

**United Civil Chambers, ruling [ordinanza] of 15 Dec. 2020 No 28675**, legally summarised as follows: «On the jurisdiction of Italian courts. Where the subject-matter of the action is a non-contractual tort or delict, the criterion for determining jurisdiction is that laid down in Article 7(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012. According to that provision, in matters relating to tort, delict or quasi-delict, a person domiciled in a Member State may be sued in another Member State before the courts of the place where the harmful event occurred or may occur. In the light of this criterion and the clear and constant interpretation given by the Court of Justice of the European Union, jurisdiction is established either in the place where the damage occurred or, alternatively, at the injured party's choice, in the place where the event generating the damage occurred: when the injured party is a legal person, the former normally coincides with its registered office unless it is demonstrated that its main activity does not take place there, so as to exclude its coincidence with the centre of interests of the legal person. (In the case at issue, the Supreme Court of Cassation upheld the jurisdiction of the Italian courts over an action brought by an Italian company seeking a finding of unlawful conduct – namely the dissemination in Germany of disparaging remarks concerning breaches of a broad contractual self-regulation, and which were therefore deemed as such capable of causing a professional damage – holding the irrelevance of the place of publication of the remarks or of their actual dissemination, while it held a decisive fact that the injured company had its registered office in Italy, since there was no proof that the company's activities were carried out in another place)» (Rv. 659871-04