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Practical tips on how to bring an action

Direct actions before the General Court | Nina Niejahr, 27 November 2023



Co-funded by the European Union.

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In 45' "en direct" to the General Court

Basics & practicalities:How to bring a direct action

4 What to expect in Luxembourg – At the oral hearing ...

Written Procedure –Avoiding the pitfalls

5 [After the hearing ...]

Get ready for your "15 minutes of glory"!

Q&A

0

"What you want" determines the direct action to bring

Basics & practicalities: Bringing a direct action

Sui generis system of legal recourse

- ≠ national systems of the EU Member States
- Note:
 - Language of the case (one of 24) & language of the court
 - Own strict rules of procedure, including on evidence
 - Highly formalized
- Essentially written procedure, two exchanges of briefs
- Oral hearing relatively short but can be decisive!
- Duration of proceedings at first instance varies 2022 on average: 16.2 months (Cases closed by judgment took 20.4 months, with averages between 13.4 months for IP cases and 43.7 months in substantial and complex competition law cases)

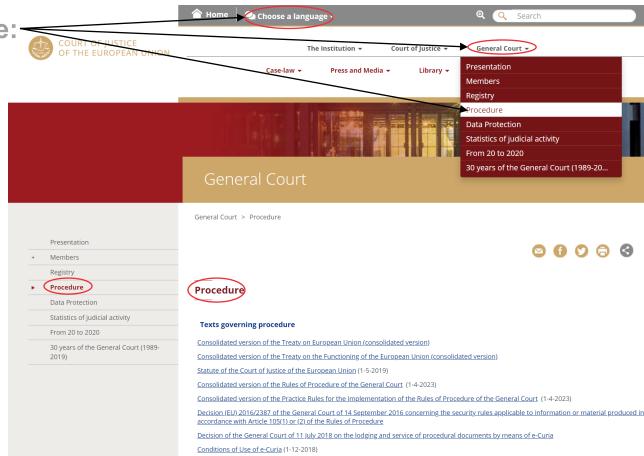
CURIA - Procedure - Court of Justice of the European Union (europa.eu)

To get started, go here:

Texts governing the procedure before the General Court, notices in the OJEU, other useful information

- Aide-mémoire application
- Model application
- Model summary of application
- Interpretation Directorate's advice to counsel
- etc.
- A word of caution:
 Always check & confirm against current versions of legal documents!

 They change frequently



Practicalities: need to know basics

- Deadlines
 - Calculate carefully! (Art. 58-61 RoP)
 - Only some may be extended on reasoned written request, but <u>not for the application!</u>
- Obligation to be represented (Art. 19 Statute, Art. 51 RoP)
- Method of lodging and service: e-Curia (Art. 56a-57 RoP, pts. 77-79, 89-91 PR)
 - Advantages: quick, no need for paper copies/signatures, ease of access in all languages (all named lawyers can submit and receive procedural documents, files must be pdf and uploaded separately)
 - <u>Disadvantages</u>: need to register in good time, familiarize yourself with the system & train assistants (who can also receive but not lodge), deemed service seven days from e-mail notification
 - Alternatives: None! (Only if use of e-Curia technically impossible)



CURIA - Home - Court of Justice of the European Union

How to get an e-Curia account

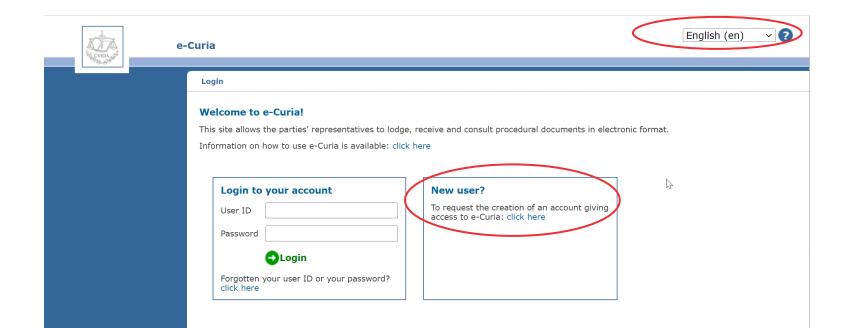
On the homepage, <u>click</u>



https://curia.europa.eu/e-Curia/login.faces

How to get an e-Curia account

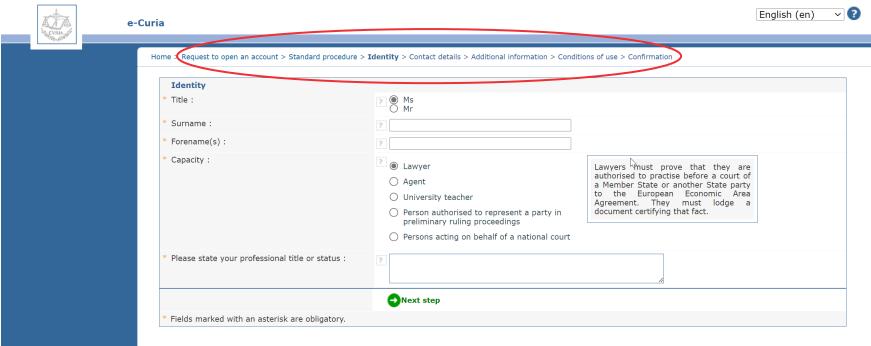
e-Curia user login screen:



https://curia.europa.eu/e-Curia/access-request-step2.faces?dswid=25

How to get an e-Curia account

e-Curia user account: easy to request, but takes a while to be processed



e-Curia home screen view & functionalities

Submitting and receiving procedural documents

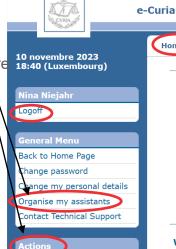
What you can do here:

- Give access to assistants
- Lodge a document/prepare document(s) for lodging
- Accept service
- Consult the history of documents lodged
- Consult the history of documents accepted

If a document is served on you (e.g., the defence in your first case):

- You will get an email and
- This message will show here .

"Documents served on you are awaiting acceptance. To consult them click here"



Lodge a document

Accept service Consult the history of

documents lodged

Consult the history of

documents accepted

Documents ready to be

lodged awaiting validation

Home

In order to comply with current security standards, the e-Curia application is no longer compatible with the following browsers:

- Microsoft Internet Explorer (all versions)
- Microsoft Edge Legacy and Microsoft Edge configured in the IE mode
- Versions earlier than Mozilla Firefox 27 / Google Chrome 21 / Apple Safari 6

In order to be able to continue using e-Curia, you are therefore invited to use an up-to-date version of one the following browsers:

- Chromium and derivatives (Google Chrome, Microsoft Edge, Safari, Opera, Vivaldi etc.)
- Mozilla Firefox

Welcome to e-Curia.

- If you wish to lodge a procedural document at the registry, click on Lodge a document/Prepare documents for lodging.
- If there are documents waiting for you to accept service of them, you will find them by clicking on Accept service.
- The history of documents served on you, in pending cases, is accessed by clicking on Consult the history of documents accepted.
- The history of lodgements which you have made, in pending cases, is accessed by clicking on Consult the history of documents

You can obtain help at any time by clicking on the ? icon.



Send us your comments!

Please do not hesitate to send us your suggestions, or to inform us of any problems encountered when using e-Curia. To do this please send an e-mail to the following address: ecuria@curia.europa.eu.

Role of the registry

- Organizes written & prepares oral procedure
- Effects service of procedural documents (= e-Curia notifications)
- Ensures compliance with the very formalistic procedural requirements
 - Examples: page limitations, formatting, schedules and annexes, summary of pleas, PoA, register excerpts, etc. (pts. 105-130 PR)
 - Generally, failure to comply may hold up service but can be remedied (pts. 101-104 PR and Annex 2 PR)
 - Persistent failure to comply may lead to the <u>inadmissibility</u> of your appeal (see Art. 21 Statute, Art. 78(6) and 177(6) RoP, pt. 101 and Annex 1 PR)

Basic procedural steps

- Written procedure (Art. 75-105 RoP)
 - Application, defence (max. 50 pages)
 - OJ notice, incl. summary of pleas
 - Reply, rejoinder (max. 25 pages)
 unless not necessary, but applicant can submit reasoned request
 - Maybe measures of inquiry and/or questions from the Court
 - Report for the hearing
- Oral procedure (Art. 106-115 RoP)
 - on the Court's motion, on reasoned request, or not at all (Art. 106 RoP)
 - Applicant, defendant (15 minutes)
 - Questions & answers
 - Closing statements (2-5 minutes)

Basic procedural steps

- Judgment
 - Operative part delivered in open court
 - Full version online same day (& on e-Curia)
 - Note, the Court may decide cases by order instead of judgment, typically after having heard the parties but without an oral hearing (Art. 126-132 RoP)
- Appeal to the European Court of Justice
 - Limited to points of law
 - No suspensive effect
 - Deadline: 2 months (plus 10 days on account of distance)

Written procedure – Avoiding the pitfalls

General tips – before you get started

- 1. Calculate deadline carefully
- 2. Plan timeline backwards from deadline, allow for slippage particularly in the run-up to the submission
- 3. Review procedural rules in detail
 - RoP, PR, consult guidance (aides mémoires, etc.)
 - Note <u>all formal requirements</u> (fonts, spacing, margins, para. & page numbering, annexes, etc.) and allocate responsibilities
- 4. Request from the client
 - Mandatory documentation (PoA, proof of existence in law)
 - Any supporting evidence
- 5. Expect all or the most of your judges to
 - Have a different national legal background and
 - Read only the French version of your submissions

Application (Art. 76-78 RoP, pts. 112-122 PR)

- Cover page

 (applicant's & representative's information, defendant, subject matter)
- Table of contents
- Introduction, summary
- Facts, including relevant provisions of (national) law
- Legal arguments (page limit!)
 - Admissibility
 - Grounds of appeal, pleas in law and arguments including all evidence, offers of evidence, and requests for measures of organisation

- Form of order sought
- Date, signature (e-Curia proof of lodgement suffices)
- Annexes and schedule (challenged act = A.1, in the language of the case)
- Submit at the same time but separately from the application:
 - Mandatory procedural documents (PoA, proof of existence in law of legal entity represented, etc.)
 - Summary of pleas in law and main arguments (max. 2 pages, see model on e-Curia)

Legal grounds and arguments

- Infringement of the EU-Treaties or of any rule of law relating to their application (regulations, directives, etc.)
- Lack of competence
- Misuse of power
- Violation of essential procedural requirements
 - Institutional procedures
 - Procedural rights

Note: ex officio the Court may raise:

- Lack of competence and
- Violation of essential procedural requirements

Practical drafting tips

- 1. Be complete, include relevant context
 - All legal pleas, consider alternative pleas as well
 - All available evidence
- 2. Be concise, clear, compelling and structured (you will be translated!)
 - No arguments in footnotes (may be overlooked) or annexes (will be ignored) (Note: annexes are not translated! If key, provide convenience translations)
 - Get to the point quickly (<u>page limitation!</u>) and make it simple, avoid complex sentences, legal jargon, figures of speech, humor – this is, literally, easily lost in translation (and can lead to misunderstandings)
- 3. Avoid repetition
- 4. Consider the form of order you are seeking, set out in detail (incl. costs, Art. 133-141 RoP)
- 5. Address defence arguments in required detail and remember who has the "last word"
- Allow sufficient time for submission on e-Curia!!!

Get ready for your "15 minutes of glory"!

Preparation – as soon as you have the hearing date

- Reserve hotel rooms
- Communicate with registry
- Agree timeline with client
- Re-read substantive submissions and identify "lose-ends"
- Re-read key precedents again
- Any new legal developments (procedural & substantive)?
- Get your gown ready & prepare"mobile office" for Luxembourg

- Review guidance for hearings: e-Curia!
- Review report for the hearing, identify any incompleteness and inaccuracy
- Prepare for tricky questions and closing statement
- Identify and focus on key arguments
- Map out presentation and practice (<u>keep to time: 15 min.(!) speak freely</u>)

Best practice – The Rule of 3

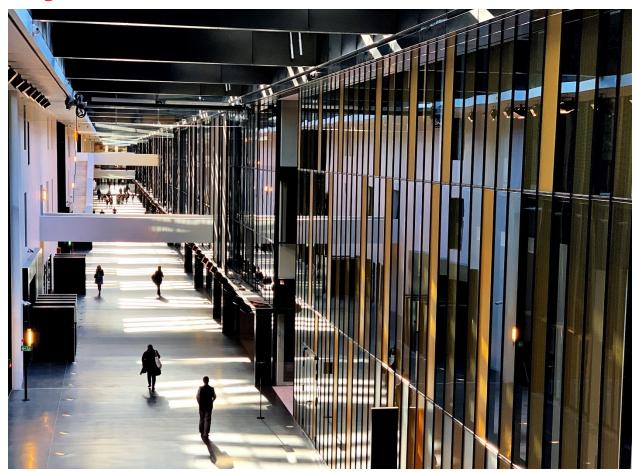
- 1. Tell them what you're going to tell them
- 2. Tell them
- 3. Then tell them what you told them

What to expect in Luxembourg – The oral hearing

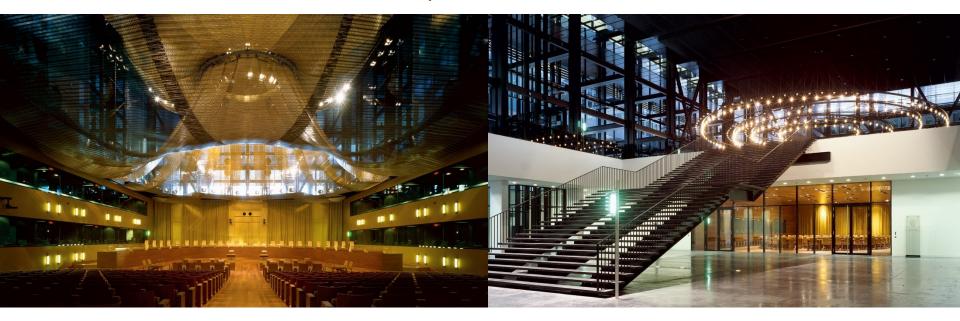
■ Get to the Court early – it is worth it! (clear security, register & get a floor map, find room)



All pictures courtesy of e-Curia



■ If you have the luxury of time and your client with you (or "first timers") take the time to show them around the impressive architecture ...



On the day – once you have found your court room ...

Settle & relax

 (applicant sits on the right, greet the usher, interpreter and other parties' representatives, put on gown, adjust earpieces & stand, organize materials, switch of mobile, etc.,)



- The usher will invite the representatives who plead to follow him to meet the judges
- [Close your gown], follow and greet the judges behind closed doors (judges may have questions to be addressed or other instructions)
- Return to your seat & wait for the Court to be announced
- All rise to receive the Court
- President opens oral hearing; first delivery of judgments and opinions if any
- Then you, the applicant, are called to the stand ...

- You deliver your opening arguments (followed by interveners if any),
 then the defendant (followed by interveners) typically uninterrupted
- Questions from the bench and parties' answers/comments on the spot (consult with colleagues / client as may be necessary)
- President invites <u>brief</u> closing statements (order = opening arguments)
- President closes the hearing
- All rise; the Court leaves for immediate deliberations

Remember...

- 1. Get to the Court and the court room in good time (particularly if you client is also in attendance)
- 2. Calm down, address court (keep eye contact!)
- 3. "Judges are human, too!" Make it as interesting as possible
- 4. Speak slowly (simultaneous interpretation!) and only when you have the word (microphone!) do not interrupt (signal!), you may or may not be able to react
- 5. Keep to time limits (you may be cut off!), avoid repetition
- 6. Judges ask questions to inform their deliberation and the judgment!
 They want to hear from you
- 7. Respond always, confer with colleagues / client, if necessary, be brief and to the point & respectful of other parties' views
- 8. Judges go into deliberation straight after the hearing!

After the hearing ...

After the hearing ...

- Manage your client's expectations!
- You wait, and wait, and wait some more until judgment (or the order)
 - Judgment binding from date of delivery (Art. 117, 118, 121(1) RoP)
 - Order, binding from date of service (Art. 119, 120, 121(2) RoP)
- Effect is declaratory, can be partial, *ex tunc* and *erga omnes* (exceptionally the Court may limit temporal effect)
- The institution whose act has been declared void (or whose failure to act has been declared to violate EU law) is required to take the necessary measures to comply with the judgment
- Outcome can be appealed to the European Court of Justice (Art. 56, 57 Statute)
 (2023 appeal rate: 26%)

Appeal (Art. 56-61 Statute)

- To the European Court of Justice
- By any (partly-)unsuccessful party including interveners!
- No suspensive effect
- Deadline: Two months (plus ten days on account of distance)
- On legal grounds only (no factual review):
 lack of competence, breach of procedure, infringement of EU law
- Only one round of written submissions
- Hearing at the discretion of the Court (less intense, limited to legal arguments)
- Advocate General
- In 2022, the average duration of appeal proceedings was 11.9 months

Questions, anyone?!



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