

Cross-Regional Court Performance Assessment – Country Report

📍 Bulgaria



European Bank
for Reconstruction and Development

DENTONS



Key findings

Macro Data

South-eastern Europe¹

EBRD region of operation

6,877,743 (2021)²

Population size

108,560.0³

Land area (sq.km.)

12,221.5 (2021)⁴

GDP per capita in USD

Bulgaria scores near average on three MLAT dimensions, with a particularly consistent and strong performance in Dimension 2. Commercial Dispute Resolution. Notably, Bulgaria lacks a small claims procedure and hence is not evaluated in this dimension.

Bulgaria's performance on the indicators of **Policies and Infrastructure for E-Justice** is inconsistent. Bulgaria achieves high scores for the level of development of e-governance and e-infrastructure, and for justice system's digitalisation. A unified CMS was introduced in Bulgaria in 2020. However, while the legislative framework and infrastructure for digitizing court processes are generally available in Bulgaria, they are not being used in practice by courts and court users, mostly due to deficiencies in the currently available infrastructure. Bulgaria earns low scores for the indicator of stakeholder engagement, indicating further weaknesses in the implementation of e-justice systems and tools.

Bulgaria earns relatively high scores in **Commercial Dispute Resolution**, due to the extent of specialisation in this area. There are commercial departments in some of the larger Bulgarian courts, and there are meaningful modifications of the general procedural rules in respect of commercial cases.



The inception and continuous training in commercial law for judges is well developed. In general, the legal basis for mediation is adequate. The online mediation portal of Bulgaria's Ministry of Justice allows for online mediation. However, this possibility is rarely used in practice. Commercial litigation in Bulgaria is typically faster than general civil litigation. However, commercial cases disposition time has grown by more than 10% in the last three years in Bulgaria, meaning that courts have been getting progressively slower in resolving commercial disputes.

¹ See <https://www.ebrd.com/where-we-are.html>.

² See <https://data.worldbank.org/country/bulgaria?view=chart>.

³ See <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.TOTL.K2?locations=BG>.

⁴ See <https://data.worldbank.org/country/bulgaria?view=chart>.

Bulgaria has slightly higher than average scores for Uncontested Procedures for Enforcing a Claim, mainly due to the efficient processing of the order for payment case after its initial filing. Although self-representation is allowed, it is difficult to carry out the process without expert help, and most creditors engage a lawyer. The law allows for e-filing, but this option is used rarely. Currently, Bulgaria is in the process of an overhaul of its order for payment procedure. In January 2023, legislative amendments have been adopted, which would fully digitise the procedure and change the rules on territorial jurisdiction to allow for distribution of such cases among all lowest level courts in the country. The goal is to speed up the procedure and equalise timelines nationwide.

As previously noted, Bulgaria was not evaluated for Small Claims Procedures, since there is no small claim procedure provided in the country's legislation. Bulgaria could consider establishing such procedure(s) as an immediate area for improvement.

Overall, Bulgaria has an average level of readiness for the introduction of ODR. It would be particularly important for the country to make efforts to ensure digitisation of court processes and the actual use of these by litigants. Another possible area for improvement is the introduction of a small claims procedure. Uncontested claims procedures and to a lesser extent commercial litigation may be appropriate areas for consideration of ODR initiatives.



Questionnaire

No.	Indicator Component	Score	Justification for the scoring and sources
Dimension 1. Policies and Infrastructure for E-Justice			
	Link to the strategy that covers e-justice (if any) and time-period of the strategy.		Bulgaria's Updated Strategy for Continued Justice Reform and the Roadmap for its implementation cover the period 2015 – 2021 and are available on the website of the Ministry of Justice: https://mjs.bg/home/index/9888d99d-1602-493e-a167-7491ede8543b . The National Recovery and Resilience Plan provides for a description of the judicial reform steps planned for the future: https://www.nextgeneration.bg/#modal-one
	Which body is responsible for digitization of the judiciary?		Supreme Judicial Council
	Which body is responsible for digitization in public administration?		Ministry of Electronic Governance
	Is there a formal coordination mechanism for digitization projects in the judiciary and public administration? What is it?		The Ministry of Electronic Governance
	Does the Case Management System of the courts allow for auto-generation of parts of the judicial acts?		No
	Can judges work remotely by accessing the Case Management System of the courts from a distance?		Yes

No.	Indicator Component	Score	Justification for the scoring and sources
Indicator 1.1. Level of Development of E-governance and E-infrastructure			
1.1.1.	Level of internet penetration	2	70% according to https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.ZS
1.1.2.	Level of development of electronic signatures	3	There is legislation governing electronic signatures, the infrastructure is well-developed, numerous citizens and businesses use electronic signatures in their daily interactions with public administration and between professionals. See for example the Unified portal for accessing e-services .
1.1.3.	Level of development of electronic documents	3	Electronic documents are regulated and commonly used for obtaining numerous administrative services, as well as between citizens and businesses
1.1.4.	Level of development of national electronic identification	2	Electronic identification in Bulgaria is regulated since 2016 in the Law on Electronic Identification. According to this law, every Bulgarian citizen, as well as foreigner possessing a personal number for permanent residents, is entitled to have a certificate for electronic identity. The Ministry of Interior was supposed to set the National Scheme for Electronic Identification into motion by 2020; however, there have been delays and this has not yet been implemented.
1.1.5.	Level of online access to administrative services	3	There are numerous state and municipal services available online and the number is constantly increasing. Statistics by the Ministry of Electronic Governance shows that currently appr. 50% of public services are being applied for online: https://egov.bg/wps/portal/egov/statistika
1.1.6.	Level of broadband internet access	2	60,76 Mbps

No.	Indicator Component	Score	Justification for the scoring and sources
Indicator 1.2. Overall level of development of justice system digitalisation			
1.2.1.	Status of e-Justice strategy	2	There is an e-justice strategy in Bulgaria but its implementation so far does not comply with key milestones established therein. It has to be noted, that regarding e-justice in particular, the Roadmap for the implementation of the Strategy does not provide for timelines. However, the Strategy itself covers the period until 2021, so the intention has been to implement all measures described therein by this timeline. However, two main elements of the e-justice system, the Unified Portal for E-justice and the Unified In-formation System for Courts are not yet fully operational since there were issues with them which led to protests of judges and lawyers. Active work is underway to mend these technical issues and launch all systems of the e-justice infrastructure.
1.2.2.	Case management system (CMS) deployment rate	3	100%. See https://rm.coe.int/en-bulgaria-2018/16809fe337
1.2.3.	Level of integration of the Case Management System	3	For a long period, several CMSs have been operational throughout Bulgaria. In June 2020, a unified CMS has replaced them. It has to be noted that it is still in the process of being fully integrated with all court cases and several subsequent improvements have been either carried out or expected. See https://www.is-bg.net/bg/news/204 .
1.2.4.	Official information about the justice system available over the internet	3	All three types of information are available. See for example the website of the Sofia Regional Court on (1) contact information: https://srs.justice.bg/bg/12651 ; (2) schedules of court hearings: https://srs.justice.bg/bg/12684 ; and (3) forms: https://srs.justice.bg/bg/12679 In 2019, Bulgaria's judiciary completed a project under which the websites of all Bulgarian courts were unified in respect of the information available on them. See press release at: http://www.vss.justice.bg/page/view/10030 The websites of all Bulgarian courts can be accessed here: https://portal.justice.bg
1.2.5.	Publication of court judgments and free online access to them	3	There is a unified justice portal providing searchable and free access to all court judgments. See https://legalacts.justice.bg

No.	Indicator Component	Score	Justification for the scoring and sources
Indicator 1.3. Digitisation of court processes			
1.3.1.	Availability and use of e-filing	2	E-filing is allowed by Bulgaria's law and especially since the start of the COVID pandemic used frequently by Bulgarian attorneys. Still, electronic filing is currently done by email rather than by the Unified portal for e-justice (the latter exists but is still not operational) and the majority of filings are still on paper. Furthermore, there are varying practices in courts as to whether they would accept electronic filing or not.
1.3.2.	Availability and use of electronic service of process (e-service)	2	Currently, electronic service of process in Bulgaria is done by email and re-quires the consent of the party. See Art. 38 of Bulgaria's Civil Procedure Code. Under the Civil Procedure Code, lawyers are obliged to receive electronic service of process through the Unified E-Justice Portal. In practice however, this portal is not yet fully operational; therefore, this rule is not applied at this point.
1.3.3.	Possibility to check case files and track case progress remotely	2	Parties can track progress of the case and key procedural events remotely through websites/information systems of the judicial system. On occasion, it is possible to also have electronic access to parts of the casefile.
1.3.4.	Possibility to hold online / videoconference hearings (for any type of case)	2	All three procedural codes (Civil, Administrative and Criminal) allow for hearings through videoconference. However, in practice this is done very rarely. During the COVID pandemic, hearings of detained persons were conducted through videoconference more often.
1.3.5.	Court fees	1	Currently, there are no official online calculators for determining the amount of court fees due and there are no available means for online payment of court fees. It should be noted that payment through electronic banking is allowed and the party can then attach the receipt to the electronic filing (when done by email).
1.3.6.	Ability to initiate enforcement based on electronic enforceable titles	2	In January 2023, Bulgaria amended its Civil Procedure Code to introduce electronic enforceable titles. The law has a long vacation legis. It is expected that appr. 1 year will be necessary for the country to build the technical infrastructure allowing the practical implementation of new rules.

No.	Indicator Component	Score	Justification for the scoring and sources
Indicator 1.4. Stakeholder engagement			
1.4.1.	Existence of an obligation for professional court users to interact with the court only electronically	2	Under the Civil Procedure Code, lawyers are obliged to receive electronic service of process through the Unified E-Justice Portal. In practice however, this portal is not yet fully operational; therefore, this rule is not applied at this point. Electronic filing is currently not mandatory for any type of procedure and any type of user.
1.4.2.	Availability of monetary incentives for conducting certain court actions electronically	2	According to Art. 73 of Bulgaria's Civil Procedure Code, in cases when an application/lawsuit is filed through the Unified E-justice Portal, the state fee due shall be reduced by 15%. However, currently the E-justice portal is not functional yet and therefore this is not being implemented.
1.4.3.	Availability of user guides, help desk and guidance in the e-filing system	1	The e-filing portal is not yet operational so there is no user guidance available.
1.4.4.	Whether court user surveys are conducted by the courts/ the judicial system on a regular basis	1	Court user surveys are conducted by the courts/ the judicial system only sporadically.

No.	Indicator Component	Score	Justification for the scoring and sources
Dimension 2. Commercial Dispute Resolution			
<p>What is the definition of commercial case for the purposes of determining the jurisdiction of the commercial courts/divisions/chambers (if available in the country)?</p>	<p>Chapter 32 of Bulgaria’s Civil Procedure Code introduces special rules in respect of the following types of disputes which it defines as commercial:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. commercial transactions, including the conclusion, interpretation, validity, execution, non-execution or termination thereof, the consequences of its termination, as well as for filling in gaps in a commercial transaction or its adjustment to new circumstances; 2. privatization contract, contract for public procurement and concession contract; 3. participation in a commercial company or in another legal entity-trader, as well as for establishing inadmissibility or nullity of the entry and for non-existence of a circumstance, entered in the commercial register; 4. filling in the bankruptcy estate, including the establishing claims of the creditors; 5. cartel agreements, decisions and concerted practices, concentration of economic activity, unfair competition and abuse of monopoly or dominant position. <p>The term “commercial transaction,” in turn, is defined in the Commercial Act as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transactions between persons defined as merchants 2. The following transactions, regardless of who were the parties to them: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - purchase of goods or other items in order to resell them in their original, processed or processed form; - sale of goods of own production; - purchase of securities for the purpose of selling them; - commercial representation and agency; - commission, forwarding and transport transactions; - insurance transactions; - banking and foreign exchange transactions; - bills of exchange, promissory notes and checks; - warehousing transactions; - licensing transactions; - commodity control; - transactions with intellectual property; - hotel, tourist, advertising, information, program, impresario or other services; - purchase, construction or furnishing of real estate for the purpose of sale; - leasing. 		

No.	Indicator Component	Score	Justification for the scoring and sources
	Have significant reforms of commercial dispute resolution been introduced in the previous three years in the country (e.g., changes to the practice and procedure of commercial litigation and/or related alternative dispute resolution (ADR))? Briefly describe the nature and impact of the reforms.		The most significant reform in the last 3 years related to the introduction of detailed rules on e-justice in the Civil Procedure Code in 2020. These regulated e-filing and e-service of process. These rules did not relate to commercial justice in particular but to all civil justice.
	What has been the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on commercial litigation in the country, e.g. introducing more electronic interactions?		COVID lockdowns significantly increased the use of e-filing.
	Number of female/male judges in the country.		No disaggregated statistics
	Number of female/male first-instance commercial judges in the country.		No disaggregated statistics

No.	Indicator Component	Score	Justification for the scoring and sources
Indicator 2.1. Level of specialisation of commercial dispute resolution			
2.1.1.	Availability of a specialised commercial court or specialised commercial divisions in courts	2	There are commercial departments in some of the larger Bulgarian courts.
2.1.2.	Modifications of the general procedural rules in respect of commercial cases as compared to general civil cases	3	<p>The following modifications are available in respect of commercial cases (Chapter 32 of Bulgaria's Civil Procedure Code):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - there are shorter timelines for commercial cases, e.g. in the regular procedure the timeline for responding to the claim is 1 month and in the commercial one – 2 weeks; - In the commercial procedure, there is a 1 month structured period in which the parties can exchange submissions in writing. - In commercial cases, there is a closed case-management session (without the participation of the parties), in which the court makes preliminary pronouncements on whether claims and evidence requested by the parties are admissible. - If the court deems it appropriate, it may decide to examine the case fully in writing, avoiding a hearing altogether.
2.1.3.	Inception training in commercial law for commercial judges	3	<p>While there are no specialized commercial judges in Bulgaria, the mandatory inception training for all judges includes a course on commercial law.</p> <p>See the Inception training program of the National Institute of Justice: http://www.nij.bg/Articles/Articles.aspx?lang=bg-BG&pageid=1614</p>
2.1.4.	Continuous (regular) commercial law training for commercial judges	2	Since there is no commercial judges specialisation, continuous training in commercial law is only voluntary.
2.1.5.	Capacity building for commercial judges' judicial assistants or for other types of specialised judicial clerks engaged in commercial justice (e.g., rechtspflegers)	3	Judicial assistants have equal access to training programs, including commercial law training programs, as judges.

No.	Indicator Component	Score	Justification for the scoring and sources
Indicator 2.2. Use of mediation/ADR tools			
2.2.1.	Availability of mediation in civil/ commercial disputes	3	<p>There is a Law on Mediation in Bulgaria and currently there are court annexed mediation programs in 7 Bulgarian towns. For court annexed mediation programs, see here: https://mediation.bg/court-programs/court-programsby-towns</p> <p>Under the Recovery and Resilience Plan, Bulgaria has projected dramatic increase in the number of court annexed mediation programs.</p>
2.2.2.	Availability of an official register of mediators accessible online	3	<p>Under the Law on mediation, Bulgarian mediators are subject to accreditation and the official online registry of mediators is available here: https://mediation.mjs.bg/Register/Mediators</p> <p>The registry is searchable based on various criteria, including education and specialization of the mediator.</p>
2.2.3.	Availability of incentives for mediation	2	<p>According to article 78, para 9 of Bulgaria's Civil Procedure Code, if the parties manage to settle the claimant shall get back 50% of the court fee which he/she has paid to initiate the case.</p> <p>Currently, there are possibilities for free mediation in some of the towns where there is a court-annexed mediation program. However, these are funded by a bi-lateral donor rather than by the state and therefore, their sustainability is unclear. Hence the score takes into account just one of the available incentives.</p> <p>In early 2023 Bulgaria adopted amendments to its Mediation Act and its Civil Procedure Code, which introduce a mandatory initial mediation session for a broad range of civil cases, at the stage where they have already been brought to court. The mediation shall be conducted by dedicated mediation centres. established in courts. The amendment is due to enter into force on 1 July 2024. Since this amendment had not entered into force yet, it is not reflected in the score.</p>
2.2.4.	Enforceability of mediation settlement agreements	2	<p>A mediation settlement agreement is directly enforceable and has the legal force of a court judgment, subject to the approval of the competent court. It can also be certified by a notary and in this case would have the force of a notary deed which is also directly enforceable.</p> <p>See Art. 18 of the Mediation Act.</p>
2.2.5.	Availability and use of online solutions for out-of-court settlement	2	<p>The online mediation portal of Bulgaria's Ministry of Justice allows for online mediation. See https://mediation.mjs.bg/Mediation/Case/Create. However, this possibility is rarely used in practice.</p>

No.	Indicator Component	Score	Justification for the scoring and sources
Indicator 2.3. Efficiency and effectiveness of commercial litigation (to be assessed only if statistical disaggregation of commercial cases is available)			
2.3.1.	Clearance rate of first-instance commercial cases for the latest year for which statistics is available	3	$8535/8521 * 100 = 100,2\%$
2.3.2.	Disposition time of 1st instance commercial cases as compared to CoE median for first-instance civil/commercial cases	1	Disposition time of 1st instance commercial disputes 5695 (pending comm cases on 31 Dec 2021) / 8535 (resolved) * $365 = 244$ days Compared to the CoE median of 201 days, the disposition time for commercial disputes in Bulgaria is 21% longer.
2.3.3.	Disposition time of commercial cases as compared to the disposition time of general 1st instance civil cases in the latest year for which statistics is available	3	Note: First-instance civil cases in Bulgaria are examined both by the regional (lowest level) courts and by district (higher level courts), depending on their value. For the purposes of this comparison, we have used the disposition time for first instance commercial disputes at the higher level (district) courts which examine commercial disputes with the first instance civil disputes at the same courts. The disposition time for 1st instance civil disputes at the district courts is: 7409 (pending civil cases on 31 Dec 2021)/ 6608 (resolved) * $365 = 409$ days Compared to the disposition time for civil disputes (244 days), the disposition time of commercial disputes (244 days) is 68% shorter
2.3.4.	Dynamic of commercial cases disposition time over a 3-year period (the latest 3 years for which data is available)	1	5429 (pending comm cases on 31 Dec 2019) / 9319 (resolved) * $365 = 212$ days 5598 (pending comm cases on 31 Dec 2020) / 7905 (resolved) * $365 = 258$ days 5695 (pending comm cases on 31 Dec 2021) / 8535 (resolved) * $365 = 244$ days For the period 2019 – 2021, the disposition time of commercial cases examined in district courts in Bulgaria has increased by 15%

No.	Indicator Component	Score	Justification for the scoring and sources
Dimension 3. Uncontested Procedures for Enforcing a Claim			
	What is the name of the procedure (e.g., order for payment, issuance of a writ of execution based on document, other)? If there are several such procedures, please, describe each of them.		Order for payment procedure
	Which authority is entrusted with examining claims that may be uncontested by the debtor?		The court
	If the courts are competent to examine such claims, do the general rules of territorial jurisdiction apply to them or is the process centralized?		<p>The general rules of territorial jurisdiction apply. Currently Bulgaria is in the process of centralising this jurisdiction which would lead to uniform distribution of order for payment requests to judges all around the country, regardless of where they were filed. This would equalise workload and timelines for pronouncement.</p> <p>In January 2023, legislative amendments have been adopted which would fully digitise the procedure and amend the rules on territorial jurisdiction to allow for distribution of such cases among all lowest level courts in the country in the hope to speed up the procedure and equalise timelines nationwide. The amendments are expected to enter into force in appr. 1 year.</p>
	What claims is the procedure applicable to (i.e., only claims based on certain trustworthy documents such as checks, bills of exchange, notary deeds, utility claims, or also all types of civil and commercial monetary claims)?		<p>The procedure is applicable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - receivables for sums of money or for fungible goods, when the claim is adjudicated by the district court; - transfer of a movable property, which the debtor has received with an obligation to return it or is encumbered with a pledge or has been transferred by the debtor with an obligation to transfer the possession, when the claim is adjudicated to the regional court.
	Is there a monetary threshold for applying the uncontested claims procedure?		BGN 25 000 (appr EUR 12500) except for receivables stemming from authentic documents for which there is no threshold (See Chapter 32 of Bulgaria's Civil Procedure Code)

No.	Indicator Component	Score	Justification for the scoring and sources
Indicator 3.1. Ease of filing			
3.1.1.	Effective self-representation	2	Self-representation is allowed but in practice many creditors tend to en-gage a lawyer
3.1.2.	Availability and use of forms for filing the claim	3	There are mandatory standard forms for filing the claim and they are perceived as user-friendly
3.1.3.	Availability and use of online filing	2	The law allows for e-filing but this option is rarely used. Work is underway to fully digitalise this procedure though.
3.1.4.	Level of court fees for filing a claim	2	The fee for filing the claim in this procedure is 50% lower than the fee for filing a general civil/commercial claim (assuming equal value of the two claims), e.g., the fee for a general claim is 4% and for the order for payment – 2% of the value of the claim.
3.1.5.	Simplified rules on attachment of evidence to the claim	2	Documentary evidence is required but may also be sent by electronic means

No.	Indicator Component	Score	Justification for the scoring and sources
Indicator 3.2. Efficient processing			
3.2.1.	Predictability of the timelines for pronouncement	2	The timelines for pronouncement on applications under the procedure are set in the law or in another instrument but are not complied with by all courts/judges. Specifically, they are complied with by smaller courts and not complied with by the biggest courts in the country, due to their excessive workload. See Mapping the way through court procedures in Bulgaria (English). Washington, D.C. : World Bank Group. http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/784131468184735141/Mapping-the-way-through-court-procedures-in-Bulgaria
3.2.2.	Length of timelines for pronouncement	2	The timelines for pronouncement on applications under the procedure in the smaller courts are less than one month (usually up to 1 week). In the biggest courts in the country this usually takes several months.
3.2.3	Availability of options for service to the debtor without proof of receipt	3	<p>The following methods of service without proof of receipt are available in Bulgaria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - personal service at the defendant's personal address on persons who are living in the same household as the defendant or are employed there; - in the case of a self-employed defendant or a legal person, personal service at the defendant's business premises on persons who are employed by the defendant; - deposit of the order at a post office or with competent public authorities and the placing in the defendant's mailbox of written notification of that deposit, provided that the written notification clearly states the character of the document as a court document or the legal effect of the notification as effecting service and setting in motion the running of time for the purposes of time limits; <p>See Art. 46 and 47 of Bulgaria's Civil Procedure Code.</p>
3.2.4.	Ease of debtor's objection	3	<p>Debtors can object without providing any explanations/justification thereof and they are provided with guidance as to the consequences of objecting/not objecting. The guidance is short and is contained in the standard form for order for payment documents.</p> <p>See ORDINANCE № 6 of 20.02.2008 for approval of forms for an order for payment, application for issuance of an order for payment and other papers in connection with the order for payment proceedings.</p>

No.	Indicator Component	Score	Justification for the scoring and sources
Indicator 3.3. Effective linkages between the uncontested procedure and the procedure following a statement of opposition			
3.3.1.	Consequence of debtor's lack of objection	3	If the debtor does not object or objects only partially, an enforceable title is issued for part of the claim against which there has been no objection.
3.3.2.	Launching the litigious stage of the procedure	1	If the debtor lodges a statement of opposition, the uncontested procedure is terminated or suspended and the claimant wishing to pursue the claim may file it under the general procedure.
3.3.3.	Link between the fees due in the uncontested claims procedure and in the litigious procedure	3	The amount of the fee for the litigious procedure that follows a statement of opposition is reduced as compared to the fee that would have been due if the litigious procedure was launched without using the uncontested claims procedure first, and the sum the fees for the uncontested and for the litigious procedure is equal to the amount of the fee for the litigious procedure, if used as a stand-alone mechanism. Specifically, if the order for payment procedure has been used first, the fee for the litigious procedure is just 2% as opposed to 4% of the value of the claim.
3.3.4.	Management of statements of opposition	1	Bulgaria does not track claims that continue as litigious procedures (either by reason of objection or for any other reason).

No.	Indicator Component	Score	Justification for the scoring and sources
Dimension 4. Small Claims Procedures (this dimension is to be evaluated only in case a small claims procedure is available)			
	What is the name of the procedure (e.g., small claims procedure, simplified procedure, written procedure, fast-track procedure, other)? If there are several such procedures, please, describe each of them.		There is no small claim procedure in Bulgaria.
	Is there a special small claims court or a special court division examining small claims?	No procedure	
	What is the monetary threshold for the applicability of the procedure?	No procedure	
	What claims is the procedure applicable to?	No procedure	

No.	Indicator Component	Score	Justification for the scoring and sources
Indicator 4.1. Ease of filing			
4.1.1.	Effective self-representation	No procedure	-
4.1.2.	Existence of forms for filing the claim	No procedure	-
4.1.3.	Availability and use of online filing	No procedure	-
4.1.4.	Guidance to self-represented litigants	No procedure	-

No.	Indicator Component	Score	Justification for the scoring and sources
Indicator 4.2. Availability of meaningful procedural simplifications of the small claims procedure			
4.2.1.	Statutory timelines in the small claims procedure	No procedure	-
4.2.2.	Simplified evidentiary rules	No procedure	-
4.2.3.	Simplified rules on hearings	No procedure	-
4.2.4.	Special rules on encouraging conciliation or mediation	No procedure	-
4.2.5.	Simplified content of the judgment	No procedure	-
4.2.6.	Modifications to the rules on appealing the judgment in the small claims procedure	No procedure	-

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