

Application for a Forced Marriage Protection Order

Notes for guidance

Please read these notes with the leaflet FL701 'Forced Marriage Protection Orders'

Section 1 - Applicants

There are three types of applicant. The person to be protected, someone on their behalf and a relevant third party.

If you are the person to be protected and are applying yourself for an order, with or without legal representation, you are also the applicant. Fill in section 1 only, and then go to section 4.

A relevant third party applicant is a person or organisation that is allowed to make an application on behalf of another without the leave of the court. Only the Lord Chancellor can make a person or organisation a relevant third party. Local authorities, for example, have been specified as relevant third parties.

If you are not a relevant third party and you are not the person who is to be protected by the order you can still make the application, but you need the court's permission. The court can give you the form (FL430) to apply for permission.

Address details

If you **do not** wish your address, or the address of any person named in the application form to be made known to the respondent, leave the space(s) on the form blank and complete Confidential Address Form C8. The court can give you this form.

Section 2 - Person to be protected

This section only needs to be completed if you are applying on behalf of someone. If you are the person to be protected by the order, leave this section blank.

Address details

If you do not wish the address of the person to be protected to be made known to the respondent, leave the space blank and complete Confidential Address form C8. The court can give you this form.

Section 4 - Respondents

A person who you want the court to make an order against is called the respondent. There may be more than one respondent.

If you know of other people who may become involved as a respondent include their details in section 6.

Section 5 - The Order

A forced marriage protection order protects a person from being forced into marriage or a person who has been forced into marriage. Each Forced Marriage Protection Order is specific to each case and contains terms that change the behaviour of the respondent and other people.

Examples of what you might want the court to order are:

- that the respondent does not take you abroad to be forced into marriage
- that the respondent behave in a different way
- that the respondent hands over your passport and travel documents to the court.

In section 5 or in a separate statement say why you are applying and give full details. Include details of violence the respondent has used or threatened, so the court can consider a power of arrest.

Urgent orders

An urgent order made by the court before the notice of the application is served on the respondent is called a without notice order. In deciding whether to make a without notice order the court will consider all the circumstances of the case, including:

- any risk of significant harm to the person to be protected or another person, if the order is not made immediately
- whether it is likely that the applicant will be deterred or prevented from pursuing the application if an order is not made immediately
- whether there is reason to believe that the respondent is aware of the proceedings but is deliberately evading service and the person to be protected or the applicant will be seriously prejudiced by the delay.

If you are applying for a 'without notice' order you must include the reasons why the court should deal with the application without notifying the respondent first. You must make a sworn statement. The court can tell you how to do this.

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