

## DIGITALIZATION OF CIVIL PROCEDURE IN POLAND IN THE CONTEXT OF EUROPEAN SOLUTIONS

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### Abstract

This paper explores the digitalization of civil procedure in Poland in the context of European initiatives aimed at improving access to justice. It highlights the growing importance of digital tools in enhancing procedural efficiency, timeliness, and transparency. The analysis focuses on key EU instruments such as e-CODEX and the European e-Justice Portal, alongside Polish solutions including the Electronic Writ of Payment Procedure (EPU), the Court Information Portal, the e-Protocol system, and the Electronic National Court Register (eKRS). A brief comparison with Spain's *LexNET*, Germany's *Mahnverfahren*, and Estonia's *e-File* system illustrates differing models of digital judicial transformation across Europe. The paper concludes by outlining the main challenges and future directions for Poland's further integration into the European digital justice framework.

*Keywords: digitalization, Polish civil procedure, electronic proceedings*

### 1. Introduction: importance of digitalization

Civil procedure, designed to ensure the fullest possible realization of substantive law, is structured around specific principles - praxeological and axiological - which should guide both future legislators in the process of amending and introducing new regulations, and judges as well as other law-applying entities in the interpretation and application of legal provisions. The principles of civil procedure are defined in judicature as directives of procedural efficiency, ensuring the fulfilment of its function through the proper resolution of matters to which the proceedings relate.<sup>1</sup>

One of the leading procedural principles, not limited to civil proceedings alone, is the principle of procedural speed. This principle, along with the principle of transparency is of an almost universal character and constitutes one of the fundamental components of the right of access to a court - a cornerstone of modern democratic governance. The right to a hearing within a reasonable time, as an element of the right to a fair trial, is guaranteed both under Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights<sup>2</sup> and Article 45(1) of the Constitution

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<sup>1</sup> MARCINIAK, A.: Rozdział IV Zasady Postępowania Cywilnego In: A. Marciniak, W. Broniewicz, I. Kunicki, Postępowanie cywilne w zarysie, Warsaw, 2023, 70.

<sup>2</sup> Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, done at Rome on 4 November 1950, subsequently amended by Protocols No. 3, 5, and 8 and supplemented by Protocol No. 2 (Polish Journal of Laws [Dz.U.] of 1993, No. 61, item 284, with subsequent amendments).

of the Republic of Poland<sup>3</sup>.<sup>4</sup> In the context of civil proceedings, the principle of speed finds its direct expression in art. 6 of the Polish Code of Civil Procedure: “§ 1. *The court shall prevent undue delay in the proceedings and shall strive to ensure that the case is resolved at the first hearing, if possible without prejudice to the clarification of the matter.* §2. *The parties and participants in the proceedings are obliged to present all facts and evidence without delay, so that the proceedings may be conducted efficiently and expeditiously*”<sup>5</sup>. Whereas the principle of transparency is expressed in art. 9 of the Polish Code of Civil Procedure: “*Proceedings shall be conducted publicly, unless a specific provision provides otherwise. The parties and participants in the proceedings shall have the right to examine the case files and to receive copies, excerpts, or transcripts thereof.*”<sup>6</sup>

In the modern world, the key to achieving procedural efficiency and realizing the speed and transparency principles lies in the digitalization of proceedings. Digitalization facilitates not only the enforcement of individual rights, but also the prompt, transparent and efficient delivery of justice. Considering technological advancements and the associated possibilities of real-time remote communication and the transmission of data online, without the necessity of resorting to traditional paper-based methods, the judiciary also faces the challenge of adapting to the surrounding reality. The urgent need for the digitalization of judicial proceedings is recognized both at the level of the European Union as a whole, and within its member states. This endeavor is reflected in the emergence of numerous initiatives aimed at integrating electronic systems into the existing legal framework and the enactment of new regulations reflecting the paradigm of digitalization. An example of such an initiative in the Polish context is, for instance, the establishment of a specialized team for the digitalization of civil proceedings within the Civil Law Codification Commission. Further initiatives will be addressed and examined in the subsequent sections of this study.

## 2. Digitalization initiative on EU level

### 2.1. e-CODEX

E-CODEX is a project initiated in 2010 by a group of experts from EU member countries. Its aim is to improve the accessibility and efficiency of justice systems in EU member countries, and to improve communication between the judicial authorities of the EU member states. During the pilot implementation of the project, involving Italy, Germany and Austria, e-CODEX was used for the first time in European order for payment (EPO) proceedings in civil matters, regulated by the Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 creating a European order for payment procedure (OJ L 399, 30.12.2006, p. 1). E-CODEX allowed claimants to effectively submit their cross-border claims online and send them directly and securely to the appropriate court.

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<sup>3</sup> Constitution of the Republic of Poland of 2 April 1997 (Polish Journal of Laws [Dz. U.] of 1997, No. 78, item 483, with subsequent amendments).

<sup>4</sup> PIASKOWSKA, O. M. In: S. Gózdź, M. Kuchnio, A. Majchrowska, K. Panfil, J. Parafianowicz, A. Partyk, A. Rutkowska, D. Rutkowski, A. Turczyn, O. M. Piaskowska, Kodeks postępowania cywilnego. Komentarz aktualizowany. Art. 1–505(39). Vol. I, LEX/el. 2025, art. 6.

<sup>5</sup> Act of 17 November 1964 - Code of Civil Procedure (Polish Journal of Laws [Dz. U.] of 2024, item 1568, with subsequent amendments).

<sup>6</sup> Act of 17 November 1964 - Code of Civil Procedure (Polish Journal of Laws [Dz. U.] of 2024, item 1568, with subsequent amendments).

Subsequently, e-CODEX was used in mutual legal assistance procedures between Germany and the Netherlands. Its use included confirming the whereabouts of suspects and the secure transfer of evidence in criminal proceedings.<sup>7</sup>

Currently, the basis for the functioning of e-CODEX is the Regulation (EU) 2022/850 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2022 on a computerized system for the cross-border electronic exchange of data in the area of judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters (e-CODEX system), and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 (OJ L 150, 1.6.2022, p. 1) (the “EU Regulation 2022/850”).

Recital 1 of the EU Regulation 2022/850 indicates that the purpose of e-CODEX is to ensure that citizens and businesses have access to justice and to facilitate judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters between EU member countries. E-CODEX is accessible for citizens, businesses (legal entities), legal practitioners, the Justice and Home Affairs EU agencies and bodies.<sup>8</sup>

E-CODEX allows its users to send and receive documents, forms, submit evidence or other information electronically. As of 2023, development and maintenance of e-CODEX is entrusted to the European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (“eu-LISA”). The eu-LISA is obliged under Article 7 section 1 letter d of the EU Regulation 2022/850 to develop and introduce new features to e-CODEX in response to needs presented in EU legal acts or requests from the relevant advisory group.

## *2.2. European e-Justice Portal*

The European e-Justice Portal is an online collection of information on the legal systems of EU member countries and cross-border matters. Its content is available in 23 languages, enabling legal professionals and EU citizens access to information that is essential to ensure effective and close economic cooperation in Europe.

The work on the e-Justice Portal is still in progress and though it is a good point of access to information, it should be used with caution, as the information it contains is updated at varying intervals, and the institutions publishing the content, including the European Commission, often include statements limiting their liability for the accuracy of the information.<sup>9</sup>

The e-Justice Portal provides access to a plurality of useful tools such as online forms, lists of legal professionals and business, land and insolvency registers at EU and national level. In the near future it is intended to gain new functionality – a single European electronic point of access to public information on entities and their products.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> BUJALSKI, R.: UE wprowadza nowy system e-CODEX, LEX/el. 2022.

<sup>8</sup> European Commission: Communication on Digitalisation of justice in the European Union and Proposal for e-CODEX Regulation, [https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/digitalisation-justice/european-union-and-proposal-e-codex-regulation\\_en](https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/digitalisation-justice/european-union-and-proposal-e-codex-regulation_en), 12 October 2025.

<sup>9</sup> JOŃCZYK-PISKORSKA, K.: 5. Podsumowanie In: Zdalne rozprawy w postępowaniu cywilnym, (ed. A. Łazarska), Warsaw, 2025.

<sup>10</sup> JOŃCZYK-PISKORSKA, K.: 4. Portal e-Sprawiedliwość oraz e-Tłumaczenia i inne narzędzia oparte na AI In: Zdalne rozprawy w postępowaniu cywilnym, (ed. A. Łazarska), Warsaw 2025.

### 3. Digitalization in Polish civil procedure – Electronic Writ of Payment Procedure (EPU)

The Electronic Writ of Payment Procedure (the “EPU”) was added to the Polish Code of Civil Procedure in 2010<sup>11</sup> as a means of relieving the courts by transferring cases whose facts are not complicated and are mainly proven by documents such as invoices and receipts to a separate procedure.<sup>12</sup>

The EPU is regulated in art. 505<sup>28</sup> – art. 505<sup>39</sup> of the Code of Civil Procedure.<sup>13</sup> Actions within the EPU are mainly carried out using an ICT system and are signed with a qualified electronic signature. The payment order is delivered to the defendant outside the ICT system by sending a physical document by mail. The defendant has an option of submitting documents electronically or in writing, however, once he chooses to submit documents electronically, this choice is binding for him.

The EPU can be used only for monetary claims and cannot be used if the writ of payment is to be delivered to the defendant outside Poland. The amount of the claim is in principle irrelevant to the applicability of the EPU, however, the claim must have become due no earlier than three years before the date of filing the lawsuit.

Only one specialized court is competent to handle cases in the EPU – the District Court for Lublin-West in Lublin.<sup>14</sup> This court is competent regardless of the amount of the claim which is an exception to the rule present in the Polish civil procedure that makes the jurisdiction of a district or regional court dependent on the amount of the claim.<sup>15</sup> The competent court of appeal for cases in the EPU is the Regional Court in Lublin.

A lawsuit in the EPU is submitted electronically via the ICT system. The lawsuit indicates evidence to support the claimant’s assertions, but the evidence itself is not attached. Due to the lack of evidence attached to the lawsuit, the scope of the court’s substantive assessment of the claims is limited. As a rule, the claims under consideration are treated as undisputed and a writ of payment is issued if the formal requirements are met.<sup>16</sup>

The defendant does not participate in the proceedings before the writ of payment is issued. The writ of payment is delivered to the defendant, who has two weeks to submit an objection. The regulations do not impose any additional requirements on the objections, they are not subject to a court fee and do not require the submission of evidence.<sup>17</sup> Submitting an objection results in the writ of payment being invalidated and the proceedings being discontinued.

In order to encourage claimants to pursue their claims under the EPU, the court fee payable on the claim is reduced. The fee is one quarter of the fee payable on a claim brought outside the EPU. If the proceedings are discontinued, the fee paid is credited towards the fee for the same claim filed outside the EPU within 3 months.

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<sup>11</sup> Act of 9 January 2009 on amending the act - Code of Civil Procedure and certain other acts (Polish Journal of Laws [Dz. U.] of 2009, No 26 item 156, with subsequent amendments).

<sup>12</sup> Explanatory memorandum of the proposed act amending the Code of Civil Procedure.

<sup>13</sup> Act of 17 November 1964 – Code of Civil Procedure (Polish Journal of Laws [Dz. U.] of 2024, item 1568, with subsequent amendments).

<sup>14</sup> Regulation of the Minister of Justice of 29 November 2012 on the transfer of jurisdiction in electronic writ of payment proceedings (Polish Journal of Laws [Dz. U.] 2012, item 1348).

<sup>15</sup> MANOWSKA, M. In: A. Adamczuk, P. Prus, M. Radwan, M. Sieńko, E. Stefańska, M. Manowska, Kodeks postępowania cywilnego. Komentarz aktualizowany. Tom II. Art. 478-1217, LEX/el. 2022, art. 505(28).

<sup>16</sup> MAJCHROWSKA, A. In: Kodeks postępowania cywilnego. Komentarz aktualizowany. Art. 1–505(39). Tom I, (red. O. M. Piaskowska), LEX/el. 2025, art. 505(33).

<sup>17</sup> MAJCHROWSKA, M. In: A. Adamczuk, P. Prus, M. Radwan, M. Sieńko, E. Stefańska, M. Manowska, Kodeks postępowania cywilnego. Komentarz aktualizowany. Tom II. Art. 478-1217, LEX/el. 2022, art. 505(35).

## 4. Other Polish initiatives for the digitalization of proceedings

### 4.1. Court Information Portal

The Court Information Portal constitutes an integral component of civil procedure. It enables parties as well as their legal representatives to access cases online. Through the portal, users may verify the addresses of the parties, ascertain the dates of forthcoming hearings, monitor procedural acts undertaken in the case, such as the submission of pleadings as well as accessing e-Protocols. However, the portal's most significant function is its delivery capability, which allows the court to effect service of documents electronically, thereby obviating the need for traditional postal services.

This platform operates pursuant to art. 52e of the Law on the Organisation of Common Courts, which provides: “§1. *Where a specific provision so provides, court documents shall be served on advocates, legal advisers, patent attorneys, the public prosecutor, the General Public Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Poland, and the pension authority designated by the minister competent for internal affairs, electronically via accounts in the information system (Court Information Portal). Through the Court Information Portal, parties and their legal representatives may also be notified of procedural acts undertaken in the case.* §2. *The Minister of Justice, in consultation with the minister competent for digital matters, shall specify, by way of regulation, the technical conditions for using and operating the Court Information Portal, as well as the procedure for creating, granting access to, and terminating accounts in the portal, taking into account the efficiency of proceedings, the protection of the parties' rights, and the principles of professional conduct of advocates, legal advisers, and patent attorneys.*”<sup>18</sup> Further details of the functioning of the platform are specified in the Regulation of the Minister of Justice of 12 March 2024 on the Court Information Portal, issued pursuant to this provision<sup>19</sup>.

Although the functioning of the system has undoubtedly streamlined the service of certain court documents, primarily notifications of hearing dates and summonses to remedy formal deficiencies of documents, a significant portion of correspondence continues to be conducted through traditional means. It is noteworthy that the possibility of service via the portal applies exclusively to documents issued by the court to professional legal figures engaged in proceedings. Parties themselves remain obliged to use paper forms in their mutual communications and may not effect service on each other through the portal. Similarly, original expert opinions or copies of pleadings and appeals are still, despite being served by the court, transmitted via traditional postal methods<sup>20</sup>. The portal also does not provide access to the full case files; it allows only the retrieval of documents that have been served through the portal and, where applicable – e-protocols of proceedings. Consequently, while this idea represents a necessary and valuable initiative, it cannot be regarded as comprehensive and, as a project, requires further development.

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<sup>18</sup> Act of 27 July 2001 – Law on the Organisation of Common Courts (Polish Journal of Laws [Dz. U.] of 2024, item 334, with subsequent amendments).

<sup>19</sup> Regulation of the Minister of Justice of 12 March 2024 on the Court Information Portal (Polish Journal of Laws [Dz. U.] 2024, item 366).

<sup>20</sup> WOLWIAK, I.: Wykorzystanie Portalu Informacyjnego Sądów Powszechnych do dokonania czynności procesowej sądu, *Iustitia* 2/2021, 74–81.

#### 4.2. e-Protocol

Via the Court Information System access to the e-protocol, representing yet another manifestation of the digitalization of civil proceedings, may be obtained. Pursuant to Article 157 of the Code of Civil Procedure: *„From the course of a public hearing, the clerk shall prepare a protocol. The protocol shall be prepared by recording the proceedings using a device capable of capturing sound or both sound and image, as well as in writing, under the direction of the presiding judge, in accordance with Article 158 §1. §11. If, for technical reasons, recording the proceedings using a device capable of capturing sound or both sound and image is not possible, the protocol shall be prepared solely in writing, under the direction of the presiding judge, in accordance with Article 158 §2<sup>21</sup>.”*

The primary objective of introducing the electronic protocol was to shorten the duration of court hearings, enhance procedural efficiency, and simplify the judge’s work. Above all, however, it serves to realize the principle of transparency in proceedings. Wherever the electronic protocol is applied, disputes regarding the actual course of the hearing and difficulties in accurately recording the statements of the parties and witness testimonies are mitigated. A solely written protocol is prepared only when technical circumstances render it impossible to record the proceedings using the aforementioned recording devices.<sup>22</sup>

Consequently, a notable advantage of the e-protocol, which constitutes, in effect, an audio-visual recording of the hearing, is the possibility of assessing the circumstances accompanying the giving of testimony—such as the tone of voice or the witness’s emotions—which may undoubtedly influence the evaluation of the evidentiary value of the testimony.

#### 4.3. e-KRS

Since 2021, another initiative of digitalization occurred: the National Court Register has been maintained in its electronic form (eKRS) following the amendment to the Act on the National Court Register. This change was intended to facilitate universal access to information concerning business entities, as well as to accelerate the process of making entries in the Register.

The KRS register provides essential information regarding, among others; companies and their representatives. The functioning of the e-KRS system enables the real-time verification of data. This is particularly significant due to the fact that, pursuant to art. 17 of the Act on the National Court Register, the data disclosed in the Register are presumed to be accurate<sup>23</sup>.

The introduction of the eKRS system, together with provisions such as Article 19§2 of the Act, which stipulates that *„[a]pplications concerning an entity subject to entry in the register of entrepreneurs shall be submitted exclusively through the information technology system”*<sup>24</sup>, brought about the imperative to digitalize registration proceedings.

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<sup>21</sup> Act of 17 November 1964 – Code of Civil Procedure (Polish Journal of Laws [Dz. U.] of 2024, item 1568, with subsequent amendments).

<sup>22</sup> PARAFIANOWICZ, J. In: Kodeks Postępowania Cywilnego. Komentarz aktualizowany. Art. 1–505(39). Tom. I, (ed. O. M. Piaskowska), LEX/el. 2025, art. 157.

<sup>23</sup> Act of 20 August 1997 on the National Court Register (Polish Journal of Laws [Dz. U.] of 2025, item 869 with subsequent amendments).

<sup>24</sup> Act of 20 August 1997 on the National Court Register (Polish Journal of Laws [Dz. U.] of 2025, item 869 with subsequent amendments).

Pursuant to the current legal framework, the provisions set forth in Articles 694(1)–694(8) of the Code of Civil Procedure<sup>25</sup> impose extensive obligations on the parties regarding the utilization of the electronic system, including the submission of documents and motions through the system, and establish substantial sanctions for non-compliance. Failure to make use of the system may even result in the court rejecting an appeal<sup>26</sup>.

An analysis of the aforementioned provisions indicates that the digitalization of proceedings entails not only benefits, such as easier access to information, but also significant new obligations, the non-fulfillment of which carries serious procedural consequences. The requirement to observe the newly established electronic form thus becomes one of the formal conditions crucial to the effectiveness of actions performed.

## 5. Overview of German, Estonian and Spanish initiatives

### 5.1. Spain – LexNET

LexNET is an initiative introduced in Spain under Royal Decree 1065/2015 of 27 November, concerning digital communications within the Justice System under the territorial scope of the Ministry of Justice and regulating the functioning of the LexNET platform. This system was implemented as part of the “Justicia 2030” initiative and serves for the exchange of information between judicial bodies and legal operators. It enables the submission of procedural documents, the transmission of pleadings, and the delivery of notifications. LexNET constitutes a fundamental component of the daily operations of judicial authorities<sup>27</sup>.

Moreover, LexNET aims to extend the majority of services provided by the justice administration through the Internet, making them accessible from any location at any time. The system currently enables secure information exchange, the use of a recognized electronic signature, Internet-based access, 24/7 operation, paper savings, and the immediate processing of documents<sup>28</sup>. Undoubtedly, this represents a valuable initiative that may serve as an inspiration for other jurisdictions. It is also frequently cited and analyzed in discussions concerning the digitalization of proceedings in other, even distant countries, e.g. in the Philippines<sup>29</sup>.

### 5.2. Germany – Mahnverfahren

Germany’s writ of payment procedure used for undisputed monetary claims is called the *Mahnverfahren* and has existed since the 1980s. Currently the Mahnverfahren is fully

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<sup>25</sup> Act of 17 November 1964 – Code of Civil Procedure (Polish Journal of Laws [Dz. U.] of 2024, item 1568, with subsequent amendments).

<sup>26</sup> KORALEWSKI, M.: Informatyzacja postępowania rejestrowego przed KRS oraz procedury dotyczącej rejestracji spółki przez system elektroniczny, LEX/el. 2021.

<sup>27</sup> DOLNIAK, P. - KUŻMA, T. - LUDWIŃSKI, A. - WASIK, K.: 3.10. Inne narzędzia In: P. Dolniak, T. Kuźma, A. Ludwiński, K. Wasik, Sztuczna inteligencja w wymiarze sprawiedliwości. Między prawem a algorytmami, Warsaw, 2024, 255.

<sup>28</sup> BALLESTEROS, R. - CONCEPTION, M.: Justicia civil y tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones (tic) en España, Rev.C 2016, no 3-4, 126.

<sup>29</sup> MUÑOZ, A. F.: Expert Report on the Digital Transformation of Justice in Spain: a comprehensive overview to help advance digital justice in the Philippines, <https://law.upd.edu.ph/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/CALESA-Digital-Reports-on-the-Digitization-of-the-Administration-of-Justice-Alejandro-Report.pdf>, 11 October 2025.

digitalized and closely resembles Polish Electronic Writ of Payment Procedure (EPU).<sup>30</sup> Claims processed in the Mahnverfahren are submitted to one of the specialized dunning courts established for each federal state. The claimant does not provide evidence to establish his claim, he only needs to assert that he is entitled to payment.<sup>31</sup> The court does not perform a substantive review of the claim until proceedings outside the Mahnverfahren are initiated.<sup>32</sup>

The defendant can object to the writ of payment issued in the Mahnverfahren within two weeks of receiving it. If the objection is submitted, the case is referred to the court competent to hear the case and the proceedings are conducted in procedure outside the Mahnverfahren.

### 5.3. Estonia – e-File

Estonia's *e-File* is a central system storing electronic documents and metadata inserted by the users of information systems of different authorities. It allows parties to legal proceedings and their representatives to view information on proceedings related to them and to submit documents to courts electronically.<sup>33</sup>

The system allows Estonians to initiate civil, criminal, misdemeanor and administrative proceeding electronically. Some procedures, such as payment orders, can be initiated solely through the e-File system. Civil and administrative proceedings can be conducted entirely through the system with all documents, including appeals submitted electronically.<sup>34</sup>

## 6. Conclusions

In recent years, Polish civil proceedings have undergone rapid technological development and increased capacity for electronic participation in proceedings. Further technological development and expansion of its use may streamline proceedings and facilitate citizens' access to justice.

Polish legislators can draw from solutions used in other EU countries, but also from solutions that are increasingly being used in Polish administrative proceedings. Poland's participation in European initiatives such as e-CODEX and the e-Justice Portal will contribute to increased European cooperation and the development of common and effective solutions that will help citizens and businesses pursue cross-border claims, thereby contributing to Europe's economic development.

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<sup>30</sup> OLAŚ, A.: Rozdział 5 Zasada proporcjonalności w prawie procesowym cywilnym – perspektywa prawnoporównawcza i harmonizacyjna In: Zasada proporcjonalności w postępowaniu cywilnym, Warsaw, 2024.

<sup>31</sup> SADOWSKI, M.: Co oznacza zakaz dołączania dowodów oraz obowiązek ich wskazania w treści pozwu wniesionego w elektronicznym postępowaniu upominawczym (art. 505(32) § 1 k.p.c.), PPC 2011, no. 2, 122–128.

<sup>32</sup> Verbraucherzentrale (Federation of German Consumer Organizations): Gerichtliches Mahnverfahren einleiten: So kommen Sie an Ihr Geld, <https://www.verbraucherzentrale.de/wissen/geld-versicherungen/kredit-schulden-insolvenz/gerichtliches-mahnverfahren-einleiten-so-kommen-sie-an-ihr-geld-31119>, (12 October 2025).

<sup>33</sup> European Commission: Estonian e-File system, <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-building-blocks/sites/spaces/DIGITAL/blog/2019/07/29/533365926/Estonian+e-File+system>, (12 October 2025).

<sup>34</sup> European Judicial Network (in civil and commercial matters): Online processing of cases and e-communication with courts, Estonia, [https://e-justice.europa.eu/topics/court-procedures/civil-cases/online-processing-cases-and-e-communication-courts/ee\\_en](https://e-justice.europa.eu/topics/court-procedures/civil-cases/online-processing-cases-and-e-communication-courts/ee_en), (12 October 2025).