# IC2BE SPAIN NATIONAL REPORT

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### I. Spanish Practice: some figures

GENERAL OVERVIEW				
First Instance	Provincial Audiences	Superior Courts of Justice	Supreme Court	
No data	94	1	1	
REGULATIONS' cases				
EOP	EEO	SCP	APO	
<b>76</b> (78,35%)	<b>13</b> (13,40%)	<b>6</b> (6,18%)	<b>1</b> (2,06%)	

#### II.1 European Enforcement Order (EE0)

Parties Parties				
Companies		Companies and consumers		individuals
<b>8</b> (61,53%)		4 (30,76%)		<b>1</b> (7,69%)
Cases Typology				
Financial issues	_	mmercial issues	Labour issues	Immovable property issues
<b>3</b> (50%)	1 (	16,66%)	<b>1</b> (16,66%)	<b>1</b> (16,66%)
Amount of the debts				
10.000-50.000€	200.	000-500.000 €	1.001-10.000 €	500.000-1 mil. €
<b>5</b> (38,46%)	3	3 (23,07%)	1 (7,69%)	1 (7,69%)
Length of the proceedings				
6 – 12 months		12 – 2	24 months	
<b>8</b> (61,53%)		5 (4	18,46%)	

Resorting to BlbisR is more familiar and, from that perspective, safer: longer life and, therefore, more extensive experience

The EEO Regulation's allows suppression of exequatur in areas where BlbisR is not applicable: family relations, maintenance

#### II.2 European Order for Payment (EOP)

Parties Partie					
Companies and individuals		duals	Companies		
<b>67</b> (88,15%)			9 (11,84%)		
Cases Typology					
Consumer's claim		Fil	nanc	cial issues	Commercial issues
36 (50%)			29 (	38,6%)	10 (13,33%)
Amount of the debts					
Under 1.000 €		1	.001	-10.000€	10.000-50.000€
11 (14,47%)		10 (1	13,15%)	1 (1,31%)	
Length of the proceedings					
6 – 12 months	6 weeks – 6 months		ths	12 – 24 months	24 – 36 months
<b>41</b> (53,94%)	<b>22</b> (35,52%)			<b>7</b> (9,21%)	<b>1</b> (1,31%)

- ► The EOP is the most cited & used Regulation.
  - In many cases national courts refer to the EOP for interpretative purposes.
- ► Great advantage: the procedure finishes if the defendant opposes.
- Great problem: lack of control (consumer cases)

# II.3 European Small Claims Procedure (SCP)

Parties					
Companies	Companies		mpanies and individuals		
<b>2</b> (33,34%)	<b>2</b> (33,34%)		4 (66,66%)		
Cases Typology					
Consumer	Professional payments debts		Industrial or commercial area		
<b>2</b> (33,33%)	2 (33,33%)		<b>2</b> (33,33%)		
	Amount of the debts				
Unknown	1.001-10.000€		Under 1.000 €		
<b>3</b> (50%)	<b>2</b> (33,33%)		<b>1</b> (16,66%)		
Length of the proceedings					
12 – 24 months	6 – 12 i	months	6 weeks – 6 months		
<b>3</b> (50%)	<b>2</b> (33,	33%)	<b>1</b> (16,66%)		

► The SCP Regulation has almost no use

Discrepancies on the economic threshold: tough some considered it appropriate, others argued that its economic threshold is small.

Litigating without legal assistance entails high risks: individual or SME should go on trial with a lawyer.

# II.4 European Account Preservation Order (APO)

Parties Partie				
Companies				
<b>2</b> (100%)				
Cases Typology				
Banks confronted with a financial claim				
100%				
Amount of the debts				
10.000-50.000€	50.000-200.000€			
1 (50%)	1 (50%)			
Length of the proceedings				
12 – 24 months	6 weeks – 6 months			
1 (50%)	1 (50%)			

► The APO Regulation's live is still too short. It is considered a useful tool.

Discrepancies as to the adequacy of the time when the bank information can be requested under the Regulation.

Some consider that article 14 wording is not clear enough and that the creditor should have sufficient access to information as soon as possible.

### III. "No" problems

- ► The use of <u>different languages</u> and the need for translations: not a major problem.
- The <u>low speed of Proceedings</u>: regular feature of the Spanish judicial system.
- ► The <u>costs of the Proceedings</u>: not very different from the regular national ones. Translations are the main element that can raise them.
- Forms are very welcomed: simplify and ease the procedure, also reducing costs.
- Modern information technology: eases oral hearings when (exceptionally) required and helps to reduce costs

#### IV. Pervasive problems

- <u>Lack of awareness</u> practitioners, consumer and judges.
  - "Lawyers ignore the existence of these Regulations"
  - "They are not playing the role for which they were designed"
- Service of documents: lack of information about the debtor's domicile & the difficulties associated to find out this essential data (i.e. changes of residence).
- Consumer's protection:
  - jurisdiction rules: Ok
  - abussive clauses' control? Cases before CJEU: Bondora (C-453/18 and C-494/18) & Investcapital (C-524/19)
  - Regulations are considered insufficient means to protect

#### V. Conclusions and Recommendations

- ► Little use mainly due to lack of awareness
- Regulations are seen positively in Spain:
  - Recent statistics shows a (general) decrease in cases' numbers
- ► The main general concerns relate to:
  - ▶ the service of documents
  - consumer's protection (particularly under the EOP)
- It is recommended:
  - Further dissemination and training: lawyers, judges & court attorneys.

# Thank you for your attention

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