

***EU project “European Judicial Training for Court Staff and Bailiffs: Promoting and supporting the European cross-border cooperation — EJT”
Grant Agreement 763862 — EJT — JUST-AG-2016/JUST-AG-2016-04***

TOOLKIT

Workshop on EU Judicial Cooperation in Family Matters Common training courses for court staff and bailiffs in EU

Bucharest, Romania

14th -16th of May 2018



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I. SHORT PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT

The EU project “European Judicial Training for Court Staff and Bailiffs: Promoting and supporting the European cross-border cooperation — EJT” was launched in September 2015 with the following objectives: to strengthen the European judicial training for court staff and bailiffs, to strengthen the court staff and bailiffs on English law terminology, to promote the systematic use of e-justice tools, to strengthen cooperation between training providers for court staff and bailiffs in Europe in order to create a true European network and to strengthen cooperation and mutual understanding between court staff and bailiffs of the different member states.

In order to strengthen the European judicial training for court staff and bailiffs, some of the activities within this project involved the organization of workshops on civil, commercial, family and criminal law.

The objective of these activities is to train court staff and bailiffs in European regulations in civil, commercial and criminal law with a practical approach and English legal terminology in order to facilitate cross-border cooperation in Europe.

II. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE WORKSHOP

The *Workshop on EU Judicial Cooperation in Family Matters Common training courses for court staff and bailiffs in EU* took place from 14th to 16th of May 2018 at the National School of Clerks headquarters, in Bd. Regina Elisabeta, no. 53, 5th District, Bucharest, Romania.

The objective of this workshop was to train court staff and bailiffs in European regulations in family matters with a practical approach in order to facilitate cross-border cooperation in Europe.

The European instruments that were used during the training session were the following:

1. **Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001** of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters
2. **Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003** of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000
3. **Council Regulation (EU) No 650/2012** of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession.



The experts involved in this activity were selected by the hosting partner among its staff, according to their experience and ability to transfer knowledge and practically illustrate the relevant procedures in the European context:

- **Miruna Ghica**, judge, International Relations Department, National School of Clerks, Bucharest, Romania
- **Narcisa Vințilă**, judge, Continuous Training Department, National School of Clerks, Bucharest, Romania
- **Oana Maria Ștefan**, court clerk, International Relations Department, National School of Clerks, Bucharest, Romania

At the training activity participated 5 French court clerks, 5 Romanian court staff and 3 bailiffs from the European Chamber of Judicial Officers.

The training took place over 3 days, from May 14th -16th, 2018 and the language of training was English and all the materials provided during the workshop were, as well, in English.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITIES

The seminar was opened by the director of the National School of Clerks, judge Mihaela Angelica Iacuba, followed by the presentations of the project manager, judge Constantin Daniel Motoi, the trainers and the participants, who were invited to share their expectations regarding the workshop.

After the introductory part, expert Oana Maria Ștefan stated the objectives and the program of the training session, followed by the introductory quiz on the topic of the training activity. In order to have a more interactive introductory quiz, the trainer used the online platform www.menti.com, which allowed the participants to have, in real time, an overview of the results and responses provided by the other participants.

The first day continued with the presentation of the Romanian judiciary system by Oana Maria Ștefan, the presentation of the National School of Clerks by Elena Miruna Ghica, and the presentation of the clerk profession in Romania by Narcisa Vințilă.

Subsequently, expert Elena Miruna Ghica presented the specific instruments for EU cooperation in the field of family law, followed by the presentation of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters. The participants also solved practical cases.

The second day began with a study visit at the headquarters of the Ministry of Justice, Romania, at the The International Judicial Cooperation Service in Civil and Commercial Matters of the Directorate of International Law and Judicial Cooperation. Here, the participants discovered the role of the Ministry of Justice as the central authority in the field of judicial cooperation and the procedures regulated in European and international instruments.



After returning from the Ministry of Justice, a session was held on practical cases related to Council Regulation (EC) No. 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters.

Afterwards, expert Oana Maria Ștefan introduced the Council Regulation (EC) No. 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000. The training activity was followed by practical cases and a session of conclusions.

The last day was allocated to a study visit to the 6th District Court of Bucharest, where the participants had the opportunity to discover how Romanian clerks are working in the field of international judicial cooperation in civil matters, from the perspective of the training action theme.

After returning from the study visit, expert Narcisa Vințilă presented the Regulation (EU) No. 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession. The training activity was followed by practical cases and a session of conclusions.

In the end, the participants took a final evaluation test, followed by a conclusion session on the entire training activity, which identified best practices on the use of European instruments.

Participants were issued with certificates of attendance to the workshop.

IV. TRAINING APPROACHES. PRACTICAL ISSUES

TRAINING APPROACHES

During the workshop, there were used various training methods. Face-to-face presentations were combined with practical exercises requiring the active contribution of participants, IT-supported learning, allowing participants to familiarise themselves with available e-justice tools and interactive sessions promoting the exchange of good practice and experience.

In support of the idea of organizing training sessions in a new way, at the beginning of the workshop, the trainer used an **interactive assessment tool** called Mentimeter. The use of the online instrument was very useful in creating a friendly environment and has helped overcome barriers. The audience was invited to use electronic gadgets such as smartphones, laptops or tablets to access the website www.menti.com and after the participants entered a code provided by the trainer, they have answered the introductory quiz in a very friendly, memorable and innovative manner. The participants were able to see their answers appear on screen after every question, the view of the results in real time creating an appropriate environment for productive discussions on the topic. Being an easy-to-use Classroom Response System, without downloads



or installations, Mentimeter proved to be a reliable instrument in the workshop, making the introductory quiz interactive, competitive and fun to attend.

The training module also included **training material** that was disseminated to the participants. The background material included the **presentations** of the trainers and were made available to the participants at the beginning of each session, in order to facilitate the learning process. The presentations pointed out the legislation and jurisprudence on family matters in a cross-border context, as well as international conventions that are also applicable in this area of law.

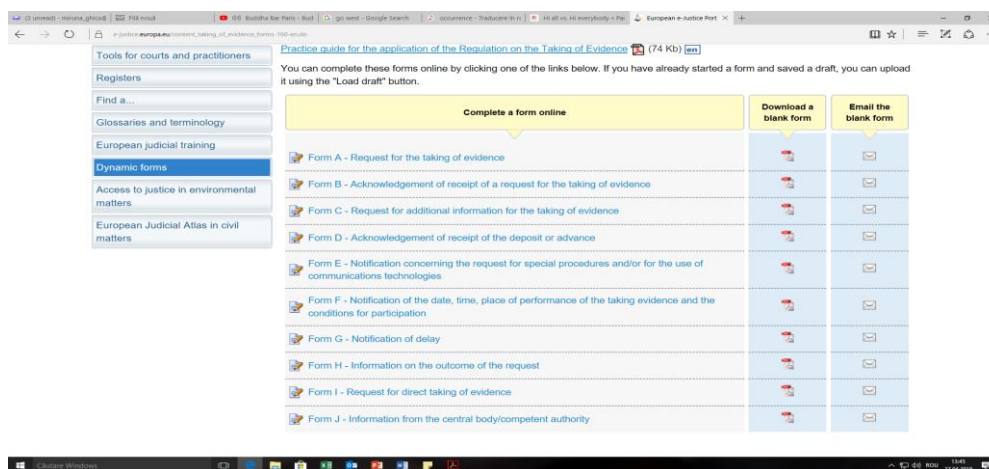
PRACTICAL ISSUES

- **Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters**

The first part of the presentation has been focused on the theoretical approach of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters.

The PPT presentation of the above mentioned Regulation contains the following aspects: objectives of the Regulation, conditions for the application of the Regulation, concepts of courts/authorities, central body, methods of taking of evidence, direct transmission between the courts, transmission of the request, form and content of the request, languages of the request and communications pursuant to this Regulation, receipt of the request, completion of the request, taking of evidence by the requested courts, performance with the presence and participation of the parties, performance with the presence and participation of representatives of the requesting court, coercive measures, refusal of execution of a request, notification of delay, procedure after execution of the request, direct taking of evidence by the requesting court, costs related to the execution of the request of taking of evidence.

The theoretical approach of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 has been followed by the presentation of the forms provided in the Annex of this Regulation, directly on the e-Justice portal:



The second part of the presentation has been focused on the practical approach of the Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters, considering the importance of filling in properly the standard forms provided by this Regulation, directly on E-justice Portal. This practical approach is meant to enhance and facilitate cross-border cooperation within EU legal practitioners, helping them to acquire and develop skills regarding drafting the forms provided in the mentioned Regulation.

Taking into consideration the above mentioned issues, the practical case has been designed in order to involve all the participants in practical debates, to exchange best practices and to exercise and enhance their skills regarding drafting the forms in the field of taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters, according to Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001.

Thus, participants have been divided in 2 groups, the first group represented the Romanian court which has been dealing with a divorce file, while the second group represented the requested court in Nantes, France, which received the requests of taking of evidence from Romania. More details regarding the practical case could be found in the Annex no. 7.

Following the discussions on the practical case, participants have raised several issues, as follows:

- „Forms should be revised to allow more text to be written”/ „Not enough space to fill all the requests. This is why we have to attach an Annex”.

Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters allows the competent authorities to fill in some sections of the forms (e.g. sections 11, 12.1., 12.2.6) in the annexes of the forms. Given this situation, revising the forms is not compulsory, as the competent authorities have the possibility to choose between filling the forms directly in the content of the specific sections and drafting separate annexes to the forms, according to the length of the text.

- „The automatic translation of the forms; the dictionaries for judicial terminology”/ „We fill the form online, we do not download it, because it gives us useful information about the competent requested court and at the final you can translate the form”.

E-justice portal allows the competent authorities of the Member States to fill in the forms provided by Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters, directly in the language of the requested court.

Moreover, E-justice portal has a special section dedicated to *Glossaries and terminology*, where any legal practitioner has access free of charge. IATE (InterActive Terminology for Europe) is a **multilingual term database** used for translations within the European institutions. Access to this database is free of charge. On the other hand, the EU Vocabularies website provides access to vocabularies managed by the EU institutions and bodies. This includes controlled vocabularies, schemas, ontologies, data models, etc. As part of the EU open data initiative, the EU Vocabularies site offers free public access to all of its content.



- „The form A is signed by the clerks in some courts in Romania and in the other ones it is signed by the judge” / „To establish the person (judge/clerk) who should sign the forms” / „Who signs the form request regarding this Regulation”?

The issue of signing the forms (not only those provided by Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters) is not approached in a similar and harmonized way within Member States. The explanation could be found in the fact that clerks have different profiles and attributions in EU. Romanian participants mentioned that even within the Romanian courts, the issue of who is in charge with signing the forms, is differently approached. Taking into consideration that judges and court clerks are sharing the responsibility regarding the forms – clerks fill in the forms, while judges check the clerks activity, maybe a solution could be that both of them should sign the forms. As the EU legislator has not explicitly provided a solution to this issue, any approach would be applicable in EU Member States.

- „Updating contact information of the institutions that appear on the EU Justice portal”.

Practical information about finding the competent courts are extremely important when dealing with cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters. E-justice portal is a very useful tool that is helping judicial authorities to identify court(s)/authority(ies) competent for a specific European legal instrument. It is true that this tool is not perfect. For example, one can find the following notification on E-justice portal:” Please note that although every effort has been made to ascertain the accuracy of the results, there may be some exceptional cases concerning the determination of competence that are not necessarily covered.” It is very important that Member States send constantly to the European Commission updated information regarding contact information about the competent authorities/requested courts in the field of taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters.

- „Article 18 – for social inquiry. If the parties must pay for it or not (in Romania it is free)”.

As a general principle, according to Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters (art. 18), the execution of the request of taking of evidence shall not give rise to a claim for any reimbursement of taxes or costs. Nevertheless, there are some exceptions from this general principle: if the requested court so requires, the requesting court shall ensure the reimbursement, without delay, of: the fees paid to experts and interpreters; the costs with the communications technology (videoconferences and teleconferences); the costs with the request executed in accordance with a special procedure.

On the other hand, the duty for the parties to bear these fees or costs shall be governed by the law of the Member State of the requesting court. Moreover, the deposit or advance shall



be made by the parties if that is provided for by the law of the Member State of the requesting court.

Consequently, taking into consideration the above mentioned provisions, the execution of the request of taking of evidence consisting in a social injury, shall or shall not give rise to a claim for any reimbursement of taxes or costs, according to the law of the Member State of the requesting court.

- „Hearing the minor – not official limited age in France, while in Romania – 10 years old”.

According to Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters, the requested court should execute the request in accordance with the law of its Member State. On the other hand, a request for the hearing of a person shall not be executed when the person concerned claims the right to refuse to give evidence or to be prohibited from giving evidence, under the law of the Member State of the requested court, or under the law of the Member State of the requesting court, and such right has been specified in the request, or, if need be, at the instance of the requested court, has been confirmed by the requesting court.

It is true that, according to Romanian legislation (art. 264 from Civil Code), hearing children over the age of 10 years is compulsory within administrative and judicial proceedings. Nevertheless, judge may also hear children under the age of 10 years, if the competent authority appreciates it necessary within the proceedings. Consequently, the differences between the laws of 2 Member States (in our case, Romania and France) should not give rise to inconveniences in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters, between the courts of the Member States.

• **Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000**

The learning goals were to familiarize the participants with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility and to acquire and develop abilities to use the on-line resources in relation to these provisions, highlighting particularities.

The training material covered the cross-border matrimonial and parental responsibility matters. The session started with a presentation of the Council Regulation no. 2201/2003, one of the most significant EU instrument in the area of cross-border family disputes, references to the substantive, geographical and temporal scope of the regulation being made. There were discussions over the rules on jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of judgments, including special rules on access rights and on cross-border child abduction within the EU and hearing of the child.

Regarding the jurisdiction, it was stressed the fact that the general criterion of determining the jurisdiction in parental responsibility matters is the habitual residence of the



child, whereas for matrimonial matters, this criterion exclusively determines the Member States whose courts have jurisdiction, not the venue, which is demanded to national legislation.

Related to the field of activity of the participants, the recognition and enforcement of judgments were the points of interest with regard to this instrument, emphasis being placed on the documentation to be filled and the procedure to be followed in order for a judgment given in an EU Member State to be recognised and enforced in another Member State.

Particular attention has been paid to the situations in which a judgment could be enforced without the need for a declaration of enforceability and without any possibility of opposing its recognition if the judgment has been certified in the Member State of origin. Therefore, the situations in which the exequatur procedure was abolished in relation to EU Member States in application of Regulation No. 2201/2003 were highlighted: the judgments in the exercise of the right of access (Article 41 paragraph 1) and the return of the minor (Article 42 paragraph 1).

Following the idea of facilitating the cross-border procedures, references to relevant online tools and legal databases available on the e-Justice portal were also made.

Finally, the participants were presented with the specific forms related to this regulation, being guided on where to find and how to fill in the forms.

In order to help participants form and practice skills related to the use of online instruments in this matter, the second part of the session was dedicated to the practical exercises. The idea behind the practical exercises was to create a friendly atmosphere and to let the participants work alone as much as possible, aiming to create connections between the different participants of the Member States.

Two filled forms, one of which is used in a procedure where the exequatur was abolished (Annex I - certificate concerning judgments in matrimonial matters and Annex III - certificate concerning judgments on rights of access) were divided into pieces, each piece containing one or two sections of each form. Then, the pieces were mixed and put all together, each participant being invited to extract three pieces and to try figure out where they should be placed in order to rebuild the forms. The participants were provided with a magnetic board and with magnets, in order to be able to arrange the pieces in such a way so that they will eventually be two correct and complete forms. Each participant was invited, one by one, at the board to place their pieces and to arrange them properly. In this way, the participants felt at ease with the application of these instruments and consistency was given to the session.

The trainer moderated and guided participants' interaction, intervening only if necessary and because they were not allowed to use any study materials, hints were provided along the process.

The learning goals of the practical exercise were to reveal the logical steps to be followed in forms filling and to raise awareness on the information that finds its place on these forms.

Regarding the **application** of this regulation, the participants pointed out certain aspects such as:

- *Lack of clarity regarding the authority/person who has to sign the certificate*



Discussions have arisen regarding the fact that there are no express provisions in the regulation that indicate the person who must sign the certificates. Thus, there were opinions in which it was pointed out that it is the judge who signs the certificates, as well as opinions in which the person authorized to sign the certificates is the clerk. Following a centralization of opinions, the trainer found that, usually, in the procedures in which the exequatur was abolished, the certificates are signed by the judge, while in the others, the certificates are signed by the court clerk.

- *The limit age in hearing a minor*

Of the discussions resulted that while in Romanian law, the minor can be heard in proceedings concerning matrimonial matters only if he is 10 years old or older, in French law there is no age limit.

- *Updating contact information of the institutions that appear on the EU Justice portal*

The French participants have noticed the fact that the address of some institutions (in our case, the address of the French Ministry of Justice) is not updated on the E-justice portal. This aspect can cause delays in the service of documents.

- *Can you issue the certificate if the judgment is not final?*

There were also debates regarding the fact that the certificate is issued even if the judgment is not final. The issue that arises in this situation concerns the case in which the judgment is changed in appeal.

• **Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession**

The thematic approach was carried out on two levels: *the theoretical presentation* of the provisions of Council Regulation (EU) No. 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and the acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession and *practical exercises* necessary to develop students' skills in using the tools provided by the e-Justice portal.

The presentation involved numerous discussions related mainly to the determination of the last habitual residence of the deceased, the possibility of the deceased to choose the applicable law of the succession through a disposition of death. The trainees were very interested in the fact that there are situations in which the body/court of a Member State competent to process the succession of a deceased person has the ability to apply the law of another EU Member State or even the law of a third State.

There were also debates over the issue of the recognition and enforcement of judgments handed down in cross-border succession, the documentation to be filled and the



procedure to be followed for a judgment given in an EU Member State to be enforced in another Member State.

Finally, there were presented the rules on the establishment of a European Certificate of Succession, an instrument intended to be used in another Member State and which, according to Art. 69 of the Regulation take effect in each Member State without the need for any special procedure.

During the discussions, it turned that participants were not familiar with the provisions of this regulation because its applicability is of recent date and have not encountered practical cases dealing with cross-border successions.

Subsequently, the students were divided into two groups and, starting from the same factual situation, they had to complete either the attachment certificate to the application for execution of the judgment on the succession of the deceased in another EU Member State or the European Certificate of Succession of the same deceased.

Both during the presentation and the solving of the case study, the participants were presented with the tools provided by the e-justice portal:

- how to access the court atlas to identify the competent court;
- how to identify the main legal provisions in different EU Member States applicable to successions;
- where to find and how to fill in the forms provided by the implementing Regulation (EU) No. Commission Regulation (EC) No 1329/2014 of 9 December 2014 laying down the forms referred to in Regulation (EU) 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and the acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession.

Regarding the **application** of this regulation, the participants pointed out certain issues such as:

- *Lack of objective criteria on habitual residence; to analyze elements to consider the term of "habitual residence".*

Both the discussions during the presentation and the feedback received from the trainees show that they are confronted with problems and would like the regulation to contain clearer criteria to identify the notion of "habitual residence". The trainer indicated during the debates that they can identify criteria for determining the last residence of the deceased in paragraphs 23 and 24 of the Preamble of the Regulation.

- *We learned that this Regulation is applicable for European certificate of succession/this is something new for us; the certificate is issued by notaries.*

Some trainees positively assessed the establishment of a European Certificate of Succession, and others pointed out that their legal status is not covered by the legal instrument since the certificate of inheritance is drawn up by the notary in the Member State of origin. The trainer explained during the presentation that indeed in France and Romania the certificate of heir is drawn up by the notary but are EU member states (e.g.+ Germany, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic) where the competence of his release comes from the court.



- *Interesting points: the fact that the deceased can choose the applicable law; The person can choose by testament the law to be applied to his/her succession.*

What was most of the interest of the learners was that the deceased can choose from the time of his life by an act of death, the law applicable to the succession (Article 22 of Regulation (EU) No 650/2012).

V. EVALUATION OF THE WORKSHOP

The participants made the following remarks regarding the content and delivery of the workshop at the end of the session:

- *“It was an interesting and good opportunity to share and exchange information with colleagues working in civil courts, the National School of Clerks and the Romanian Ministry of Justice”*

- *“This workshop was very well organized and it was a chance to work with these tools. Many activities of this kind should be organized.”*

- *“Very happy for this training.”*

- *“It was a pleasure to participate.”*

- *The trainers are very friendly, nice and competent.”*

- *“Congratulations to the trainers!”*

The experts made the following recommendations to improve the next training courses:

- *the quantity of the information agreed to be delivered should be adjusted to the duration of the workshop, for a more qualitative approach of the training activities;*

- *better tailoring the target group in terms of the professional profile, according to the topics approached: within the target group there were participants who did not have attributions related to some workshop themes, such as bailiffs;*

V. CONCLUSIONS

Court staff and bailiffs have been trained in European regulations in family matters with a practical approach and English legal terminology in order to facilitate cross-border cooperation in Europe. The participants acknowledged that mutual understanding is the key for a coherent application of EU law and effective cross-border cooperation and became familiar with the practice in other Member States and there is a need for court staff and bailiffs to understand and to improve their abilities in filling the EU forms procedures.

The training session had an interactive character, concrete results being achieved in a pleasant working atmosphere. On one hand, the trainers have worked together and have been excellently involved, and on the other hand, the participants have fruitfully exchanged information and good practices. Moreover, the appropriate methods were tailored to the needs of the participants.

As an outcome of the workshop, the trainees developed the following abilities: to fill in the adequate forms by using the e-justice tools, to identify and follow up best practices in order



to ensure an effective and coherent application of the EU law. In this respect, participants became aware of the fact that the European e-Justice Portal serves as a reference tool in the context of judicial training, ensuring easy access to legal databases and high quality training material. As an example, *European Judicial Atlas in civil matters* is a section of the European e-Justice Portal that aims to be a one-stop-shop in the area of practical information concerning judicial cooperation in civil matters. Here any legal practitioner within EU can find information relevant to European instruments in civil matters, including information and official notifications provided by the Member States. On the other hand, anyone can also identify the competent courts or authorities to which legal practitioners may apply in the context of the instruments.

Summing up, the workshop met the expected results: improve knowledge and best practices for the application of EU law and cross border procedures, improve the use of European regulations by court staff and bailiffs (in particular the compulsory forms), improve linguistic skills in English law terminology, create and reinforce network of practitioners for court staff and bailiffs, facilitate communication between court staff and bailiffs in the different Member States.



VII. ANNEXES

1. Agenda of the workshop

2. Presentation of the Romanian judiciary organization

Oana Maria Ștefan, court clerk, International Relations Department, National School of Clerks, Bucharest, Romania

3. Presentation of the National School of Clerks

Miruna Ghica, judge, International Relations Department, National School of Clerks, Bucharest, Romania

4. Presentation of the court staff profession in Romania

Narcisa Vințilă, judge, Continuous Training Department, National School of Clerks, Bucharest, Romania

5. General presentation of UE cooperation in family matters (practical tools for courts and practitioners: e-justice portal, European judicial network in civil and commercial matters)

Miruna Ghica, judge, International Relations Department, National School of Clerks, Bucharest, Romania

6. The cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters. Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters

Miruna Ghica, judge, International Relations Department, National School of Clerks, Bucharest, Romania

7. Practical cases. Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 of 28 May 2001 on cooperation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters

Miruna Ghica, judge, International Relations Department, National School of Clerks, Bucharest, Romania

8. Matrimonial and parental responsibility matters. Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000

Oana Maria Ștefan, court clerk, International Relations Department, National School of Clerks, Bucharest, Romania



9. Practical cases. Council Regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 of 27 November 2003 concerning jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in matrimonial matters and the matters of parental responsibility, repealing Regulation (EC) No 1347/2000

Oana Maria Ștefan, court clerk, International Relations Department, National School of Clerks, Bucharest, Romania

10. European instruments in matters of succession. Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession

Narcisa Vințilă, judge, Continuous Training Department, National School of Clerks, Bucharest, Romania

11. Practical cases. Regulation (EU) No 650/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and acceptance and enforcement of authentic instruments in matters of succession and on the creation of a European Certificate of Succession

Narcisa Vințilă, judge, Continuous Training Department, National School of Clerks, Bucharest, Romania

