

Guidance

# Cross-border civil and commercial legal cases after Brexit: Guidance for legal professionals

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## 1. Jurisdiction and Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments

### 1.1 Current law

Currently, the rules governing jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in cross-border civil and commercial disputes involving parties domiciled in EU Member States (including the UK) can be found in the following EU instruments and international agreements:

- [Brussels Ia](#) – which provides rules on jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement for cross-border disputes where the defendant is domiciled in an EU Member State (Note that Brussels Ia contains special jurisdiction rules for consumer, employment and insurance disputes, as well as exclusive jurisdictions)
- [Lugano 2007](#) – which provides rules on jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of cross-border disputes involving a party or parties domiciled in an EU Member State or in one or the EFTA states of Norway, Iceland or Switzerland, with certain exceptions.
- [EU – Denmark](#) – which extends the Brussels Ia rules to Denmark

### 1.2 After Brexit if the UK leaves the EU without a deal

The legislation which comes into force in the event of “no deal”, dealing with civil and commercial rules for jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments is contained in the following statutory instrument:

The [Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019](#). Other than providing savings for cases ongoing at Exit day, this instrument revokes the Brussels Ia Regulation and its predecessors as they apply in the UK, and extinguishes

the legal effect of the Lugano Convention and EU-Denmark Agreement in the UK.

### **Cases ongoing in England and Wales on exit day**

#### **Jurisdiction**

Post exit, regulation 92 of The Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2019/9780111176726/contents> provides that courts in England and Wales will continue to apply the existing jurisdiction rules (e.g. those of Brussels1A) to cases where the proceedings were commenced, but not concluded, before exit day.

#### **Enforcement of orders**

Post exit, regulation 92 of The Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

[<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2019/9780111176726/contents>] provides that courts in the UK will continue to apply the existing recognition and enforcement of judgments rules to judgments obtained in proceedings commenced before exit day in an EU Member State or a Lugano State. Regulation 92 also provides that the UK courts will continue to apply the existing recognition and enforcement rules (e.g. those of Brussels1 A) where the parties have come to a court settlement, or registered an “authentic instrument”, before exit day and one party wishes to obtain recognition and enforcement after that date in a part of the UK.)

### **New cases starting in England and Wales after exit day**

#### **Jurisdiction**

Post-exit the rules governing jurisdiction in all cross-border disputes regardless of domicile of the defendant will be governed by the law of each UK jurisdiction. In England and Wales, that comprises the common law, together with various statutory provision, including in particular Part 6 of the Civil Procedure Rules 1998 (notably Practice Direction 6B).

- for consumer and employment claims – some specific provision on jurisdiction is made in sections 15B to 15E of the [Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Act 1982](#)
- for cases involving a choice of court agreements, the Hague Convention of 30 June 2005 on [Choice of Court Agreements](#) may be relevant depending on the country in which the chosen court is established.

#### **Recognition and Enforcement of orders**

Post-exit, the rules governing recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments in cross-border disputes are generally contained in the common law. However, for certain countries, one of the following statutes provides a route for recognition and enforcement of certain judgments: \* [Part II of the Administration of Justice Act 1920](#) or \* the [Foreign Judgments \(Reciprocal Enforcement\) Act 1933](#)

## **1.3 Cases in an EU Member State**

The European Commission has issued [guidance](#) on how EU private international law rules will apply to pending cases when the UK leaves the EU. Practitioners are encouraged to read this guidance and reflect on what it means for individual cases.

#### **Cases pending on exit day - jurisdiction**

The Commission guidance states that where proceedings pending before a court of one of the EU27 on or after the withdrawal date involve a defendant domiciled in the United Kingdom, the EU rules on jurisdiction will continue to apply.

### **Cases instituted after exit day – jurisdiction**

The Commission guidance states that EU jurisdictional rules will not apply to such cases in the EU27 except to the extent that the EU instruments govern rules of jurisdiction relating to third countries (i.e. non-EU Member States)

### **Recognition and enforcement**

The Commission guidance states that judgments of a UK court which have been exequated but not yet enforced in the EU27 before the withdrawal date can still be enforced in the EU27. EU rules will not otherwise apply and enforcement will be a matter for the national rules of the relevant EU Member State in which enforcement is sought.

## **2. Applicable law**

### **2.1 Current law**

The current rules governing applicable law in civil and commercial cases in EU Member States can be found in the following EU instruments and agreements: \* for contractual obligations, the [Rome I Regulation \(EC\) No 593/2009](#) (The Rome I Regulation applies to contracts entered into from 17 December 2009. The 1980 Rome Convention on the law applicable to contractual obligations applies to contracts entered into between 1 April 1991 and 16 December 2009) \* for non-contractual obligations, the [Rome II Regulation \(EC\) No 864/2007](#)

### **2.2 After Brexit if the UK leaves without a deal**

Legislation dealing with the “Rome” rules on applicable law is contained in the following statutory instrument: [The Law Applicable to Contractual Obligations and Non-Contractual Obligations \(Amendment etc.\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019](#). This instrument amends the Rome I and Rome II Regulations as retained by the [EU Withdrawal Act 2018](#) so that they will operate effectively as domestic law post-exit.

This statutory instrument also preserves and amends the Rome Convention Rules, which are set out in the Contracts (Applicable Law) Act 1990 so that they will continue to apply to contracts entered into between 1 April 1991 and 16 December 2009.

#### **Cases in England and Wales on or after exit day**

Post exit, courts in the UK will apply the retained Rome I and Rome II Regulations (and, for relevant old contracts, the Contracts (Applicable Law) Act 1990) as amended by The [Law Applicable to Contractual Obligations and Non-Contractual Obligations \(Amendment etc.\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019](#) to determine applicable law in relation to contractual or non-contractual obligations.

#### **Cases in an EU Member State**

The EU Commission has not issued advice on applicable law rules, but the Rome Rules will continue to apply in EU Member States and their courts post exit.

Practitioners should note, however, that both the Rome I and Rome II Regulations apply whether or not the applicable law is a law of an EU Member State or a third country (see Article 2 of Rome I and Article 3 of Rome II).

### 3. Hague Convention of 30 June 2005 on Choice of Court Agreements

Since 1 October 2015 the UK has participated in the [2005 Hague Convention](#) by virtue of our EU Membership. UK participation in Hague 2005 will cease upon EU exit. ### Current law At present, the 2005 Hague Convention is largely inapplicable between EU Member States and only takes priority in exclusive choice of court agreement arrangements involving the UK and non-EU member state contracting parties – at present Singapore, Montenegro and Mexico. The Brussels Ia Regulation takes priority over Hague 2005 in terms of jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in cases involving exclusive choice of court agreements. There are separate arrangements in place for Denmark. This ensures that the rules of the 2005 Hague Convention do not conflict with the EU’s internal CJC framework in this area.

#### 3.1 After Brexit if the UK leaves the EU without a deal

The UK Government has lodged its instrument of accession to [Hague 2005](#) with the Hague Depository. Hague 2005 will enter into force in the UK as soon as possible after exit. Hague 2005 will apply with full effect to choice of court agreements concluded on or after that entry into force.

### 4. Choice of Court Agreements concluded before the Convention enters into force

Notwithstanding the UK’s exit from the EU, UK courts will continue to apply the Hague 2005 rules on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments to exclusive choice of court agreements to which the Convention would have applied where these were concluded between the original entry into force of the Convention in the UK on 1 October 2015 and the entry into force of the Convention when the UK joins Hague 2005 as an independent Contracting State– see the Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments (Hague Convention on [Choice of Court Agreements 2005](#)) (EU Exit) [Regulations 2018](#). This approach will not apply to choices of European Union Member State courts concluded between 1 October 2015 and Exit day, but Hague 2005 rules will be applied to such choices concluded from Exit day onwards.

The UK Government cannot give guidance on the approach which will be followed in Member States or other non-EU Member State contracting parties to the Hague 2005 regarding choices of UK courts concluded since 1 October 2015 and the entry into force of the Convention for the UK in its own right.

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