



## 99046032058000 File a complaint with the labour court

Heruntergeladen am 13.07.2025 https://fimportal.de/xzufi-services/6000746-99046032058000/L100009

| Modul                            | Sachverhalt                            |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Leistungsschlüssel               | 99046032058000                         |
| Leistungsbezeichnung I           | File a complaint with the labour court |
| Leistungsbezeichnung II          | File a complaint with the labour court |
| Typisierung                      | 10 - Verwaltungsinterne Leistung       |
| Quellredaktion                   | Sachsen                                |
| Freigabestatus Katalog           | unbestimmter Freigabestatus            |
| Freigabestatus Bibliothek        | unbestimmter Freigabestatus            |
| Begriffe im Kontext              |  |
| Leistungstyp                     |  |
| Leistungsgruppierung             |  |
| Verrichtungskennung              |  |
| SDG-Informationsbereich          |  |
| Lagen Portalverbund              |  |
| Einheitlicher<br>Ansprechpartner |  |





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| Fachlich freigegeben am  |  |
| Fachlich freigegen durch |  |
| Handlungsgrundlage       | <ul> <li>§§ 2 bis 4, 9 Absatz 2 Satz 2, 48 Arbeitsgerichtsgesetz<br/>(ArbGG) – Zuständigkeit</li> <li>§ 11 ArbGG – Prozessvertretung</li> <li>§ 12a ArbGG – Kostentragungspflicht</li> <li>§ 64 ArbGG – Berufung</li> <li>§ 46 bis 63 ArbGG – Verfahren</li> <li>§ 4 Kündigungsschutzgesetz (KSchG) – Anrufung des<br/>Arbeitsgerichts</li> <li>§ 5 KSchG – Zulassung verspäteter Klagen</li> <li>§ 17 Gesetz über Teilzeitarbeit und befristete</li> <li>Arbeitsverträge (TzBfG) – Anrufung des Arbeitsgerichts</li> <li>Signaturgesetz (SigG)</li> <li>Sächsische E-Justizverordnung (SächsEJustivVO)</li> </ul> |
| Teaser                   | The Labour Court is responsible for disputes that fall<br>under the Labour Court Act. This primarily concerns<br>disputes between employees and employers, but also<br>disputes between work colleagues if the reason for the<br>dispute is related to the employment relationship.  |
| Volltext                 | The Labour Court is responsible for disputes that fall<br>under the Labour Court Act. This primarily concerns<br>disputes between employees and employers, but also<br>disputes between work colleagues if the reason for the<br>dispute is related to the employment relationship.  |
|                          | Examples:  |
|                          | <ul> <li>An employee is dismissed and considers the dismissal<br/>to be unlawful (action for unfair dismissal).</li> <li>An employee considers the agreed fixed term of the<br/>employment relationship to be unlawful (action for<br/>cancellation of fixed term).</li> <li>An employee suspects discrepancies in payroll<br/>accounting.</li> </ul>  |
|                          | There is no obligation to have a lawyer in proceedings before the labour court.  |
|                          | Information on the competent authority   |





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|                          | Jurisdiction is determined by the place of jurisdiction of<br>the defendant. This is usually the registered office of<br>the company. In addition, the labour court in whose<br>district you regularly perform or last habitually<br>performed your work also has jurisdiction.                               |
|                          | The Saxon State Labour Court based in Chemnitz has<br>jurisdiction in the first instance for compensation<br>claims due to excessive court proceedings before the<br>Saxon labour courts or the Saxon State Labour Court.   |
|                          | Tip: Further information can be found on the website of the Saxon State Ministry of Justice.  |
| Erforderliche Unterlagen | If you submit your complaint orally for the record, you<br>should bring along documents that are relevant to the<br>content of your complaint, for example  |
|                          | <ul> <li>Letter of dismissal</li> <li>Employment contract</li> <li>Certificates of earnings</li> </ul>  |
| Voraussotzungon          |   |
| Voraussetzungen          | none  |
| Kosten                   | <ul><li>None</li><li>Legal fees</li><li>in the event of losing: legal costs</li></ul>   |
|                          | • Legal fees  |
| Kosten                   | <ul><li>Legal fees</li><li>in the event of losing: legal costs</li></ul>  |
| Kosten                   | <ul> <li>Legal fees</li> <li>in the event of losing: legal costs</li> <li>You can file your claim in the following ways:</li> <li>If you are represented by a lawyer, they will file the claim with the labour court on your behalf.</li> <li>You can also submit the claim yourself by sending an</li> </ul> |





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format (ASCII, UNICODE, Microsoft RTF, Adobe PDF, XML, TIFF, Microsoft Word). Provide the document with a qualified electronic signature in accordance with the Signature Act (issued by a recognised certification service provider). Observe the current processing requirements (published on the Internet, see "Further information"). Send the document to the electronic mailroom of the court (accessible via the Internet, see "Further information").

You can also contact the labour court directly to file a complaint and submit the complaint orally for the record. To do this, contact the legal application centre of the competent court. The clerk will put your claim into the correct form and then forward your claim.
If you are a member of a trade union or employers' organisation, you can contact these institutions and ask them to file the claim on your behalf.

Service of the statement of claim / hearing

After you have filed your claim, the court will serve the statement of claim on the other party and set a conciliation hearing. This takes place before a professional judge and serves to discuss the facts of the case. If an amicable agreement is reached between the parties to the dispute, this ends the proceedings.

Note: The court can also suggest to the parties involved that out-of-court mediation be organised. Alternatively, it can refer the parties to a judge appointed for this purpose who is not authorised to make decisions (arbitrator) in order to attempt an amicable settlement. The arbitrator can use all methods of conflict resolution, including mediation.

If no agreement is reached in the conciliation hearing, a further hearing will be scheduled before the chamber. This hearing takes place before a professional judge and two honorary judges (one honorary judge from the group of employees, one honorary judge from the group of employers). The facts of the case are discussed again before the chamber and, if necessary, evidence is presented and witnesses heard. Even then, an amicable settlement is still possible.





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| Delivery of judgement<br>If no agreement is reached before the chamber, the<br>chamber decides on the basis of the evidence and facts<br>of the case. The judgement is initially given orally and a<br>detailed written statement of reasons is sent to the<br>parties later.<br>Note: If your opponent does not want to pay the<br>claimed amount (e.g. wages) despite a judgement in<br>your favour, you must pursue compulsory<br>enforcement.  |
|  |
| • Actions for protection against dismissal: within three<br>weeks of receipt of the written notice of termination •<br>Actions for the cancellation of a fixed term: three<br>weeks after the agreed end of the employment<br>contract If these deadlines are missed through no fault<br>of your own, you can submit an application for<br>retrospective admission of the action. In addition, you<br>must also observe collective bargaining and<br>employment contract preclusive periods, which are<br>contained in some collective bargaining or<br>employment contracts. Attention! If the preclusive<br>periods are missed, the claims expire in any case, even<br>if the failure to comply is not your fault. However, the<br>preclusion periods only apply to collectively agreed<br>claims if they have been agreed in the collective<br>agreement. |
|  |
| You can generally appeal against judgements of the<br>labour court (exception: for example, simple<br>remuneration disputes up to EUR 600.00) to the<br>regional labour court within one month of notification<br>of the judgement.<br>However, you must be represented before the regional<br>labour court by a lawyer or a representative of a trade<br>union or employers' association.   |
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| Modul             | Sachverhalt |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Rechtsbehelf      |             |
| Kurztext          |             |
| Ansprechpunkt     |             |
| Zuständige Stelle |             |
| Formulare         |             |
| Ursprungsportal   |             |