



e-Justice Portal

Agnieszka Jelnicka

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European Commission

I. e-Justice Portal

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The European e-Justice Portal is conceived as a future electronic one-stop-shop in the area of justice.
 As a first step it strives to make your life easier by providing information on justice systems and improving access to justice throughout the EU, in 23 languages.



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Latest news [See all news](#) [RSS feed](#)

- ▶ 2017 funding priorities in the Justice area have been published
- ▶ Decisions from Croatia's top courts and from the Italian Supreme Court of Cassation are now available on the ECLI Search Engine.
- ▶ New in the Portal: European Account Preservation Order
- ▶ 2016 report on European judicial training released
- ▶ "Advice for training providers" now in languages of all EU countries

European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters


The European e-Justice Portal is in partnership with:



I. e-Justice Portal: one-stop shop

- *Release in 2010*
- *Now: 150 topics in 23 languages – 28 judicial systems*
- *New interface – July 2017*

I. e-Justice Portal: „umbrella portal“

- e-Justice website
- European Judicial Atlas
- European Judicial Network



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I. European Judicial Network - Civil

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English (en)

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Procedural time limits - England and Wales

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- 2 List of the various days envisaged as non-working days pursuant to the Regulation (EEC, Euratom) n° 1182/71 of 3 June 1971.
- 3 What are the applicable general rules on time limits for the various civil procedures?
- 4 When an act or a formality has to be carried out within a given period, what is the starting time?
- 5 Can the starting time be affected or modified by the method of transmission or service of documents (personal service by a huissier or postal service)?
- 6 If the occurrence of an event sets the time running, is the day when the event occurred taken into account in the calculation of the time period?
- 7 When a time limit is expressed in days, does the indicated number of days include calendar days or working days?
- 8 When such a period is expressed in weeks, in months or in years?
- 9 When does the deadline expire if expressed in weeks, in months or in years?
- 10 If the deadline expires on a Saturday, Sunday or a public holiday or non-working day, is it extended until the first following working day?
- 11 Are there certain circumstances under which deadlines are extended? What are the conditions for benefiting from such extensions?
- 12 What are the time limits for appeals?
- 13 Can courts modify time limits, in particular the appearance time limits or fix a special date for appearance?
- 14 When an act intended for a party resident in a place where he/she would benefit from an extension of a time limit is notified in a place where those who reside there do not benefit from such an extension, does this person lose the benefit of such a time limit?
- 15 What are the consequences of non-observance of the deadlines?
- 16 If the deadline expires, what remedies are available to those who have missed the deadlines, i.e. the defaulting parties?

1 What are the types of deadlines relevant for civil procedures?

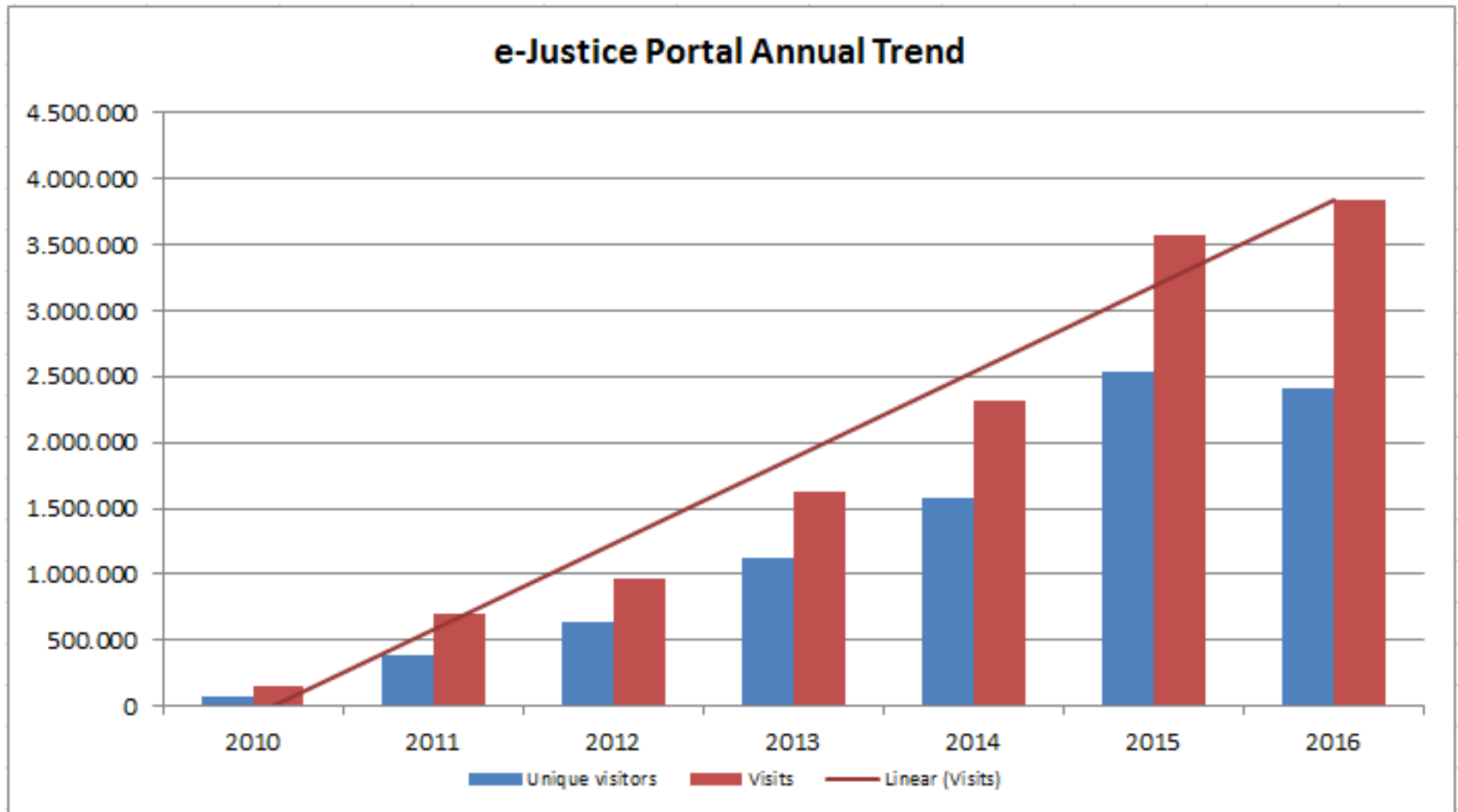
The main types of deadlines are as follows:

Time for responding to a claim - On receipt of a claim form or the particulars of claim if served separately, the defendant has 14 days to either respond to the claim or to file an acknowledgement of service. Upon filing an acknowledgement of service, the defendant then has 14 further days to prepare a defence. That means that the defendant can have up to 28 days to respond to the claim but if he or she files the acknowledgement of service the day after receipt of the particulars of claim, the defendant only has 15 days to file a defence.

Time to enforce a judgment – Under Section 24 of the Limitation Act 1980 an action cannot be brought upon any judgment after six years from the date on which the judgment became enforceable.

BE BG CZ DK DE EE IE EL ES FR HR IT CY LV LT LU HU MT NL AT PL PT RO SI SK FI SE UK

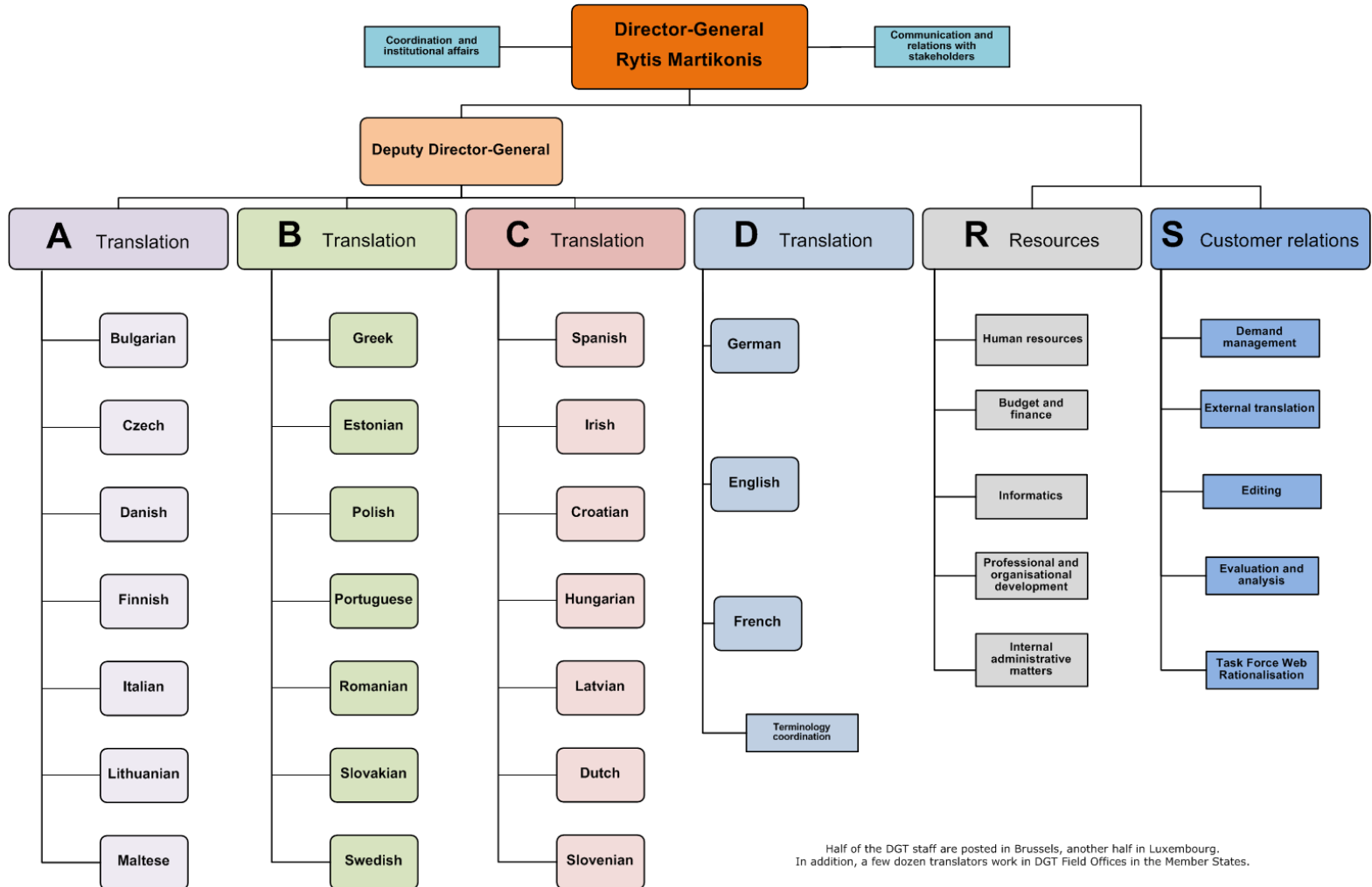
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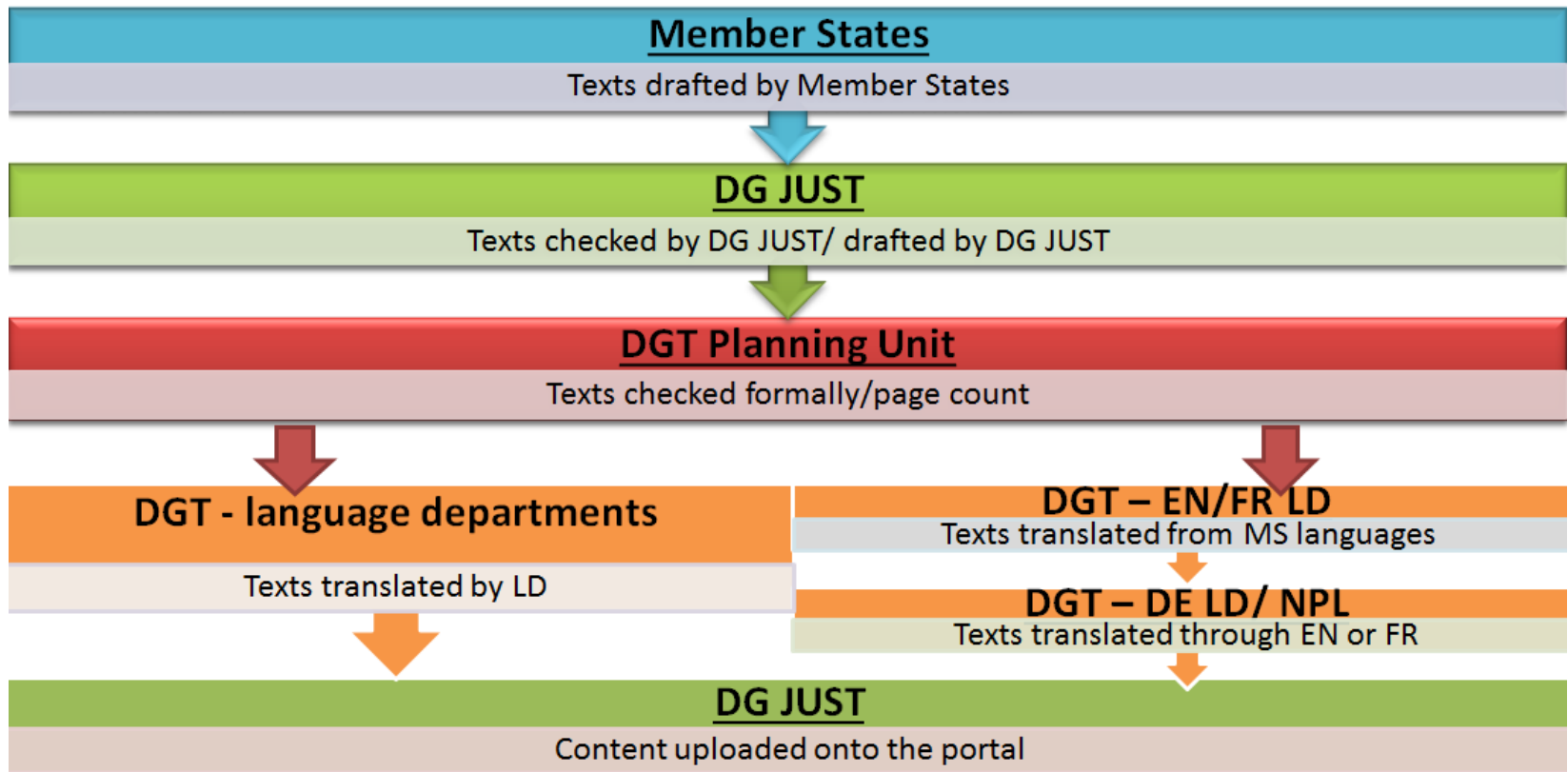
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II. DGT structure



Half of the DGT staff are posted in Brussels, another half in Luxembourg. In addition, a few dozen translators work in DGT Field Offices in the Member States.

II. DGT: e-Justice translation process



LD - Language Department

NPL - Non procedural languages

II. DGT: constraints

- *Texts based on provisions from national legal acts (not EU legal acts)*
- *Number of e-Justice pages to be translated*
- *Translated per theme not per country - consistency*
- *Choice of a relay language*
- *Obligation to outsource*

II. DGT: solutions

Relay translation

- *As a rule: original terms in brackets*
- *Double-check against FR TRA and ORIs*
- *Contact other language departments – informal network of e-Justice translators*

Translation volume

- *Machine translation?*



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II. MT@EC

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Mutual recognition of financial penalties

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The principle of mutual recognition covers also the execution of the enforcement of such penalties in a Member State other than the State in which they were imposed.

EU law, namely [Framework Decision 2005/214/JHA](#) applies the principle of mutual recognition to financial penalties, enabling a judicial or administrative authority to transmit a financial penalty directly to another Member State for execution without any further formality.

The principle applies to all offences in relation to which financial penalties are imposed in the Member States (e.g. participation in a criminal organization, terrorism, trafficking in human beings, rape, theft, road traffic offences). The penalties must be imposed by the judicial or administrative authorities of the Member State in which they were imposed, i.e. there is no longer any possibility to appeal the decision.

A decision, together with a [certificate](#) (107 Kb) [en](#) as provided for in the Framework Decision may be transmitted to the competent authorities of a Member State in which the natural or legal person concerned normally resides or has its registered seat. Each Member State decides on the management of the transmission of decisions on issuing financial penalties.

The state to which the decision was transmitted can only refuse to execute the decision if the certificate provided for is incomplete; financial penalty is below EUR 70; persons concerned by the decision is governed by the law of the executing state. It can also refuse to execute the decision if the certificate provided for is not in line with the event of non-recovery of the financial penalty. Monies obtained from the execution of the decision will accrue to the executing state, unless otherwise agreed by the respective Member States.

To obtain more detailed information on implementation by the different Member States, please click [here](#) (you will be redirected to the dedicated page of the European Judicial Network in criminal matters).

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III. Examples: no exact equivalent

RO: recurs ->

EN: appeal on a point of law

FR: pourvoi en cassation ->

PL: skarga kasacyjna

III. Examples: source vs. target language

PL: Trybunał Konstytucyjny ->

EN: Constitutional Court ->

*IT: Tribunale Costituzionale or
Corte Costituzionale*

III. Other examples – contextual meaning

- *Lawyer - graduate, practitioner, admitted to the bar?*
- *Investigation - by police or prosecution service?*
- *Decision – by administrative organ, prosecutor or court?*

Thank you very much!

agnieszka.jelnicka@ec.europa.eu