

**Home>Klage vor Gericht>Europäischer Gerichtsatlas für Zivilsachen>Zustellung von Schriftstücken**

Im Bereich der Ziviljustiz kommt für vor dem Ablauf des Übergangszeitraums eingeleitete und noch anhängige Verfahren weiterhin EU-Recht zur Anwendung. Die Informationen über das Vereinigte Königreich werden im gegenseitigen Einvernehmen bis Ende 2024 über das Europäische Justizportal verfügbar bleiben.

**Serving documents****Gibraltar****Article 2(1) – Transmitting agencies**

The **transmitting agency** is the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Gibraltar.

Communications to the transmitting agency should be sent via:

The United Kingdom Government Gibraltar Liaison Unit for EU Affairs

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

King Charles Street

London

SW1A 2AH

Tel.: +44 20 7008 1577

Fax: +44 20 7008 3629

e-mail: [ukgglu@fco.gov.uk](mailto:ukgglu@fco.gov.uk)

**Article 2(2) – Receiving agencies**

The **receiving agency** is the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Gibraltar

Communications to the receiving agency should be sent via:

The United Kingdom Government Gibraltar Liaison Unit for EU Affairs

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

King Charles Street

London

SW1A 2AH

Tel.: +44 20 7008 1577

Fax: +44 20 7008 3629

e-mail: [ukgglu@fco.gov.uk](mailto:ukgglu@fco.gov.uk)

**Article 2(4)(c) – Means of receipt of documents**

Documents will be transmitted by fax and post.

**Article 2(4)(d) – Languages that may be used for the completion of the standard form set out in Annex I**

The standard form will be acceptable in English and French.

**Article 3 – Central body**

The Registrar of the Supreme Court of Gibraltar

Supreme Court,

Law Courts

277 Main Street

Gibraltar

Tel.: +350 200 78808

Fax: +350 200 77118

Formal communications with the receiving agency should be addressed to the Registrar at the above address but sent via:

The United Kingdom Government Gibraltar Liaison Unit for EU Affairs

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

King Charles Street

London

SW1A 2AH

Tel.: +44 20 7008 1577

Fax: +44 20 7008 3629

e-mail: [ukgglu@fco.gov.uk](mailto:ukgglu@fco.gov.uk)

Communication will be by means of letter, fax, e-mail and telephone and the central body will be responsible for checking translations.

**Article 4 – Transmission of documents**

Apart from English, the United Kingdom will accept standard request forms which are completed in French.

**Articles 8(3) and 9(2) – Particular periods set by national law for serving documents**

The United Kingdom intends to derogate from these provisions on the basis that the complexities of its law on time-limits and limitation periods would only be exacerbated by this Article. It is important that the date of service can be identified with certainty as it determines the time from which a party may enter a default judgment. The UK does not consider that the precise meaning of this provision, and its intended operation in practice, is sufficiently clear; it could therefore increase the potential for confusion. Accordingly it believes that this matter is best left to national law, at least until it has had an opportunity to assess how it works in practice in the other Member States following implementation of the Regulation.

**Article 10 – Certificate of service and copy of the document served**

Apart from English, the United Kingdom will accept certificates completed in French.

**Article 13 – Service by diplomatic or consular agents**

The United Kingdom does not intend to oppose the exercise in its territory of the right conferred by Article 13(1).

**Article 15 – Direct service**

Gibraltar does not oppose the possibility of direct service provided for by Article 15(1).

**Article 19 – Defendant not entering an appearance**

In accordance with the existing provision of the Hague Convention, courts in the United Kingdom, notwithstanding paragraph 1, may give judgment if all the conditions of paragraph 2 have been met.

Period of time after the judgment has been given within which an application for relief provided for by paragraph 4 may be entertained:

When considering setting aside a judgment in default, the court must have regard to whether the person seeking to set aside the judgment made an application to do so promptly.

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