




# Procedure file

Basic information		
INL - Legislative initiative procedure	<a href="#">2018/2079(INL)</a>	Procedure completed
Expedited settlement of commercial disputes		
Subject 7.40.02 Judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 Legal Affairs		15/05/2018
European Commission	Commission DG <a href="#">Justice and Consumers</a>	PPE <a href="#">ZWIEFKA Tadeusz</a>	
		Shadow rapporteur	
		S&D <a href="#">COFFERATI Sergio Gaetano</a>	
		ECR <a href="#">ZŁOTOWSKI Kosma</a>	
		ALDE <a href="#">CAVADA Jean-Marie</a>	
	Commissioner	JOUROVÁ Věra	

Key events			
14/06/2018	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		
20/11/2018	Vote in committee, 1st reading/single reading		
26/11/2018	Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading	<a href="#">A8-0396/2018</a>	Summary
12/12/2018	Debate in Parliament		
13/12/2018	Results of vote in Parliament		
13/12/2018	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading	<a href="#">T8-0519/2018</a>	Summary
13/12/2018	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2018/2079(INL)
Procedure type	INL - Legislative initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Request for legislative proposal
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 47
Modified legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 159
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	JURI/8/13312

Documentation gateway					
Committee draft report		<a href="#">PE627.896</a>	21/09/2018	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		<a href="#">PE629.471</a>	19/10/2018	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		<a href="#">A8-0396/2018</a>	26/11/2018	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		<a href="#">T8-0519/2018</a>	13/12/2018	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		<a href="#">SP(2019)129</a>	11/03/2019	EC	

## 2018/2079(INL) - 26/11/2018 Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading

The Committee on Legal Affairs adopted a report by Tadeusz ZWIEFKA (EPP, PL) with recommendations to the Commission on the expedited settlement of commercial disputes.

Member noted that the settlement of commercial matters could be much faster than it is at present (on average three or four years). They contended that the adoption of a regulation similar to the European small claims procedure (ESCP), the European Expedited Civil Procedure (EECP) applicable to cross-border commercial disputes would be the best way to address the long waiting times for commercial disputes in the Union, possibly making great savings for European businesses and mobilising unused capital.

The Commission is invited to submit, by 1 January 2020, a proposal for a legislative act under Article 81(2) of the Treaty on a European Small Claims Procedure and a possible proposal to amend the [Rome I](#) and [Rome II](#) Regulations and the [Brussels Ia Regulation](#).

Members recommend introducing a voluntary European Expedited Civil Procedure (EECP) in order to provide European companies a possibility to reach a settlement of purely commercial business-to-business disputes of a cross-border nature within a reasonable time frame. Such a procedure could build on requirements for thorough preparations by the parties before the procedure is launched, strict deadlines, few possibilities to add facts or evidence during the process and no separate appeal to procedural decisions, thus achieving a fast-track procedure;

The EECP should be voluntary and should only apply:

- where the parties have agreed to make use of the procedure after the dispute has arisen, or
- where the defendant accepts to participate in the procedure after the claimant has brought an action under the EECP, provided that the defendant has enough time to adequately prepare before the start of the procedure;

The EECP should in any case be valid only where the parties have been duly informed in advance of the consequences of consenting to use such a procedure. Moreover, the costs of the EECP should not be excessive for the parties, in order to guarantee the respect of the right of access to justice.

The proposal on European Expedited Civil Procedure could be supported by a proposal to amend the Rome I and Rome II and Brussels Ia Regulations to achieve a stronger connection between the purpose and aim of agreements and the law chosen within the Union also to afford the parties to purely commercial contracts further autonomy while ensuring the protection of the weaker parties in business-to-business relations.

These legislative measures cannot address these issues alone, practical measures to raise the expertise both of courts and of lawyers are also necessary, such as improved training in commercial matters and better access to Union law and the national law of the Member States, in particular case law.

## 2018/2079(INL) - 13/12/2018 Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 521 votes to 35, with 14 abstentions, a resolution with recommendations to the Commission on the expedited settlement of commercial disputes.

Members noted that the settlement of commercial matters could be much faster than it is at present (on average three or four years). They contended that the adoption of a regulation similar to the European small claims procedure (ESCP), the European Expedited Civil Procedure (EECP) applicable to cross-border commercial disputes would be the best way to address the long waiting times for commercial disputes in the Union, possibly making great savings for European businesses and mobilising unused capital.

The Commission is invited to submit, by 1 January 2020, a proposal for a legislative act under Article 81(2) of the Treaty on a European Small Claims Procedure and a possible proposal to amend the [Rome I](#) and [Rome II](#) Regulations and the [Brussels Ia Regulation](#).

Parliament recommended introducing a voluntary European Expedited Civil Procedure (EECP) in order to provide European companies a possibility to reach a settlement of purely commercial business-to-business disputes of a cross-border nature within a reasonable time frame.

The procedure should be introduced on a voluntary basis and be based on the following principles:

- apply to cross-border commercial disputes to which the European Small Claims Procedure does not apply;
- apply if the parties so agree after the dispute arises or if the claimant launches a claim under the procedure and the defendant accepts it;
- apply only if the parties have been duly informed in advance of the consequences of consenting to use this procedure;

- require the parties to prepare their claims to a high degree before going to court;
- paired with early preclusion of the possibility to raise new facts or new evidence in court;
- not allow separate appeal against procedural decisions;
- in principle be a written procedure, allowing for oral hearings where at least one of the parties so request;
- as a starting point, apply very short deadlines to the procedure, allowing the court, in agreement with the parties, to apply longer deadlines in cases of higher complexity;
- encourage in- and out-of-court amicable settlement of cross-border commercial disputes, including by way of mediation;
- encourage the use of modern technologies for the purpose of oral hearings, taking of evidence and service of documents.

Moreover, the costs of the EECPP should not be excessive for the parties, in order to guarantee the respect of the right of access to justice.

The proposal on European Expedited Civil Procedure could be supported by a proposal to amend the Rome I and Rome II and Brussels Ia Regulations to achieve a stronger connection between the purpose and aim of agreements and the law chosen within the Union also to afford the parties to purely commercial contracts further autonomy while ensuring the protection of the weaker parties in business-to-business relations.

These legislative measures cannot address these issues alone, practical measures to raise the expertise both of courts and of lawyers are also necessary, such as improved training in commercial matters and better access to Union law and the national law of the Member States, in particular case law.