



**Comments submitted by Latvia
on GREVIO's final report on the implementation
of the Council of Europe Convention
on preventing and combating violence
against women and domestic violence
(Baseline Report)**

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GREVIO's (Baseline) Evaluation Report
on legislative and other measures giving effect to the provisions
of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating
Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention)

LATVIA

COMMENTS ON BASELINE REPORT

Latvia and the Ministry of Welfare wishes to express its appreciation to the GREVIO experts for their work and for providing the opportunity to submit following consolidated comments on the GREVIO baseline evaluation report on Latvia.

III Prevention

C. Education

General comment on Paragraphs 114 – 118

LV COMMENT (Ministry of Education and Science): The Ministry of Education and Science wishes to express its appreciation to the GREVIO experts for their work and for providing the opportunity to submit comments. Ministry of Education and Science would like to express its regret that the draft report does not appear to fully reflect the information and clarifications previously provided concerning the implementation of Article 14 of the Convention within the education system. It would be appreciated if greater consideration could be given to the comments submitted by the Ministry of Education and Science in the final baseline assessment.

Latvia fully endorses the objectives and principles of the Convention and remains firmly committed to promoting equality between women and men, mutual respect, the peaceful resolution of conflicts, respect for personal integrity, and the prevention of violence through the education system. Therefore, we are of the view that these principles are embedded in the national education standards and are implemented at all levels of education through an integrated, competency-based approach.

The Ministry of Education and Science wishes to reiterate that Article 14 of the Convention requires States Parties to ensure that the principles set out therein are incorporated into the education process, while allowing flexibility as to how this objective is achieved. The Convention does not prescribe a particular pedagogical or curricular model, nor does it require the introduction of dedicated subjects or stand-alone teaching modules specifically addressing the issues referred to in Article 14. Rather, it affords States Parties discretion to determine the most appropriate means of implementation within the framework of their respective education systems.

The Ministry would also respectfully note that the recommendation contained in the draft report calling for mandatory reviews of curricula and teaching materials, together with the

establishment of dedicated monitoring mechanisms specifically for the implementation of Article 14, appears to extend beyond the obligations arising under the Convention. The national education system already operates within a comprehensive quality assurance framework that provides for the regular review of educational standards, curricula and teaching materials.

We would invite the GREVIO experts to acknowledge that the objectives of the Convention can be achieved through a variety of policy implementation approaches. The model adopted by Latvia ensures that the principles enshrined in Article 14 of the Convention are integrated into the educational process, while preserving the overall balance of the education system, the coherence and integrity of the curriculum, and the professional autonomy of educators.

D. Training of professionals (Article 15)

Paragraph 123

The Academy of Justice of Latvia, which began operating in January 2025, is responsible for initial and in-service training of judges and other judicial professionals. GREVIO regrets that judges do not receive mandatory initial training specifically addressing violence against women or domestic violence.

LV COMMENT (Ministry of Justice, Academy of Justice of Latvia): Regarding GREVIO's observations concerning the voluntary nature of specialized training regarding violence, the Academy of Justice wishes to provide the following clarification.

The Academy of Justice systematically provides training for judges and prosecutors dealing with cases involving violence against women and domestic violence and remains committed to continuing and further strengthening training activities in this field. At present moment there is no mandatory training provided to judges and prosecutors (except training regarding children protection rights), nevertheless, the Academy of Justice would also like to note that upon first appointment to judicial office, judges are required to complete the New Judges Training Programme that includes dedicated training on violence and victim protection, covering, inter alia, domestic violence, the concept and forms of violence, international standards relating to protection against violence, including Istanbul Convention, barriers to accessing legal protection for victims, available victim support services, as well as emotional violence, including bullying and mobbing, its impact on victims, and prevention and intervention strategies.

The Academy of Justice considers that these measures further strengthen the framework for judicial training and ensure that judges receive training on issues related to violence from the outset of their judicial career. The Academy of Justice will continue to ensure the availability of specialised training on violence against women and domestic violence and to provide judges and prosecutors working with such cases with the necessary professional training.

E. Preventive intervention and treatment programmes (Article 16)

1. Programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence

Paragraph 141

While persons referred by the State Probation Service bear no costs, other referred participants are required to make a co-payment covering 10% of programme costs and voluntary participants bear the full cost, which may constitute an obstacle to access for the latter group. Failure to complete a mandated programme may result in an obligation to reimburse the full cost of participation, reportedly up to EUR 1,500.

LV comment (Ministry of Justice): Failure to complete a mandated programme within three months may result in an obligation to reimburse the full cost of participation, reportedly up to EUR 1,500.

IV. Protection and support

2. Health-care services

Paragraph 172

Pursuant to Cabinet Regulation No. 746, medical professionals in inpatient and outpatient institutions are required to complete a standardised trauma and injury information card, which is transmitted to the Centre for Disease Prevention and Control and entered into a national electronic registry. On the basis of these data, aggregated statistics are compiled. GREVIO notes that the available data from the Ministry of Health reflect only cases recorded in emergency or hospital settings and submitted by medical institutions, and therefore reflect only those women who sought emergency medical care and whose cases were formally recorded.¹

LV COMMENT (Ministry of Health):

The Ministry of Health would like to point out that changes have been made to the regulatory framework and currently the trauma, injury and poisoning case map is now included in Cabinet Regulation No. 134 "Regulations on the Unified Electronic Information System of the Health Sector".

F. Telephone helplines (Article 24)

Paragraph 187

GREVIO further notes reported plans for the Latvian authorities to assume responsibility for the operation of the 116123 crisis helpline with a view to transforming it into a telephone helpline compliant with Article 24.² In the absence of detailed information on the means of this transition, including arrangements to retain trained staff and to ensure quality assurance, confidentiality and anonymity, the implications of

1. State report, p. 18. According to these data, 158 women victims of violence were assisted in healthcare facilities in 2022 and 174 in 2023.

2. Information received during the evaluation visit.

such a transition remain unclear in terms of achieving greater compliance with the requirements of the Istanbul Convention. In this regard, GREVIO points to the need for the new services established to ensure the involvement of trained professionals and women's rights organisations experienced in working with victims of violence against women in order to ensure the accessibility and quality of support for women victims throughout the country.

LV COMMENT (Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Health): Information concerning plans to assume responsibility for the operation of the 116123-crisis helpline is not correct. There is no such a plan since crisis hotline will continue its operation to fulfil the initial wider aim when it was created. However, the idea about improving services and assistance to victims is under consideration although, as mentioned in the previous comments and in the Paragraph 186 of GREVIO recommendation, currently service is provided and Victim care hotline 116006 and 116123 - Crisis helpline 24/7 specialists are well prepared to deal also with women victims of violence and service is provided throughout the country. Service is available in three languages. Regular trainings and qualification courses for specialists are taking place in line with the Article 24 of the Istanbul Convention.

H. Protection and support for child witnesses (Article 26)

General comment on Paragraphs 196 – 198

LV COMMENT (Ministry of Welfare, Children Protection Centre): General comment. GREVIO, in its final report, maintains its assessment that the support system in Latvia is primarily focused on children who are direct victims of violence, rather than on children who witness violence against their mother. GREVIO further notes that there is insufficient evidence of evidence-based therapeutic interventions specifically tailored to children witnessing violence and expresses concerns regarding possible regional disparities in the availability of support services. Consequently, GREVIO maintains its recommendation to ensure specialised support services for children who are victims or witnesses of all forms of violence against women, including age-appropriate psychosocial support provided by specially trained professionals.

We would like to clarify that the existing legal framework and its practical implementation already ensure such an approach. A child who has witnessed domestic violence, including violence against their mother, is not regarded merely as a witness. Where criminal proceedings establish that, as a result of witnessing the offence, the child has suffered psychological harm, the child is recognised as a victim and is granted the status of a specially protected victim in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Law.

Once recognised as a victim, the child is entitled to all procedural safeguards provided for under the Criminal Procedure Law, as well as state-funded age-appropriate support and rehabilitation services, including psychological and psychosocial assistance provided by qualified professionals. At the same time, the psychological harm suffered by the child is assessed within the criminal proceedings and, where it is established that such harm resulted from the criminal offence, the perpetrator may also be held criminally liable for the harm caused to the child pursuant to Section 174 of the Criminal Law. Accordingly, in Latvia, children who have witnessed domestic violence, including violence against their mother, and who are found in criminal proceedings to have suffered psychological harm are not excluded from the protection and support system. They are recognised as victims and receive all procedural guarantees, state-funded rehabilitation

services, psychological and psychosocial support available to child victims of violence, including, where appropriate, services provided through the Barnahus.

In addition, Latvia continues to systematically strengthen the availability of specialised psychological support for children throughout the country. The Barnahus website contains a publicly available list of 68 specially trained psychologists located across municipalities and cities in Latvia who may be engaged by municipal social services to provide support to child victims of violence (available at: <https://www.bernāmaja.lv/specialistiem/psihologi-regionos-1>).

These psychologists have successfully completed the 120-hour specialised training programme delivered by the Dardedze Centre for working with children who have experienced sexual abuse and continue to cooperate with the Barnahus while receiving ongoing professional consultation and methodological support.

Furthermore, in 2026 Latvia continues to implement specialised training for psychologists, with at least 20 additional psychologists planned to complete the programme, thereby further expanding the availability of qualified specialists in the regions and strengthening access to specialised psychological rehabilitation services for children throughout Latvia.

V. Substantive Law

2.Compensation (Article 30)

Paragraph 216

In this regard, GREVIO notes that available studies indicate that psychological violence against women in Latvia is significantly under-recognised and under-recorded in official statistics, despite survey evidence pointing to its prevalence.³ This under-recognition may affect victims' access to criminal-law status and, consequently, to compensation mechanisms that are contingent on formal recognition as victims of a criminal offence. Moreover, GREVIO notes that a Constitutional Court judgment in 2025 finding statutory compensation caps incompatible with the constitutional right to appropriate redress in cases of death, and the resulting legislative amendments scheduled for 2026, highlight ongoing concerns as to the adequacy of compensation in the most serious cases of harm.⁴ GREVIO notes with concern that the statutory cap, combined with the lump-sum and non-expense-linked nature of state compensation, may prevent victims of violence against women from obtaining compensation commensurate with the actual harm suffered, including financial, medical and care-related losses, as well as non-material harm. Gaps seem to exist between the legal framework on compensation and its effective and adequate implementation in practice in relation to cases of the different forms of violence against women.⁵

LV COMMENT (Ministry of Justice): We would like to clarify that the Constitutional Court judgment referred to by GREVIO concerned a specific aspect of the state compensation

3. EIGE, Gender-based violence: Latvia – Country profile, available at: www.eige.europa.eu/gender-based-violence/countries/latvia.

4. Constitutional Court of Latvia, Judgment of 27 June 2025, Case No. 2024-07-01, available at: www.satv.tiesa.gov.lv/cases/?search%5Bnumber%5D=2024-07-01.

5. Submission by the MARTA Centre, p. 18.

scheme, namely the proportional division of the maximum amount of compensation among several victims in cases where the death of a person had occurred. The Constitutional Court did not find the maximum amount of state compensation, as such, incompatible with the Constitution. Rather, it was found that the proportional division of the maximum amount between several victims did not ensure fair and proportionate compensation in the specific circumstances of such cases.

Following the Constitutional Court's judgment, amendments to the Law on State Compensation to Victims were adopted in 2026. The amendments addressed the specific issue identified by the Constitutional Court by providing for the payment of the maximum amount of state c

Compensation to each eligible victim in cases of death, rather than dividing a single maximum amount proportionally among several victims. The amendments also clearly defined the persons entitled to receive compensation in such cases. At the same time, the amendments increased the amounts of state compensation applicable to other consequences of criminal offences.

It should also be emphasized that the purpose of state compensation should be distinguished from the full compensation of damage caused by a criminal offence. State compensation is not intended to fully compensate the victim for all material and non-material damage incurred. Rather, it constitutes a mechanism for providing timely financial support to victims in a simplified procedure. The primary obligation to provide full compensation for the damage caused by a criminal offence remains with the perpetrator. Latvian law provides victims with the possibility to seek compensation from the perpetrator within criminal proceedings and, where appropriate, through civil proceedings.

Accordingly, the fact that state compensation is paid as a lump sum and is not directly linked to the actual amount of expenses incurred should not, in itself, be regarded as a shortcoming of the compensation system. The state compensation mechanism serves a different purpose from the general civil-law mechanism for full compensation of damage. The existence of a maximum amount of state compensation therefore does not preclude a victim from obtaining full and appropriate compensation for the damage caused, including material and non-material damage, from the perpetrator in accordance with the applicable legal framework.

We therefore consider that the reference to the Constitutional Court judgment should not be understood as indicating that the current maximum amounts of state compensation are, as such, considered incompatible with the Constitution or that the state compensation scheme is intended to provide full compensation for all damage suffered by a victim.

Paragraph 218

- a. assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the compensation mechanisms available under Latvian law for victims of any of the forms of violence against women covered by the Istanbul Convention with a view to expanding its scope to cover all forms of violence against women where the criterion of serious bodily injury or impairment of health is met.**

LV COMMENT (Ministry of Justice):

Latvia would like to clarify that psychological violence is not excluded from the state compensation scheme as such. Where the consequences of psychological violence constitute bodily injury or impairment of health meeting the applicable legal criteria, victims may already be eligible for state compensation. Therefore, the existing framework does not exclude psychological violence as a form of violence covered by the compensation scheme but rather determines eligibility since the legally established consequences of the criminal offence.

4.Civil consequences of forced marriages (Article 32)

Paragraph 233

In cases not involving children, persons who are granted state-ensured legal aid are exempt from court fees and related procedural costs, subject to means- or status-based eligibility criteria laid down in the Law on State-Ensured Legal Aid.

LV Comment (Ministry of Justice): In footnote 211 correct provision is Section 43 of the Civil Procedure Law.

B. Criminal law

1.Psychological violence.

Paragraph 236

This reform establishes psychological violence as a distinct criminal offence, without requiring evidence of accompanying physical harm or reliance on general offences such as coercion or threat. In doing so, the provision recognises psychological violence, including as a stand-alone form of abuse, as a manifestation of violence against women. The prescribed penalties range from deprivation of liberty for up to three years to short-term deprivation of liberty or probation supervision. For cases involving encouragement or assistance of suicide or attempted suicide, cruel treatment of the victim or the systematic degradation of a person's dignity, deprivation of liberty for up to five years may be imposed, replacing the previous maximum of three years. Where the victim is materially or otherwise dependent on the perpetrator, the maximum sentence increases to seven years' deprivation of liberty, excluding the possibility of temporary deprivation of liberty, probationary supervision or community service.

LV COMMENT (Ministry of Justice): The description of the applicable penalties would benefit from further clarification. Therefore, we would like to provide the following information regarding the Latvian criminal law framework.

Where psychological violence results in a mental disorder or psychological trauma amounting to serious or moderate bodily injury, the applicable penalties are those provided for in Sections 125 and 126 of the Criminal Law. In cases of serious bodily injury, including mental disorders with chronic progression or psychological trauma with lasting consequences that significantly impair a person's social adaptation, imprisonment of up

to seven years may be imposed. In aggravated circumstances, the applicable penalty may be imprisonment of up to ten years, with probation supervision for up to three years or without it. For moderate bodily injury, the maximum penalty is imprisonment of up to three years; however, in aggravated circumstances, including where the offence is committed against a person with whom the offender has or has had a close or intimate relationship, imprisonment of up to five years, short-term deprivation of liberty or probation supervision may be imposed.

Where psychological violence within a close relationship causes physical or psychological suffering but does not result in consequences amounting to bodily injury, criminal liability may arise under Section 174.1 of the Criminal Law, which provides for imprisonment of up to three years, short-term deprivation of liberty or probation supervision.

Therefore, the reference to penalties ranging from three to ten years of imprisonment.

Paragraph 246

GREVIO recalls that Article 35 also encompasses acts of physical violence resulting in the death of the victim. In this respect, GREVIO notes that the Criminal Law does not provide for an aggravated form of homicide where the killing is committed against a current or former spouse or intimate partner, or another person with whom the perpetrator shares or has shared a household.

LV COMMENT (Ministry of Justice): It is correct that Latvian criminal law does not establish the victim's relationship with the perpetrator (such as being a current or former spouse, intimate partner, or a person with whom the perpetrator shares or has shared a household) as a separate qualifying element within the provision regulating homicide.

At the same time, we would like to highlight that, pursuant to Section 48(1)(15) of the Criminal Law, where a violent offence is committed against a person with whom the offender is related in the first or second degree, a spouse or former spouse, a person with whom the offender has or has had a permanent intimate relationship, or a person with whom the offender shares (or has shared) a common household, this circumstance may be recognised as an aggravating circumstance when determining criminal liability.

Therefore, although the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim is not included as a qualifying element in the homicide provision itself, Latvian criminal law nevertheless takes such relationships into account when assessing the circumstances of the offence and determining the appropriate criminal liability.

11. Aggravating circumstances (Article 46)

Paragraph 289

GREVIO notes that Latvia's framework of aggravating circumstances mostly aligns with the requirements of Article 46 of the convention. A notable exception is the criteria for an intimate relationship, which under Latvian law must be permanent. This would not include offences against anyone the perpetrator has had an intimate relationship of a lesser duration or intensity with, which might however occur in the context of dating relationships, or as revenge against a woman ending a short-term relationship early.

LV COMMENT (Ministry of Justice): We would like to clarify that the conclusion that shorter-term or less intensive intimate relationships would automatically fall outside the scope of Section 48(1)(15) of the Criminal Law does not directly follow from the wording of the provision.

The Criminal Law does not define “permanent intimate relationship” by reference to a specific duration, intensity or other formal criteria. Therefore, the assessment of whether a particular relationship qualifies as a permanent intimate relationship is made on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the actual circumstances of the relationship.

Accordingly, the fact that an intimate relationship was of shorter duration does not, in itself, mean that the aggravating circumstance cannot be applied. The purpose of this wording is to ensure protection in situations where a connection has existed between the persons concerned, including former intimate relationships and situations where violence or retaliation occurs following the termination of such a relationship. At the same time, the provision was not intended to extend to isolated or purely casual encounter.

12.Prohibition of mandatory alternative dispute resolution processes of sentencing (Article 48)

Paragraph 302

GREVIO strongly encourages the Latvian authorities to uphold and effectively enforce the prohibition of mandatory reconciliation in family law proceedings, particularly those concerning child custody where there is a history of violence against women and domestic violence; to ensure that the voluntary nature of mediation is properly understood by institutions and victims; and to continue developing and implementing robust guidelines and training on screening family law cases for domestic violence.

LV COMMENT (Ministry of Justice): We would like to clarify that mediation under Latvian law is a voluntary dispute resolution mechanism available in civil and commercial matters. Neither a court nor any other authority may oblige parties to participate in mediation.

It should also be clarified that the settlement procedure available in criminal proceedings should not be equated with mediation. As correctly noted by GREVIO, this procedure is facilitated by the State Probation Service and constitutes a distinct mechanism under the Criminal Procedure Law. Mediation, in contrast, is regulated by the Mediation Law and is available in civil and commercial matters.

It should also be noted that where a court in civil proceedings informs the parties about or proposes mediation, participation remains entirely voluntary. The same applies to the state-funded “Mediation in Family Disputes” programme. Mediation in these contexts is conducted by certified mediators who have completed specific professional training and successfully passed a certification examination.

Accordingly, the existence of non-certified mediators referred to in paragraph 301 should be considered in this context. The mediation proposed by courts in civil proceedings, as well as the mediation provided under the state-funded “Mediation in Family Disputes”

programme, is conducted by certified mediators who are subject to specific professional qualification requirements.

We would further like to clarify that the obligation of a court to inform parties about or propose mediation should not be equated with an obligation or pressure to participate in mediation. The purpose of this requirement is to ensure that parties are aware of an available voluntary dispute-resolution mechanism, while the decision whether to participate remains entirely with the parties.

VI. Investigation, prosecution, procedural law and protective measures

D. Restraining or protection orders (Article 53)

Paragraph 346

As regards the enforcement of court-ordered protection orders, these are supervised by designated police officers who notify perpetrators and explain the consequences of non-compliance, including potential criminal liability.

LV COMMENT (Ministry of Justice): As regards the enforcement of court-ordered protection orders, these are supervised by designated police officers who, in certain cases, notify perpetrators and explain the consequences of non-compliance, including potential criminal liability.

Paragraph 349

GREVIO encourages the Latvian authorities to:

d. address enforcement gaps by developing procedures to prevent evasion of service of protection orders and ensure timely implementation of protection measures;

LV COMMENT (Ministry of Justice): Decision on provisional protection against violence (Paragraphs one and two, Section 250.58 of the Civil Procedure Law) is already enforceable immediately upon its adoption, pursuant to Paragraph five, Section 250.59 of the Civil Procedure Law.

F. Measures of protection (Article 56)

Paragraph 358

In Latvia, victims of sexual violence and victims of violence or threats of violence committed by a member of the immediate family, a former spouse or a person with whom the victim is or has been in a continuous intimate relationship are legally recognised as specially protected victims entitled to enhanced procedural protection throughout the criminal justice process.⁶ As such, some groups of victims of violence against women covered by the Istanbul Convention benefit from heightened procedural protection in Latvia.

6. Sections 96.1.1.3 and 96.1.1.4 of the Criminal Procedure Law.

Paragraph 359

However, the requirement of a “continuous” intimate relationship for a woman victim to benefit from this status sets a high threshold, which risks excluding women from procedural protection where continuity or permanence of the relationship cannot be readily established.⁷ GREVIO further regrets that victims of other forms of violence covered by the Istanbul Convention, beyond sexual and domestic violence, are not explicitly included among the listed categories. At the same time, GREVIO notes that the list of specially protected victims is not exhaustive, allowing other persons to be granted special protection on the basis of an individual vulnerability assessment. Nevertheless, in the absence of information on when, under what circumstances and how often such status is granted in practice in cases involving all forms of violence against women covered by the convention, GREVIO is unable to assess the practical application of this mechanism at this stage.

LV COMMENT (Ministry of Justice): Assessment of the scope of specially protected victims should take into account all categories provided for in Section 96.1 of the Criminal Procedure Law. We would like to clarify that the description of the categories of specially protected victims under Section 96.1 of the Criminal Procedure Law does not fully reflect the scope of the provision.

While it is correct that victims of violence or threats of violence committed by a family member, former spouse or a person with whom the victim is or has been in a continuous intimate relationship are explicitly recognised as specially protected victims under Section 96.1(1)(4), the provision also covers other categories of victims.

In particular, Section 96.1(1)(5) provides that a person who, as a result of a criminal offence, has possibly suffered serious bodily injuries or mental impairments shall also be recognised as a specially protected victim, irrespective of the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. Therefore, the protection framework is not limited solely to sexual violence or violence committed within family or intimate relationships.

Furthermore, pursuant to Section 96.1(2), a victim who does not fall within the categories listed in Section 96.1(1) may also be recognised as a specially protected victim by a decision of the person directing the proceedings, where the victim is particularly vulnerable due to the harm suffered and is not protected from repeated threats, intimidation or revenge.

Therefore, the assessment of the scope of specially protected victims should take into account all categories provided for in Section 96.1 of the Criminal Procedure Law.

Paragraph 371

GREVIO also notes with regret that due to the eligibility criteria and scope of the system, legal aid may not be equally accessible to all victims of violence against women; while victims of certain offences such as FGM and forced sterilisation may qualify under the serious bodily injury category and victims of sexual harassment may qualify under the

7. See further comments under Chapter I, Scope of application of the convention and definitions (Articles 2 and 3).

morality and sexual inviolability category in criminal proceedings, this depends on interpretation and case-by-case assessment rather than explicit provision.

LV COMMENT (Ministry of Justice): We would like to clarify that the Latvian system of state-ensured legal aid is not structured by providing a separate eligibility provision for each individual form of violence covered by the Istanbul Convention. Rather, eligibility is determined on the basis of the criteria established by the State-Ensured Legal Aid Law, including the recognition of a person as being in a “special situation”. Violence against a person may constitute such a special situation and therefore may provide a basis for access to state-ensured legal aid.

Accordingly, the absence of an explicit reference to each individual form of violence against women in the relevant provisions should not in itself be understood as excluding victims of such violence from access to legal aid. Eligibility is assessed in accordance with the applicable legal criteria and the circumstances of the individual case.

Appendix I

List of Proposals and suggestions by GREVIO

Paragraph 49

- d. address enforcement gaps by developing procedures to prevent evasion of service of protection orders and ensure timely implementation of protection measures.

LV COMMENT (Ministry of Justice): Decision on provisional protection against violence (Paragraphs one and two, Section 250.58 of the Civil Procedure Law) is already enforceable immediately upon its adoption, pursuant to Paragraph five, Section 250.59 of the Civil Procedure Law