



## CC Art. 61

# Recognition and Effect of Foreign Judgments

## TITLE 06 — PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW · CHAPTER 02 — RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN ACTS AND JUDGMENTS

- 1 A judgment rendered by a competent authority of a foreign jurisdiction is recognised in Kaharagia where:
  - a. The foreign authority had jurisdiction under its own law and under principles generally accepted in private international law.
  - b. The judgment is final and enforceable in the jurisdiction of origin.
  - c. The parties were given reasonable notice and a fair opportunity to be heard.
  - d. The judgment does not contravene the public order of Kaharagia.
  - e. The judgment is not irreconcilable with a prior judgment recognised in Kaharagia between the same parties.
- 2 Recognition is declaratory. The Royal Chancellery records recognised judgments and gives effect to them in the civil status register and other records of the State as appropriate.
- 3 Kaharagia does not possess enforcement mechanisms of the kind available to territorial states. Where a foreign judgment requires enforcement, the parties must seek enforcement through the authorities of the jurisdiction in which enforcement is sought.

DOCUMENT INFORMATION	
<b>CITATION</b>	CC Art. 61 — “Recognition and Effect of Foreign Judgments”, <i>Civil Code of Kaharagia</i> (2026).
<b>STATUS</b>	In force
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