


Procedure file

| Basic information | | |
|---|----------------|---------------------|
| CNS - Consultation procedure Decision | 1997/0918(CNS) | Procedure completed |
| Matrimonial matters: jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of judgements. Convention and Protocol | | |
| Subject 7.40.02 Judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters | | |

| Key players | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|------------|
| European Parliament | Committee responsible | Rapporteur | Appointed |
| | JURI Legal Affairs, Citizens' Rights | | 25/02/1998 |
| | | PSE VERDE I ALDEA Josep | |
| | Committee for opinion | Rapporteur for opinion | Appointed |
| | LIBE Civil Liberties and Internal Affairs | | 18/03/1998 |
| | | PSE D'ANCONA Hedy | |
| Council of the European Union | Council configuration | Meeting | Date |
| | Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) | 2099 | 28/05/1998 |

| Key events | | | |
|------------|---|---|---------|
| 11/12/1997 | Legislative proposal published | 13245/1997 | Summary |
| 16/02/1998 | Committee referral announced in Parliament | | |
| 16/04/1998 | Vote in committee | | Summary |
| 16/04/1998 | Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading | A4-0131/1998 | |
| 29/04/1998 | Debate in Parliament |  | |
| 30/04/1998 | Decision by Parliament | T4-0243/1998 | Summary |
| 28/05/1998 | Act adopted by Council after consultation of Parliament | | |
| 28/05/1998 | End of procedure in Parliament | | |
| 16/07/1998 | Final act published in Official Journal | | |

| Technical information | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Procedure reference | 1997/0918(CNS) |

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| Procedure type | CNS - Consultation procedure |
| Procedure subtype | Legislation |
| Legislative instrument | Decision |
| Legal basis | Treaty on the European Union (after Amsterdam) M K.6-p2; Rules of Procedure EP 050 |
| Stage reached in procedure | Procedure completed |
| Committee dossier | JURI/4/09704 |

Documentation gateway

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|---|--|------------|-----|---------|
| Legislative proposal | 13245/1997 | 11/12/1997 | CSL | Summary |
| Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading | A4-0131/1998 OJ C 152 18.05.1998, p. 0004 | 16/04/1998 | EP | |
| Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading | T4-0243/1998 OJ C 152 18.05.1998, p. 0019-0072 | 30/04/1998 | EP | Summary |

Final act

[Justice and Home Affairs act 1998/716](#)
[OJ C 221 16.07.1998, p. 0001-0001](#)

Matrimonial matters: jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of judgements. Convention and Protocol

OBJECTIF : to establish a draft Convention on jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters (divorce, legal separation, marriage annulment and custody of children). CONTENT : The present draft Convention seeks to complement the Brussels Convention of 1968 on the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters. Under the draft Convention, couples of mixed nationality must divorce in the Member State in which they reside and the divorce judgment must be recognised and accepted, with a minimum of formalities, throughout the European Union. The same shall apply to decisions on the custody of the children as well as to legal separation and marriage annulment. Spouses who are resident in a Member State other than their country of origin may opt for a hearing in the courts of their country of origin. The draft Convention also rules on conflicts of jurisdiction: the first jurisdiction referred to shall pronounce on competence in matrimonial matters, while the second shall in theory suspend its judgment. It is also proposed to restrict jurisdiction to the Court of Justice of the European Communities in matters of interpretation. The text provides a list of national jurisdictions which are open to European judges. Before it can come into force, the Convention must be ratified by the national Parliaments of the 15 Member States. The Convention includes certain derogations : - for Ireland, which has recently recognised divorce and which is to be granted a transitional period for application of the Convention; -for the United Kingdom, in order that the decisions taken by the British Courts in respect of "children of the family" (children born of a first marriage, for example) can be accepted in the Union from the moment that these children are living with one or other of their parents-in-law. ?

Matrimonial matters: jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of judgements. Convention and Protocol

The Committee adopted, subject to a number of amendments, the draft convention on competences, recognition and implementation in respect of judgments in matrimonial matters (consultation procedure under Article K.6, second paragraph, of the TEU, third pillar). The rapporteur, Mr VERDE I ALDEA (PES, E), stressed that this convention must enshrine the principle of non-discrimination on grounds of nationality. The convention is to apply to civil proceedings relating to divorce, legal separation and annulment, as well as to civil proceedings relating to parental responsibility in respect of the children of the marriage arising from any of the above. The committee adopted amendments specifying that parental responsibility includes custody of children and visiting rights, and that where a Member State is obliged to recognize a divorce under the convention it may not debar either of the former spouses from remarrying on the grounds that the divorce is not recognized by the national law of a non-EU country. The committee also introduced a specification concerning language: legal authorities should be flexible on the matter of the translation of documents, and should issue their decisions in the language of the Member State in which they are located. ?

Matrimonial matters: jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of judgements. Convention and Protocol

In adopting the report by Mr Josep VERDE I ALDEA (PSE, E), the European Parliament approved, with certain amendments, the draft Convention on jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of judgements in matrimonial matters. It firstly recalled that it was essential to protect the fundamental interests of children, in conformity in particular with the Hague Convention of 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. Parliament considered it important to guarantee respect for the principle of non-discrimination on grounds of nationality, and that compliance with this principle should be monitored by the Court of Justice. It excluded from the scope of the Convention proceedings relating to the status and legal capacity of natural persons, matrimonial property and financial obligations between the spouses or between the latter and their children. However, it considered that the Convention should apply to civil proceedings relating to divorce, legal separation and marriage annulment, irrespective of the nationality of the spouses. Parental responsibility included the right to custody of the children and visiting rights. The matters relating to parental responsibility included the exercise and the total or partial withdrawal of parental responsibility, as well as any measures adopted by the public authorities in relation to the minor concerned. When a Member State was required to recognize a divorce pursuant to the provisions of this Convention, it could not prohibit either of the spouses from contracting a new marriage on the grounds that the national law of a third country, of which the spouses were nationals, did not recognize that divorce. As regards languages, courts must show the requisite flexibility with regard to the translation of documents, and must deliver their judgments in the language prescribed by the Member State in which they sit.?