

Basic information	
2018/2079(INL) INL - Legislative initiative procedure	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
	JURI Legal Affairs	ZWIEFKA Tadeusz (PPE)	15/05/2018
		Shadow rapporteur COFFERATI Sergio Gaetano (S&D) ZŁOTOWSKI Kosma (ECR) CAVADA Jean-Marie (ALDE)	
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	Justice and Consumers	JOUROVÁ Věra	

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
14/06/2018	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
20/11/2018	Vote in committee		
26/11/2018	Committee report tabled for plenary	A8-0396/2018	Summary
12/12/2018	Debate in Parliament		
13/12/2018	Decision by Parliament	T8-0519/2018	Summary
13/12/2018	Results of vote in Parliament		
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
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 165
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	JUR/8/13312

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE627.896	21/09/2018	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE629.471	19/10/2018	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A8-0396/2018	26/11/2018	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T8-0519/2018	13/12/2018	Summary
European Commission				
Document type	Reference		Date	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary	SP(2019)129		11/03/2019	

Additional information		
Source	Document	Date
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Expedited settlement of commercial disputes

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.

Expedited settlement of commercial disputes

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 EECPP 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 EECPP, provided that the defendant has enough time to adequately prepare before the start of the procedure;

The EECPP 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 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.