing, the enforcement officer shall submit an assessment report to the Court.

(5) Where an aggrieved person is still the victim of acts of domestic abuse and requires further protection, the enforcement officer shall make an application for a new protection order.

(6) Where, after enquiry, the enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that action should be taken to protect an aggrieved person from further acts of domestic abuse, he shall –

- (a) explain to the aggrieved person his rights to protection from acts of domestic abuse;
- (b) provide or arrange transport for the aggrieved person to an alternative residence or a place of safety, if such transport is required;
- (c) provide or arrange transport for the aggrieved person to the nearest hospital or medical facility for the treatment of injuries, if such treatment is needed; and
- (d) assist the aggrieved person in filing a complaint regarding the act of domestic abuse.

(7) (a) Subject to paragraph (b), an enforcement officer may, with the consent of an aggrieved person, make, on behalf of the aggrieved person, an application for a domestic abuse order and shall, to that effect, swear an affidavit stating the facts on which he relies to make the application on behalf of the aggrieved person.

(b) Where the aggrieved person is unable to give his consent, an enforcement officer may, without the consent of the aggrieved person, make an application for a domestic abuse order and shall state in the application why the aggrieved person is not in a position to make the application in person.

29. Duties of police officers

(1) Where a complaint of –

- (a) an act of domestic abuse is reported to a police station;

- (b) failure to abide by a domestic abuse order is reported to a police station,

the officer in charge of the police station shall, irrespective of the place where the act has been committed or irrespective of the place of residence of the aggrieved person, record the statement of the aggrieved person and promptly cause the circumstances of the offence to be enquired into.

(2) Where a complaint is reported pursuant to subsection (1), a police officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police may, where –

- (a) any physical injury has ensued as a result of an act of domestic abuse; or
- (b) he has reasonable grounds to suspect that a person has committed an act of domestic abuse or has failed to comply with a domestic abuse order, or both,

cause the related person to be arrested without a warrant and brought before a Magistrate at the earliest opportunity.

30. Referral to Director of Public Prosecutions

(1) Where an investigation into an act of domestic abuse is completed, the police shall refer the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions for advice.

(2) Where an aggrieved person withdraws his complaint against a related person, the police shall refer the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions for advice.

(3) The Director of Public Prosecutions may request an enforcement officer to conduct a social enquiry into the matter and submit a report prior to giving any advice.

PART VI – PROCEEDINGS BEFORE COURT

31. Service of documents

Where it appears to the Court that it is not reasonably possible to serve a copy of an application personally under this Act, the Court may issue such order as is permissible and necessary, including the enlisting of police cooperation.

32. Proceedings in camera or remote

An application for a domestic abuse order shall be heard in camera or, either proprio motu or at the request of a party, be heard remotely.

33. Use of audio and visual recording

A person may, subject to the rules of evidence, produce audio and visual recordings as evidence of acts of domestic abuse, at the hearing of an application under this Act.

34. Application to be disposed expeditiously

The Court shall ensure that an application for a domestic abuse order be heard and disposed of expeditiously.

35. Court arrangements

The Court shall, as far as is practicable, make provisions –

- (a) for safe waiting areas for aggrieved persons;
- (b) for specialised police force to assist; and
- (c) to ensure pre-trial support to aggrieved persons.

36. Registry

(1) The Registry of the Court shall maintain a record of all applications made under this Act and of all domestic abuse orders issued by the Court.

(2) The record shall contain –

- (a) the names, address, age, sex and relationship of the parties;
- (b) the act of domestic abuse alleged, whether it involved any weapon or resulted in personal injuries and whether the injuries inflicted required medical treatment;
- (c) the effective date and terms of each order issued; and
- (d) the address of the property concerned by the order and, where applicable, the name of the landlord.

37. Appeal to Supreme Court

(1) Subject to subsection (2), an aggrieved party who is dissatisfied with a domestic abuse order issued by the Court under this Act may appeal against that order to the Supreme Court.

(2) No appeal shall lie against an interim protection order and interim exclusion order issued under this Act.

(3) An appeal under this section shall be prosecuted in accordance with the Civil Appeal Act 2025.

(4) An appeal against a domestic abuse order shall not suspend its operation until the final decision of the Supreme Court.

38. Costs

(1) Notwithstanding any other enactment, no costs shall be awarded in any proceedings under this Act, nor shall any aggrieved person making an appeal under section 37, be required to furnish any recognisance to prosecute the appeal.

(2) Notwithstanding any other enactment, all civil, judicial and extra judicial acts, and all documents used or produced before the Court, in any matter arising out of or brought under this Act shall be exempt from registration and stamp duties and from the payment of any fee.

**PART VII – CONTRAVENTIONS OF
DOMESTIC ABUSE ORDERS****39. Offences**

(1) Any person who wilfully fails to comply with any domestic abuse order issued under this Act shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable, subject to section 40 –

- (a) on a first conviction, to a fine not exceeding 50,000 rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months;

- (b) on a second conviction, to a fine not exceeding 100,000 rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years;
- (c) on a third or subsequent conviction, to penal servitude for a term not exceeding 10 years.

(2) Any person who commits an act of domestic abuse shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable, subject to section 40 –

- (a) on a first conviction, to a fine not exceeding 50,000 rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months;
- (b) on a second conviction, to a fine not exceeding 100,000 rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years;
- (c) on a third or subsequent conviction, to penal servitude for a term not exceeding 10 years.

(3) Part X of the Criminal Procedure Act and the Probation of Offenders Act shall not apply to a person convicted under subsection (1) or (2).

(4) Notwithstanding section 114 of the Courts Act and section 72 of the District and Intermediate (Criminal Jurisdiction) Act, a Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to try an offence under this Act and may impose any penalty provided under this Act.

40. Order to attend counselling sessions following conviction

(1) In exceptional cases, where the Court before which a person is convicted of an offence under section 39 determines that having regard to the circumstances, including but not limited to the nature of the offence and the character, antecedents, mental and psychological condition, age, health and home surroundings of the convicted person, the Court may, instead of sentencing him under section 39, exceptionally order him to attend counselling sessions organised by the Ministry.

(2) The order to attend counselling sessions issued under subsection (1) shall be for such period, not exceeding 2 years, and on such terms and conditions as the Court thinks fit.

(3) The Court may require the Ministry to provide a report with a view to assisting the Court in determining the most suitable method of dealing with a convicted person.

(4) Before making an order under subsection (1), the Court shall explain to the convicted person in a language he understands, the effect of the order and that, if he fails in any way to comply with the order, he shall be liable to be sentenced for the original offence.

(5) The supervising officer shall report any failure by a convicted person to comply with an order issued under subsection (1) to the Court which issued that order.

(6) On receipt of a report under subsection (5), the Court may –

(a) issue a summons to the convicted person requiring him to appear at a place and time specified in the summons; and

(b) issue a warrant for the arrest of the convicted person.

(7) Where a Court is satisfied that a convicted person has failed to comply with an order issued under subsection (1), it shall sentence him for his original offence in accordance with section 39.

PART VIII – MISCELLANEOUS

41. Release on bail or from prison

(1) Where a person is released on bail after having been charged for committing an act of domestic abuse or for contravening a domestic abuse order, the District Clerk of the Court which released the person shall forthwith inform the supervising officer of such release in the form set out in the Seventh Schedule.

(2) Where a person is released from prison for having served a sentence for an act of domestic abuse or for a contravention of a domestic

abuse order, the Commissioner of Prisons shall, as soon as possible but not later than 2 working days of such release, inform the supervising officer of such release in the form set out in the Eighth Schedule.

42. Confidentiality

(1) No person shall disclose any information which comes to his knowledge in the discharge of his functions and exercise of its powers under this Act, except –

- (a) in accordance with this Act;
- (b) pursuant to a Court order;
- (c) in connection with a criminal investigation;
- (d) where such information should be disclosed in the best interests of an aggrieved person; or
- (e) with the consent of the data subject in accordance with the Data Protection Act.

(2) Any person who, without reasonable excuse, contravenes subsection (1) shall commit an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 100,000 rupees and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

43. Regulations

(1) The Minister may make such regulations as he thinks fit for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Minister may, by regulations, amend the Schedules.

44. Repeal

The Protection from Domestic Violence Act is repealed.

45. Consequential amendments

(1) The Courts Act is amended, in section 161B, by inserting, after subsection (1), the following new subsection –

(1A) Notwithstanding any other enactment, the Court may, in its discretion and on motion made by an applicant for an order

under the Domestic Abuse Act 2026, authorise the complainant or any witness in relation to an act of domestic abuse to appear before it, and depose, through such live video or live television link system as may be approved in writing by the Chief Justice.

(2) The Civil Appeal Act 2025 is amended, in section 2, in the definition of “final decision”, in paragraph (b), by adding the following new subparagraph –

- (v) in relation to a District Court, a domestic abuse order under the Domestic Abuse Act 2026 of the District Court;

46. Savings and transitional provisions

(1) Any enquiry in respect of an offence started under the repealed enactment shall, on the commencement of this Act, continue under the repealed enactment as if this Act had not come into operation.

(2) Any prosecution in respect of an offence instituted under the repealed enactment shall, on the commencement of this Act, be continued under the repealed enactment as if this Act had not come into operation.

(3) Where an offence which may have been committed under the repealed enactment prior to the commencement of this Act is detected, the Police shall have all the powers conferred under the repealed enactment to investigate into that offence.

(4) A prosecution in respect of an offence under the repealed enactment may, on the commencement of this Act, be instituted under the repealed enactment as if this Act had not come into operation.

(5) The Court shall, in respect of any prosecution under subsection (2) or (4), have all the powers that it could exercise pursuant to the repealed enactment as if this Act had not come into operation.

(6) Any order issued by a Court under the repealed enactment and valid on the commencement of this Act shall continue to be in force under the repealed enactment as if this Act had not come into operation.

(7) Any application for an order made under the repealed enactment and pending on the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

(8) Where this Act does not make provision for any saving or transition, the Attorney-General may make such regulations as may be necessary for such saving or transition.

(9) In this section –

“repealed enactment” means the Protection from Domestic Violence Act repealed under section 44.

47. Commencement

(1) Subject to subsection (2), this Act shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by Proclamation.

(2) Different dates may be fixed for the coming into operation of different sections of this Act.

Passed by the National Assembly on the tenth day of July two thousand and twenty six.

Bibi Safeena Lotun, C.S.K. (Mrs)

Clerk of the National Assembly

FIRST SCHEDULE

[Section 7(1)]

THE DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT 2026

APPLICATION FOR PROTECTION ORDER

In the District Court of
I, Mr/Mrs/Ms* (aggrieved person),
residing at,
and being related to Mr/Mrs/Ms* (related person),
residing at,
inasmuch as –

- *(a) we are/were* civilly/religiously* married;
- *(b) we are/were* living together as a couple in a marriage-like or partnership-like relationship;
- *(c) we agreed to marry;
- *(d) we are/were* in an intimate personal relationship;
- *(e) we have/had* a child;
- *(f) we reside/were residing* in the same household; or
- *(g) we are family members.

MAKE OATH/SOLEMN AFFIRMATION* AND SAY THAT –

1. I have been the victim of an act of domestic abuse inasmuch as the said related person has
.....
.....
2. I have reasonable grounds to believe that the said related person is likely to commit further acts of domestic abuse unless he/she* is prohibited from so doing.

FIRST SCHEDULE - Continued

3. I therefore pray that the said related person be summoned to appear before Court to show cause why a Protection Order, under section 8(2) of the Domestic Abuse Act 2026, should not be issued prohibiting the said related person from committing further acts of domestic abuse and ordering the said related person to be of good behaviour towards me.
4. I further aver that there is an immediate risk of further acts of domestic abuse being committed towards me before the present application for a Protection Order may be heard by the Court and that it is therefore urgent and necessary that an Interim Protection Order be issued under section 9(1) of the Domestic Abuse Act 2026, prohibiting the said related person from committing further acts of domestic abuse and ordering the said related person to be of good behaviour towards me.

Sworn before me

.....
District Magistrate

This day of 20

Sworn before me

In the District Court of
I
of

.....
District Magistrate

This day of 20

** Please delete as appropriate.*

SECOND SCHEDULE

[Section 8(2)]

THE DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT 2026

PROTECTION ORDER

In the District Court of
To Mr/Mrs/Ms* (related person)
Take notice that after hearing an application from Mr/Mrs/Ms* (aggrieved person),
for the issue of a Protection Order, the Court, by virtue of the powers conferred upon it under section 8(2) of the Domestic Abuse Act 2026, hereby prohibits you from committing further acts of domestic abuse and you are ordered to be of good behaviour towards him/her*.

Take also notice that the Court, by virtue of the powers conferred upon it under section 8(2) of the Domestic Abuse Act 2026, further prohibits you –

.....
.....
.....

This Protection Order shall remain in force until

Given under my hand at in the District Court of

.....
District Magistrate

This day of 20

** Please delete as appropriate.*

THIRD SCHEDULE
[Sections 9(1)(a) and 10(3)]

THE DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT 2026
INTERIM PROTECTION ORDER

In the District Court of
To Mr/Mrs/Ms* (related person)
residing at

Whereas I am satisfied by information ON OATH/SOLEMN AFFIRMATION* that Mr/Mrs/Ms* (aggrieved person)
..... who has applied for a Protection Order under section 7(1) of the Domestic Abuse Act 2026 has reasonable grounds to believe that he/she* may be the victim of further acts of domestic abuse and that it is urgent and necessary that an Interim Protection Order be issued under section 9(1) of the said Domestic Abuse Act 2026.

You the said Mr/Mrs/Ms* (related person)
are therefore prohibited from committing further acts of domestic abuse and you are ordered to be of good behaviour towards him/her* pending the decision of this Court in the application filed by him/her* for a Protection Order.

You are further summoned to appear before the District Court of on to show cause why the said Interim Protection Order should not be enlarged, varied or discharged.

Warning you that, should you fail to appear before the Court as hereby requested, the Court may proceed to hear the application for the issue of the Protection Order in your absence.

Given under my hand at in the District Court of

.....
District Magistrate

This day of 20

* Please delete as appropriate.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

[Section 12(1)]

THE DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT 2026

APPLICATION FOR EXCLUSION ORDER

In the District Court of
I, Mr/Mrs/Ms* (aggrieved person)
residing at
and being related to Mr/Mrs/Ms* (related person)
residing at
inasmuch as –

- *(a) we are/were* civilly/religiously* married;
- *(b) we are/were* living together as a couple in a marriage-like or partnership-like relationship;
- *(c) we agreed to marry;
- *(d) we are/were* in an intimate personal relationship;
- *(e) we have/had* a child;
- *(f) we reside/were residing* in the same household; or
- *(g) we are family members.

MAKE OATH/SOLEMN AFFIRMATION* AND SAY THAT –

1. I have been the victim of an act of domestic abuse inasmuch as the said related person has
.....
.....
2. I have reasonable grounds to believe that the said related person is likely to commit further acts of domestic abuse unless he/she* is prohibited from so doing.
3. I further aver that given the behaviour of the said related person, it is necessary that he/she* should not be allowed to live in the common residence belonging to me/him/her/both of us* and should thereby be excluded from the common residence.

FOURTH SCHEDULE - Continued

4. I therefore pray that the said related person be summoned to appear before Court to show cause why an Exclusion Order, under section 13(1) of the Domestic Abuse Act 2026, should not be issued granting me the exclusive right to live in the common residence and the said related person being excluded from the common residence.
5. I further aver that there is an immediate risk of further acts of domestic abuse being committed towards me before the present application for an Exclusion Order may be heard by the Court and that it is therefore urgent and necessary that an Interim Exclusion Order be issued under section 14(1) of the Domestic Abuse Act 2026, granting me the exclusive right to live in the common residence and the said related person being excluded from the common residence.
6. I further aver that this is/is not* a fit and proper case for an ancillary order for alimony to be issued by the Court, under section 18 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2026, with regard to me and the following child/children living with me (where appropriate) –

.....

7. I further aver that this is/is not* a fit and proper case for an ancillary order for household effects to be issued by the Court, under section 16 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2026, as follows –

.....

Sworn before me

.....
 District Magistrate

This day of 20

* Please delete as appropriate.

FIFTH SCHEDULE
[Sections 8(3) and 13(2)]

THE DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT 2026

EXCLUSION ORDER

In the District Court of

To Mr/Mrs/Ms* (related person)

Take notice that after hearing an application from Mr/Mrs/Ms* (aggrieved person), for the issue of an Exclusion Order in respect of the common residence owned by you/him/her/both of you* and situated at, the Court has, by virtue of the powers conferred upon it under section 13(1) of the Domestic Abuse Act 2026, made an order granting to the said Mr/Mrs/Ms* the exclusive right to occupy the said residence and that you are hereby excluded from the said residence, for a period of months as from this day.

Take notice that the present order shall remain in force until such time as it is varied or discharged.

Given under my hand at in the District Court of

.....
District Magistrate

This day of 20

** Please delete as appropriate.*

SIXTH SCHEDULE

[Section 14(1)]

THE DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT 2026**INTERIM EXCLUSION ORDER**

In the District Court of

To Mr/Mrs/Ms* (related person)

Whereas I am satisfied by information on OATH/SOLEMN AFFIRMATION* that –

Mr/Mrs/Ms* (aggrieved person)
 who has applied for an Exclusion Order under section 12(1) of the Domestic Abuse Act 2026 has reasonable grounds to believe that he/she* may be the victim of further acts of domestic abuse and that it is urgent and necessary that an Interim Exclusion Order be issued under section 14(1) of the said Domestic Abuse Act 2026.

These are therefore to warn you that the said Mr/Mrs/Ms* (aggrieved person)
 shall, as from this day, have the exclusive right to live at the common residence now occupied by both of you, the tenancy of which is vested in him/her* pending the decision of this Court in the application filed by him/her* for an Exclusion Order.

You are further summoned to appear before the District Court of on to show cause why the said Interim Exclusion Order should not be enlarged, varied or discharged.

Warning you that, should you fail to appear before the Court as hereby requested, the Court may proceed to hear the application for the issue of the Exclusion Order in your absence.

Given under my hand at in the District Court of

.....
District Magistrate

This day of 20

* Please delete as appropriate.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE
[Section 41(1)]

THE DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT 2026
RELEASE FROM BAIL

**TO THE SUPERVISING OFFICER OF THE MINISTRY OF
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY WELFARE**

Take notice that Mr/Mrs/Ms*
residing at
who was detained for the offence of/for having contravened
a domestic abuse order*, under the Domestic Abuse
Act 2026, against Mr/Mrs/Ms* (aggrieved person)
has, on, been released on bail by the District Court of
.....

.....
Name and Signature of District Clerk

This day of 20

** Please delete as appropriate.*

EIGHTH SCHEDULE

[Section 41(2)]

THE DOMESTIC ABUSE ACT 2026

RELEASE FROM PRISON

**TO THE SUPERVISING OFFICER OF THE MINISTRY OF
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY WELFARE**

Take notice that Mr/Mrs/Ms*,
residing at,
who was serving sentence for the offence of/for
having contravened a domestic abuse order*,
under the Domestic Abuse Act 2026, against Mr/Mrs/Ms* (aggrieved
person), has, on, been released from
prison after having served his sentence.

.....
Name and Signature of Prisons Officer

This day of 20

* *Please delete as appropriate.*
