

**Request for a preliminary ruling from the Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht in Bremen (Germany)
lodged on 20 November 2020 — T.N., N.N. v E.G.**

(Case C-617/20)

(2021/C 53/31)

Language of the case: German

Referring court

Hanseatisches Oberlandesgericht in Bremen

Parties to the main proceedings

Complainants: T.N., N.N.

Applicant: E.G.

Questions referred

The following questions on the interpretation of Articles 13 and 28 of 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 (EU Succession Regulation) ⁽¹⁾ are referred for a preliminary ruling:

1. Does a declaration concerning the waiver of succession by an heir before the court of a Member State that has jurisdiction for the place of his or her habitual residence, which complies with the formal requirements applicable there, replace the declaration concerning the waiver of succession to be made before the court of another Member State that has jurisdiction to rule on the succession, in such a way that when that declaration is made, it is deemed to have been validly made (substitution)?

2. If Question 1 is to be answered in the negative:

In addition to making a declaration before the court that has jurisdiction for the place of habitual residence of the party waiving succession which complies with all formal requirements, is it necessary, in order for the declaration concerning the waiver of succession to be valid, that the latter inform the court that has jurisdiction to rule on the succession that the declaration concerning the waiver of succession has been made?

3. If Question 1 is to be answered in the negative and Question 2 in the affirmative:

a. Is it necessary that the court that has jurisdiction to rule on the succession be addressed in the official language of the location of that court in order for the declaration concerning the waiver of succession to be valid and, in particular, in order to comply with the time limits applicable for making such declarations before that court?

b. Is it necessary that the court that has jurisdiction to rule on the succession receive the original documents drawn up in relation to the waiver by the court that has jurisdiction for the place of habitual residence of the party waiving succession and a translation thereof in order for the declaration concerning the waiver of succession to be valid and, in particular, in order to comply with the time limits applicable for making such declarations before the court that has jurisdiction to rule on the succession?

⁽¹⁾ OJ 2012 L 201, p. 107.

**Request for a preliminary ruling from the Högsta förvaltningsdomstolen (Sweden) lodged on
25 November 2020 — Skatteverket v DSAB Destination Stockholm AB**

(Case C-637/20)

(2021/C 53/32)

Language of the case: Swedish

Referring court

Högsta förvaltningsdomstolen