

# **EC Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, Brussels 1968 (Full Faith and Credit Convention) - Full Faith and Credit Convention**

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1 **EC Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of  
Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, Brussels  
1968  
(Full Faith and Credit Convention)**

2 **Preamble**

*[Preamble]*

3 The High Contracting Parties to the Treaty establishing the Euro-  
pean Economic Community, Desiring to implement the provisions  
of Article 220 of that Treaty by virtue of which they undertook to se-  
cure the simplification of formalities governing the reciprocal recog-  
nition and enforcement of judgments of courts or tribunals;

4 Anxious to strengthen in the Community the legal protection of per-  
sons therein established; Considering that it is necessary for this  
purpose to determine the international jurisdiction of their courts,  
to facilitate recognition and to introduce an expeditious procedure  
for securing the enforcement of judgments, authentic instruments  
and court settlements;

5 Have decided to conclude this Convention and to this end have  
designated as their Plenipotentiaries: [ \_\_\_\_\_ ]

6 Who, meeting within the Council, having exchanged their Full Pow-  
ers, found in good and due form,

7 Have agreed as follows:

8 **Title I - Scope**

9 **Article 1**

10 This Convention shall apply in civil and commercial matters what-

ever the nature of the court or tribunal. It shall not extend, in par-  
ticular, to revenue, customs or administrative matters.

This Convention shall not apply to: 11

1. the status or legal capacity of natural persons, rights in prop- 12  
erty arising out of a matrimonial relationship, wills and succes-  
sion;

2. bankruptcy, proceedings relating to the windingup of insolvent 13  
companies or other legal persons, judicial arrangements, compo-  
sitions and analogous proceedings;

3. social security; 14

4. arbitration. 15

**Title II - Jurisdiction** 16

Section 1. - General provisions 17

**Article 2** 18

Subject to the provisions of this Convention, persons domiciled in 19  
a Contracting State shall, whatever their nationality, be sued in the  
courts of that State. Persons who are not nationals of the State in  
which they are domiciled shall be governed by the rules of jurisdic-  
tion applicable to nationals of that State.

**Article 3** 20

Persons domiciled in a Contracting State may be sued in the courts 21  
of another Contracting State only by virtue of the rules set out in  
Sections 2 to 6 of this Title.

In particular the following provisions shall not be applicable as 22

against them:

- 23 - in Belgium: Article 15 of the civil code (Code civil Burgerlijk Wetboek) and Article 638 of the judicial code (Code judiciaire Gerechtelijk Wetboek),
- 24 - in Denmark: Article 248 (2) of the law on civil procedure (Lov om retsens pleje) and Chapter 3. Article 3 of the Greenland law on civil procedure (Lov for Grønland om retsens pleje),
- 25 - in the Federal Republic of Germany: Article 23 of the code of civil procedure (Zivilprozessordnung),
- 26 - in France: Articles 14 and 15 of the civil code (Code civil),
- 27 - in Ireland: the rules which enable jurisdiction to be founded on the document instituting the proceedings having been served on the defendant during his temporary presence in Ireland,
- 28 - in Italy: Articles 2 and 4, Nos 1 and 2 of the code of civil procedure (Codice di procedura civile),
- 29 - in Luxembourg: Articles 14 and 15 of the civil code (Code civil),
- 30 - in the Netherlands: Articles 126 (3) and 127 of the code of civil procedure (Wetboek van Burgerlijke Rechtsvordering),
- 31 - in the United Kingdom: the rules which enable jurisdiction to be founded on:
  - 32 (a) the document instituting the proceedings having been served on the defendant during his temporary presence in the United Kingdom; or
  - 33 (b) the presence within the United Kingdom of property belonging to the defendant; or
  - 34 (c) the seizure by the plaintiff of property situated in the United Kingdom.

#### Article 4

35

If the defendant is not domiciled in a Contracting State, the jurisdiction of the courts of each Contracting State shall, subject to the provisions of Article 16, be determined by the law of that State. 36

As against such a defendant, any person domiciled in a Contracting State may, whatever his nationality, avail himself in that State of the rules of jurisdiction there in force, and in particular those specified in the second paragraph of Article 3, in the same way as the nationals of that State. 37

Section 2. - Special jurisdiction 38

#### Article 5

39

A person domiciled in a Contracting State may, in another Contracting State, be sued: 40

1. in matters relating to a contract, in the courts for the place of performance of the obligation in question; 41

2. in matters relating to maintenance, in the courts for the place where the maintenance creditor is domiciled or habitually resident or, if the matter is ancillary to proceedings concerning the status of a person, in the court which, according to its own law, has jurisdiction to entertain those proceedings, unless that jurisdiction is based solely on the nationality of one of the parties; 42

3. in matters relating to tort, delict or quasidelict, in the courts for the place where the harmful event occurred; 43

4. as regards a civil claim for damages or restitution which is based on an act giving rise to criminal proceedings, in the court seised of those proceedings, to the extent that that court has jurisdiction under its own law to entertain civil proceedings; 44

5.	as regards a dispute arising out of the operations of a branch, agency or other establishment, in the courts for the place in which the branch, agency or other establishment is situated;	45	<b>Article 6a</b>	55	
46	6.	as settlor, trustee or beneficiary of a trust created by the operation of a statute, or by a written instrument, or created orally and evidenced in writing, in the courts of the Contracting State in which the trust is domiciled;	Where by virtue of this Convention a court of a Contracting State has jurisdiction in actions relating to liability arising from the use or operation of a ship, that court, or any other court substituted for this purpose by the internal law of that State, shall also have jurisdiction over claims for limitation of such liability.	56	
47	7.	as regards a dispute concerning the payment of remuneration claimed in respect of the salvage of a cargo or freight, in the court under the authority of which the cargo or freight in question:	Section 3. - Jurisdiction in matters relating to insurance	57	
48	(a)	has been arrested to secure such payment, or	<b>Article 7</b>	58	
49	(b)	could have been so arrested, but bail or other security has been given; provided that this provision shall apply only if it is claimed that the defendant has an interest in the cargo or freight or had such an interest at the time of salvage;	In matters relating to insurance, jurisdiction shall be determined by this Section, without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 4 and 5 (5).	59	
50	<b>Article 6</b>		<b>Article 8</b>	60	
51	A person domiciled in a Contracting State may also be sued:		An insurer domiciled in a Contracting State may be sued:	61	
52	1.	where he is one of a number of defendants, in the courts for the place where any one of them is domiciled;	1.	in the courts of the State where he is domiciled, or	62
53	2.	as a third party in an action on a warranty or guarantee or in any other third party proceedings, in the court seised of the original proceedings, unless these were instituted solely with the object of removing him from the jurisdiction of the court which would be competent in his case;	2.	in another Contracting State, in the courts for the place where the policyholder is domiciled, or	63
54	3.	on a counterclaim arising from the same contract or facts on which the original claim was based, in the court in which the original claim is pending.	3.	if he is a coinsurer, in the courts of a Contracting State in which proceedings are brought against the leading insurer.	64
			An insurer who is not domiciled in a Contracting State. but has a branch, agency or other establishment in one of the Contracting States shall, in disputes arising out of the operations of the branch, agency or establishment, be deemed to be domiciled in that State.	65	

## Article 9

67 In respect of liability insurance of immovable property, the insurer may in addition be sued in the courts for the place where the harmful event occurred. The same applies if movable and immovable property are covered by the same insurance policy and both are adversely affected by the same contingency.

## Article 10

68  
69 In respect of liability insurance, the insurer may also, if the law of the court permits it, be joined in proceedings which the injured party has brought against the insured. The provisions of Articles 7, 8 and 9 shall apply to actions brought by the injured party directly against the insurer, where such direct actions are permitted. If the law governing such direct actions provides that the policyholder or the insured may be joined as a party to the action, the same court shall have jurisdiction over them.

## Article 11

70  
71 Without prejudice to the provisions of the third paragraph of Article 10, an insurer may bring proceedings only in the courts of the Contracting State in which the defendant is domiciled, irrespective of whether he is the policyholder, the insured or a beneficiary. The provisions of this Section shall not affect the right to bring a counterclaim in the court in which, in accordance with this Section, the original claim is pending.

## Article 12

72  
73 The provisions of this Section may be departed from only by an

66 agreement on jurisdiction:

- 74 1. which is entered into after the dispute has arisen, or
- 75 2. which allows the policyholder, the insured or a beneficiary to bring proceedings in courts other than those indicated in this Section, or
- 76 3. which is concluded between a policyholder and an insurer, both of whom are at the time of conclusion of the contract domiciled or habitually resident in the same Contracting State, and which has the effect of conferring jurisdiction on the courts of that State even if the harmful event were to occur abroad, provided that such an agreement is not contrary to the law of that State, or
- 77 4. which is concluded with a policyholder who is not domiciled in a Contracting State, except in so far as the insurance is compulsory or relates to immovable property in a Contracting State, or
- 78 5. which relates to a contract of insurance in so far as it covers one or more of the risks set out in Article 12a.

## Article 12a

79 The following are the risks referred to in Article 12 (5):

- 80  
81 1. Any loss of or damage to (a) seagoing ships, installations situated offshore or on the high seas, or aircraft, arising from perils which relate to their use for commercial purposes, (b) goods in transit other than passengers' baggage where the transit consists of or includes carriage by such ships or aircraft;
- 82 2. Any liability, other than for bodily injury to passengers or loss of or damage to their baggage,
- 83 (a) arising out of the use or operation of ships, installations or air-



craft as referred to in (1) (a) above in so far as the law of the Contracting State in which such aircraft are registered does not prohibit agreements on jurisdiction regarding insurance of such risks,

(b) for loss or damage caused by goods in transit as described in (1)

(b) above;

3. Any financial loss connected with the use or operation of ships, installations or aircraft as referred to in (1) (a) above, in particular loss of freight or charterhire;

4. Any risk or interest connected with any of those referred to in (1) to (3) above.

Section 4. - Jurisdiction over consumer contract

### Article 13

In proceedings concerning a contract concluded by a person for a purpose which can be regarded as being outside his trade or profession, hereinafter called "the consumer", jurisdiction shall be determined by this Section, without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 4 and 5 (5), if it is:

1. a contract for the sale of goods on instalment credit terms, or

2. a contract for a loan repayable by instalments, or for any other form of credit, made to finance the sale of goods, or

3. any other contract for the supply of goods or a contract for the supply of services, and

(a) in the State of the consumer's domicile the conclusion of the contract was preceded by a specific invitation addressed to him or by advertising, and

(b) the consumer took in that State the steps necessary for the conclusion of the contract.

Where the consumer enters into a contract with a party who is not domiciled in a Contracting State but has a branch, agency or other establishment in one of the Contracting States, that party shall, in disputes arising out of the operations of the branch, agency or establishment, be deemed to be domiciled in that State.

This Section shall not apply to contracts of transport.

### Article 14

A consumer may bring proceedings against the other party to a contract either in the courts of the Contracting State in which that party is domiciled or in the courts of the Contracting State in which he is himself domiciled.

Proceedings may be brought against a consumer by the other party to the contract only in the courts of the Contracting State in which the consumer is domiciled.

These provisions shall not affect the right to bring a counterclaim in the court in which, in accordance with this Section, the original claim is pending.

### Article 15

The provisions of this Section may be departed from only by an agreement:

1. which is entered into after the dispute has arisen, or

2. which allows the consumer to bring proceedings in courts other than those indicated in this Section, or

3. which is entered into by the consumer and the other party to the

contract, both of whom are at the time of conclusion of the contract domiciled or habitually resident in the same Contracting State, and which confers jurisdiction on the courts of that State, provided that such an agreement is not contrary to the law of that State.

107 Section 5. - Exclusive jurisdiction

## 108 Article 16

109 The following courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction, regardless of domicile:

110 1. in proceedings which have as their object rights in rem in, or tenancies of, immovable property, the courts of the Contracting State in which the property is situated;

111 2. in proceedings which have as their object the validity of the constitution, the nullity or the dissolution of companies or other legal persons or associations of natural or legal persons, or the decisions of their organs, the courts of the Contracting State in which the company, legal person or association has its seat;

112 3. in proceedings which have as their object the validity of entries in public registers, the courts of the Contracting State in which the register is kept;

113 4. in proceedings concerned with the registration or validity of patents, trade marks, designs, or other similar rights required to be deposited or registered, the courts of the Contracting State in which the deposit or registration has been applied for, has taken place or is under the terms of an international convention deemed to have taken place;

114 5. in proceedings concerned with the enforcement of judgments, the courts of the Contracting States in which the judgment has been or is to be enforced.

115 Section 6. - Prorogation of jurisdiction

## Article 17

116

117 If the parties, one or more of whom is domiciled in a Contracting State, have agreed that a court or the courts of a Contracting State are to have jurisdiction to settle any disputes which have arisen or which may arise in connection with a particular legal relationship, that court or those courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction. Such an agreement conferring jurisdiction shall be either in writing or evidenced in writing or, in international trade or commerce, in a form which accords with practice in that trade or commerce of which the parties are or ought to have been aware. Where such an agreement is concluded by parties, none of whom is domiciled in a Contracting State, the courts of other Contracting States shall have no jurisdiction over their disputes unless the court or courts chosen have declined jurisdiction. The court or courts of a Contracting State on which a trust instrument has conferred jurisdiction shall have exclusive jurisdiction in any proceedings brought against a settlor, trustee or beneficiary, if relations between these persons or their rights or obligations under the trust are involved.

118 Agreements or provisions of a trust instrument conferring jurisdiction shall have no legal force if they are contrary to the provisions of Article 12 or 15, or if the courts whose jurisdiction they purport to exclude have exclusive jurisdiction by virtue of Article 16.

119 If an agreement conferring jurisdiction was concluded for the benefit of only one of the parties, that party shall retain the right to bring proceedings in any other court which has jurisdiction by virtue of this Convention.

## Article 18

120

121 Apart from jurisdiction derived from other provisions of this Convention, a court of a Contracting State before whom a defendant

	enters an appearance shall have jurisdiction. This rule shall not apply where appearance was entered solely to contest the jurisdiction, or where another court has exclusive jurisdiction by virtue of Article 16.		
122	Section 7. - Examination as to jurisdiction and admissibility		
123	<b>Article 19</b>		
124	Where a court of a Contracting State is seised of a claim which is principally concerned with a matter over which the courts of another Contracting State have exclusive jurisdiction by virtue of Article 16, it shall declare of its own motion that it has no jurisdiction.		
125	<b>Article 20</b>		
126	Where a defendant domiciled in one Contracting State is sued in a court of another Contracting State and does not enter an appearance, the court shall declare of its own motion that it has no jurisdiction unless its jurisdiction is derived from the provisions of this Convention.		
127	The court shall stay the proceedings so long as it is not shown that the defendant has been able to receive the document instituting the proceedings or an equivalent document in sufficient time to enable him to arrange for his defence, or that all necessary steps have been taken to this end.		
128	The provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall be replaced by those of Article 15 of the Hague Convention of 15 November 1965 on the service abroad of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters, if the document instituting the proceedings or notice thereof had to be transmitted abroad in accordance with that Convention.		
		Section 8. - Lis Pendens related actions	129
		<b>Article 21</b>	130
		Where proceedings involving the same cause of action and between the same parties are brought in the courts of different Contracting States, any court other than the court first seised shall of its own motion decline jurisdiction in favour of that court.	131
		A court which would be required to decline jurisdiction may stay its proceedings if the jurisdiction of the other court is contested.	132
		<b>Article 22</b>	133
		Where related actions are brought in the courts of different Contracting States, any court other than the court first seised may, while the actions are pending at first instance, stay its proceedings.	134
		A court other than the court first seised may also, on the application of one of the parties, decline jurisdiction if the law of that court permits the consolidation of related actions and the court first seised has jurisdiction over both actions.	135
		For the purposes of this Article, actions are deemed to be related where they are so closely connected that it is expedient to hear and determine them together to avoid the risk of irreconcilable judgments resulting from separate proceedings.	136
		<b>Article 23</b>	137
		Where actions come within the exclusive jurisdiction of several courts, any court other than the court first seised shall decline jurisdiction in favour of that court.	138
		Section 9. - Provisional, including protective, measures	139

140	<b>Article 24</b>		<b>Article 27</b>	150
141	Application may be made to the courts of a Contracting State for such provisional, including protective, measures as may be available under the law of that State, even if, under this Convention, the courts of another Contracting State have jurisdiction as to the substance of the matter.		A judgment shall not be recognized:	151
			1. if such recognition is contrary to public policy in the State in which recognition is sought;	152
			2. where it was given in default of appearance, if the defendant was not duly served with the document which instituted the proceedings or with an equivalent document in sufficient time to enable him to arrange for his defence;	153
142	<b>Title III - Recognition and enforcement</b>		3. if the judgment is irreconcilable with a judgment given in a dispute between the same parties in the State in which recognition is sought;	154
143	<b>Article 25</b>		4. if the court of the State in which the judgment was given, in order to arrive at its judgment, has decided a preliminary question concerning the status or legal capacity of natural persons, rights in property arising out of a matrimonial relationship, wills or succession in a way that conflicts with a rule of the private international law of the State in which the recognition is sought, unless the same result would have been reached by the application of the rules of private international law of that State;	155
144	For the purposes of this Convention, "judgment" means any judgment given by a court or tribunal of a Contracting State, whatever the judgment may be called, including a decree, order, decision or writ of execution, as well as the determination of costs or expenses by an officer of the court.		5. if the judgment is irreconcilable with an earlier judgment given in a nonContracting State involving the same cause of action and between the same parties, provided that this latter judgment fulfils the conditions necessary for its recognition in the State addresses.	156
145	Section 1. - Recognition			
146	<b>Article 26</b>		<b>Article 28</b>	157
147	A judgment given in a Contracting State shall be recognized in the other Contracting States without any special procedure being required.		Moreover, a judgment shall not be recognized if it conflicts with the provisions of Section 3, 4 or 5 of Title II, or in a case provided for in Article 59.	158
148	Any interested party who raises the recognition of a judgment as the principal issue in a dispute may, in accordance with the procedures provided for in Sections 2 and 3 of this Title, apply for a decision, that the judgment be recognized.			
149	If the outcome of proceedings in a court of a Contracting State depends on the determination of an incidental question of recognition that court shall have jurisdiction over that question.			

159 In its examination of the grounds of jurisdiction referred to in the foregoing paragraph, the court or authority applied to shall be bound by the findings of fact on which the court of the State in which the judgment was given based its jurisdiction .

160 Subject to the provisions of the first paragraph, the jurisdiction of the court of the State in which the judgment was given may not be reviewed; the test of public policy referred to in Article 27 (1) may not be applied to the rules relating to jurisdiction.

### 161 **Article 29**

162 Under no circumstances may a foreign judgment be reviewed as to its substance.

### 163 **Article 30**

164 A court of a Contracting State in which recognition is sought of a judgment given in another Contracting State may stay the proceedings if an ordinary appeal against the judgment has been lodged.

165 A court of a Contracting State in which recognition is sought of a judgment given in Ireland or the United Kingdom may stay the proceedings if enforcement is suspended in the State in which the judgment was given by reason of an appeal.

166 Section 2. - Enforcement

### 167 **Article 31**

168 A judgment given in a Contracting State and enforceable in that State shall be enforced in another Contracting State when, on the

application of any interested party, the order for its enforcement has been issued there.

169 However, in the United Kingdom, such a judgment shall be enforced in England and Wales, in Scotland, or in Northern Ireland when, on the application of any interested party, it has been registered for enforcement in that part of the United Kingdom.

### 170 **Article 32**

The application shall be submitted: 171

- in Belgium, to the tribunal de premiere instance or rechtbank van eerste aan leg. 172

- in Denmark, to the underret, 173

- in the Federal Republic of Germany, to the presiding judge of a chamber of the Landgericht, 174

- in France, to the presiding judge of the tribunal de grande instance, in Ireland, to the High Court, 175

- in Italy, to the corte d'appello, 176

- in Luxembourg, to the presiding judge of the tribunal d'arrondissement, 177

- in the Netherlands, to the presiding judge of the arrondissementsrechtbank, - in the United Kingdom: 178

1. in England and Wales, to the High Court of Justice or in the case of a maintenance judgment to the Magistrates' Court on transmission by the Secretary of State; 179

2. in Scotland, to the Court of Session, or in the case of a maintenance judgment to the Sheriff Court on transmission by the Secretary of State; 180

3. in Northern Ireland, to the High Court of Justice, or in the case of 181

a maintenance judgment to the Magistrates' Court on transmission 190  
by the Secretary of State.

182 The jurisdiction of local courts shall be determined by reference  
to the place of domicile of the party against whom enforcement is  
sought. If he is not domiciled in the State in which enforcement is  
sought, it shall be determined by reference to the place of enforce-  
ment.

### 183 **Article 33**

184 The procedure for making the application shall be governed by the  
law of the State in which enforcement is sought.

185 The applicant must give an address for service of process within  
the area of jurisdiction of the court applied to. However, if the law  
of the State in which enforcement is sought does not provide for  
the furnishing of such an address, the applicant shall appoint a  
representative ad litem.

186 The documents referred to in Articles 46 and 47 shall be attached  
to the application.

### 187 **Article 34**

188 The court applied to shall give its decision without delay; the party  
against whom enforcement is sought shall not at this stage of the  
proceedings be entitled to make any submissions on the applica-  
tion.

189 The application may be refused only for one of the reasons speci-  
fied in Articles 27 and 28. Under no circumstances may the foreign  
judgment be reviewed as to its substance.

### **Article 35**

The appropriate officer of the court shall without delay bring the 191  
decision given on the application to the notice of the applicant in  
accordance with the procedure laid down by the law of the State in  
which enforcement is sought.

### **Article 36**

If enforcement is authorized, the party against whom enforcement 193  
is sought may appeal against the decision within one month of ser-  
vice thereof.

If that party is domiciled in a Contracting State other than that in 194  
which the decision authorizing enforcement was given, the time  
for appealing shall be two months and shall run from the date of  
service, either on him in person or at his residence. No extension  
of time may be granted on account of distance.

### **Article 37**

An appeal against the decision authorizing enforcement shall be 196  
lodged in accordance with the rules governing procedure in con-  
tentious matters:

- in Belgium, with the tribunal de premiere instance or rechtbank 197  
van eerstaanleg.

- in Denmark, with the landsret, 198

- in the Federal Republic of Germany, with the Oberlandes- 199  
gericht,

- in France, with the cour d'appel, 200

- in Ireland, with the High Court, 201

- 203 - in Italy, with the corte d'appello,  
204 - in Luxembourg, with the Court superieure de justice sitting as a  
205 court of civil appeal,  
206 - in the Netherlands, with the arrondissementsrechtbank,  
207 - in the United Kingdom:  
208 1. in England and Wales, with the High Court of Justice, or in the  
209 case of a maintenance judgment with the Magistrates' Court;  
210 2. in Scotland, with the Court of Session, or in the case of a main-  
211 tenance judgment with the Sheriff Court;  
212 3. in Northern Ireland, with the High Court of Justice, or in the case  
213 of a maintenance judgment with the Magistrates' Court.  
214 The judgment given on the appeal may be contested only:  
215 - in Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, by  
216 an appeal in cassation,  
217 - in Denmark, by an appeal to the højesteret, with the leave of the  
218 Minister of Justice,  
219 - in the Federal Republic of Germany, by a Rechtsbeschwer-  
220 erde,  
221 - in Ireland, by an appeal on a point of law to the Supreme  
222 Court,  
223 - in the United Kingdom, by a single further appeal on a point of  
224 law.

### 225 Article 38

226 The court with which the appeal under the first paragraph of Article  
227 37 is lodged may, on the application of the appellant, stay the pro-  
228 ceedings if an ordinary appeal has been lodged against the judg-  
229 ment in the State in which that judgment was given or if the time for

202 such an appeal has not yet expired; in the latter case, the court may  
specify the time within which such an appeal is to be lodged.

217 Where the judgment was given in Ireland or the United Kingdom,  
218 any form of appeal available in the State in which it was given shall  
219 be treated as an ordinary appeal for the purposes of the first para-  
220 graph.

218 The court may also make enforcement conditional on the provision  
219 of such security as it shall determine.

### 219 Article 39

220 During the time specified for an appeal pursuant to Article 36 and  
221 until any such appeal has been determined, no measures of en-  
222 forcement may be taken other than protective measures taken  
223 against the property of the party against whom enforcement is  
224 sought.

221 The decision authorizing enforcement shall carry with it the power  
222 to proceed to any such protective measures.

### 222 Article 40

223 If the application for enforcement is refused, the applicant may ap-  
224 peal:

- 224 - in Belgium, to the cour d'appel or hof van beroep,  
225 - in Denmark, to the landsret,  
226 - in the Federal Republic of Germany, to the Oberlandes-  
227 gericht,  
228 - in France, to the cour d'appel,  
229 - in Ireland, to the High Court,

230 - in Italy, to the corte d'appello,  
231 - in Luxembourg, to the Court superieure de justice sitting as a court  
232 of civil appeal.  
233 - in the Netherlands, to the arrondissementsrechtbank,  
234 - in the United Kingdom:  
235 1. in England and Wales, to the High Court of Justice, or in the  
236 case of a maintenance judgment to the Magistrates' Court;  
237 2. in Scotland, to the Court of Session, or in the case of a mainte-  
238 nance judgment to the Sheriff Court;  
239 3. in Northern Ireland, to the High Court of Justice, or in the case  
240 of a maintenance judgment to the Magistrates' Court.  
241 The party against whom enforcement is sought shall be summoned  
242 to appear before the appellate court. If he fails to appear, the  
provisions of the second and third paragraphs of Article 20 shall  
apply even where he is not domiciled in any of the Contracting  
States.

#### 237 Article 41

238 A judgment given on an appeal provided for in Article 40 may be  
contested only:  
239 - in Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, by  
an appeal in cassation,  
240 - in Denmark, by an appeal to the h0jesteret, with the leave of the  
Minister of Justice.  
241 - in the Federal Republic of Germany, by a Rechtsbeschwerde,  
242 - in the United Kingdom, by a single further appeal on a point of  
law.

#### 229 Article 42

243  
244 Where a foreign judgment has been given in respect of several  
245 matters and enforcement cannot be authorized for all of them, the  
court shall authorize enforcement for one or more of them.

246 An applicant may request partial enforcement of a judgment.

#### Article 43

247 A foreign judgment which orders a periodic payment by way of  
248 a penalty shall be enforceable in the State in which enforcement  
249 is sought only if the amount of the payment has been finally de-  
termined by the courts of the State in which the judgment was  
given.

#### Article 44

249 An applicant who, in the State in which the judgment was given,  
has benefited from complete or partial legal aid or exemption from  
costs or expenses, shall be entitled, in the procedures provided for  
in Articles 32 to 35, to benefit from the most favourable legal aid  
or the most extensive exemption from costs or expenses provided  
for by the law of the State addressed. However, an applicant who  
requests the enforcement of a decision given by an administrative  
authority in Denmark in respect of a maintenance order may, in the  
State addressed, claim the benefits referred to in the first paragraph  
if the presents a statement from the Danish Ministry of Justice to  
the effect that he fulfils the economic requirements to qualify for  
the grant of complete or partial legal aid or exemption from costs  
or expenses.



**Article 45**

251 No security, bond or deposit, however described, shall be required  
of a party who in one Contracting State applies for enforcement of  
a judgment given in another Contracting State on the ground that  
he is a foreign national or that he is not domiciled or resident in the  
State in which enforcement is sought.

252 Section 3. - Common provisions

**Article 46**

254 A party seeking recognition or applying for enforcement of a judgment shall produce:

255 1. a copy of the judgment which satisfies the conditions necessary  
to establish its authenticity;

256 2. in the case of a judgment given in default, the original or a certified true copy of the document which establishes that the party in default was served with the document instituting the proceedings or with an equivalent document.

**Article 47**

258 A party applying for enforcement shall also produce:

259 1. documents which establish that, according to the law of the State in which it has been given, the judgment is enforceable and has been served;

260 2. where appropriate, a document showing that the applicant is in receipt of legal aid in the State in which the judgment was given.

26350 **Article 48**

If the document specified in Articles 46 (2) and 47 (2) are not produced, the court may specify a time for their production, accept equivalent documents or, if it considers that it has sufficient information before it, dispense with their production. 262

If the court so requires, a translation of the documents shall be produced; the translation shall be certified by a person qualified to do so in one of the Contracting States. 263

**Article 49**

No legalization or other similar formality shall be required in respect of the documents referred to in Article 46 or 47 or the second paragraph of Article 48, or in respect of a document appointing a representative ad litem. 264

**Title IV - Authentic Instruments and Court Settlements**

**Article 50**

A document which has been formally drawn up or registered as an authentic instrument and is enforceable in one Contracting State shall, in another Contracting State, have an order for its enforcement issued there, on application made in accordance with the procedures provided for in Article 31 et seq. The application may be refused only if enforcement of the instrument is contrary to public policy in the State in which enforcement is sought. 265

The instrument produced must satisfy the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity in the State of origin. 266

The provisions of Section 3 of Title III shall apply as appropriate. 267

ate.

State whose courts are seised of the matter, the court shall apply its rules of private international law.

271 **Article 51**

272 A settlement which has been approved by a court in the course of proceedings and is enforceable in the State in which it was concluded shall be enforceable in the State in which enforcement is sought under the same conditions as authentic instruments.

273 **Title V - General Provisions**

274 **Article 52**

275 In order to determine whether a party is domiciled in the Contracting State whose courts are seised of a matter, the Court shall apply its internal law.

276 If a party is not domiciled in the State whose courts are seised of the matter, then, in order to determine whether the party is domiciled in another Contracting State, the court shall apply the law of that State.

277 The domicile of a party shall, however, be determined in accordance with his national law if, by that law, his domicile depends on that of another person or on the seat of an authority.

278 **Article 53**

279 For the purposes of this Convention, the seat of a company or other legal person or association of natural or legal persons shall be treated as its domicile. However, in order to determine that seat, the court shall apply its rules of private international law.

280 In order to determine whether a trust is domiciled in the Contracting

**Title VI - Transitional Provisions**

281

**Article 54**

282

283 The provisions of this Convention shall apply only to legal proceedings instituted and to documents formally drawn up or registered as authentic instruments after its entry into force. However, judgments given after the date of entry into force of this Convention in proceedings instituted before that date shall be recognized and enforced in accordance with the provisions of Title III if jurisdiction was founded upon rules which accorded with those provided for either in Title II of this Convention or in a convention concluded between the State of origin and the State addressed which was in force when the proceedings were instituted.

**Title VII - Relationship to other Conventions**

284

**Article 55**

285

286 Subject to the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 54, and of Article 56, this Convention shall, for the States which are parties to it, supersede the following conventions concluded between two or more of them:

- the Convention between Belgium and France on jurisdiction and the validity and enforcement of judgments, arbitration awards and authentic instruments, signed at Paris on 8 July 1899,

287

- the Convention between Belgium and the Netherlands on jurisdiction, bankruptcy, and the validity and enforcement of judgments,

288

arbitration awards and authentic instruments, signed at Brussels on 28 March 1925,

289 - the Convention between France and Italy on the enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, signed at Rome on 3 June 1930,

290 - the Convention between the United Kingdom and the French Republic providing for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, with Protocol, signed at Paris on 18 January 1934,

291 - the Convention between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of Belgium providing for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, with Protocol, signed at Brussels on 2 May 1934,

292 - the Convention between Germany and Italy on the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, signed at Rome on 9 March 1936,

293 - the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of Belgium on the mutual recognition and enforcement of judgments, arbitration awards and authentic instruments in civil and commercial matters, signed at Bonn on 30 June 1958,

294 - the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Italian Republic on the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, signed at Rome on 17 April 1959,

295 - the Convention between the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, signed at Bonn on 14 July 1960,

296 - the Convention between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Italian Republic on the recognition and enforcement of judgments

and other enforceable instruments in civil and commercial matters, signed at Rome on 6 April 1962,

- the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany on the mutual recognition and enforcement of judgments and other enforceable instruments in civil and commercial matters, signed at The Hague on 30 August 1962, 297

- the Convention between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Italy for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, signed at Rome on 7 February 1964, with amending Protocol signed at Rome on 14 July 1970, 298

- the Convention between the United Kingdom and the Kingdom of the Netherlands providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil matters, signed at The Hague on 17 November 1967, 299

and, in so far as it is in force: 300

- the Treaty between Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg on jurisdiction, bankruptcy, and the validity and enforcement of judgments, arbitration awards and authentic instruments, signed at Brussels on 24 November 1961. 301

**Article 56** 302

The Treaty and the conventions referred to in Article 55 shall continue to have effect in relation to matters to which this Convention does not apply. 303

They shall continue to have effect in respect of judgments given and documents formally drawn up or registered as authentic instruments before the entry into force of this Convention. 304

## Article 57

306 This Convention shall not affect any conventions to which the Contracting States are or will be parties and which, in relation to particular matters, govern jurisdiction or the recognition or enforcement of judgments.

307 This Convention shall not affect the application of provisions which, in relation to particular matters, govern jurisdiction or the recognition or enforcement of judgments and which are or will be contained in acts of the institutions of the European Communities or in national laws harmonized in implementation of such acts.

## Article 58

309 This Convention shall not affect the rights granted to Swiss nationals by the Convention concluded on 15 June 1869 between France and the Swiss Confederation on Jurisdiction and the enforcement of judgments in civil matters.

## Article 59

311 This Convention shall not prevent a Contracting State from assuming, in a convention on the recognition and enforcement of judgments, an obligation towards a third State not to recognize judgments given in other Contracting States against defendants domiciled or habitually resident in the third State where, in cases provided for in Article 4, the judgment could only be founded on a ground of jurisdiction specified in the second paragraph of Article 3.

312 However, a Contracting State may not assume an obligation towards a third State not to recognize a judgment given in another

305 Contracting State by a court basing its jurisdiction on the presence within that State of property belonging to the defendant, or the seizure by the plaintiff of property situated there:

- 313 1. if the action is brought to assert or declare proprietary or possessory rights in that property, seeks to obtain authority to dispose of it, or arises from another issue relating to such property, or,
- 314 2. if the property constitutes the security for a debt which is the subject matter of the action.

## Title VIII - Final Provisions

### Article 60

317 This Convention shall apply to the European territories of the Contracting States, including Greenland, to the French overseas departments and territories, and to Mayotte. The Kingdom of the Netherlands may declare at the time of signing or ratifying this Convention or at any later time, by notifying the SecretaryGeneral of the Council of the European Communities, that this Convention shall be applicable to the Netherlands Antilles. In the absence of such declaration, proceedings taking place in the European territory of the Kingdom as a result of an appeal in cassation from the judgment of a court in the Netherlands Antilles shall be deemed to be proceedings taking place in the latter court.

318 Notwithstanding the first paragraph, this Convention shall not apply to:

- 319 1. The Faroe islands, unless the Kingdom of Denmark makes a declaration to the contrary;
- 320 2. any European territory situated outside the United Kingdom for the international relations of which the United Kingdom is responsi-

ble, unless the United Kingdom makes a declaration to the contrary in respect of any such territory.

321 Such declaration may be made at any time by notifying the Secretary-General of the Council of the European Communities.

322 Proceedings brought in the United Kingdom on appeal from courts in one of the territories referred to in subparagraph 2 of the third paragraph shall be deemed to be proceedings taking place in those courts.

323 Proceedings which in the Kingdom of Denmark are dealt with under the law on civil procedure for the Faroe Islands (lov for F?roerne om rettens pleje) shall be deemed to be proceedings taking place in the courts of the Faroe Islands.

#### 324 **Article 61**

325 This Convention shall be ratified by the signatory States. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General on the Council of the European Communities.

#### 326 **Article 62**

327 This Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the third month following the deposit of the instrument of ratification by the last signatory State to take this step.

#### 328 **Article 63**

329 The Contracting States recognize that any State which becomes a member of the European Economic Community shall be required to accept this Convention as a basis for the negotiations between

the Contracting States and that State necessary to ensure the implementation of the last paragraph of Article 220 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community.

The necessary adjustments may be the subject of a special convention between the Contracting States of the one part and the new Member States of the other part. 330

#### **Article 64**

The Secretary-General of the Council of the European Communities shall notify the signatory States of: 332

(a) the deposit of each instrument of ratification; 333

(b) the date of entry into force of this Convention; 334

(c) any declaration received pursuant to Article 60; 335

(d) any declaration received pursuant to Article IV of the Protocol; 336

(e) any communication made pursuant to Article VI of the Protocol. 337

#### **Article 65**

The Protocol annexed to this Convention by common accord of the Contracting States shall form an integral part thereof. 339

#### **Article 66**

This Convention is concluded for an unlimited period. 341

**Article 67**

342

343 Any Contracting State may request the revision of this Convention.  
In this event, a revision conference shall be convened by the President of the Council of the European Communities.

344 **Article 68**

345 This Convention, drawn up in a single original in the Dutch, French, German and Italian languages, all four texts being equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the Council of the European Communities. The SecretaryGeneral shall transmit a certified copy to the Government of each signatory State.

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