

Small claims

The  **European Small Claims** procedure is designed to simplify and speed up cross-border claims of up to €5000.



The European Small Claims Procedure is available to litigants as an alternative to the procedures existing under the laws of the Member States. A judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure is recognized and enforceable in another Member State without the need for a declaration of enforceability and without any possibility of opposing its recognition.


Standard forms have been drawn up for the Small Claims procedure and are available [here](#) in all languages. To start the procedure, "Form A" must be filled in. Any relevant supporting documents, such as receipts, invoices, etc. should be attached to the form.

Form A must be sent to the court that has the jurisdiction. Once the court receives the application form it must fill in its part of the "Answer Form". Within 14 days of receiving the application form, the court should serve a copy of it, along with the Answer Form, on the defendant. The defendant has 30 days to reply, by filling in his or her part of the Answer Form. The court must send a copy of any reply to the plaintiff within 14 days.

Within 30 days of receiving the defendant's answer (if any) the court must either give a judgment on the small claim, or request further details in writing from either party, or summon the parties to an oral hearing. If there is an oral hearing, it is not necessary to be represented by a lawyer and if the court has appropriate equipment the hearing should be carried out through videoconference or teleconference.

With the certificate issued by the court (which might need to be translated into the language of the other Member State), and a copy of the judgment, the judgment is enforceable in all the other Member States of the European Union, without any further formalities. The only reason that enforcement in another Member State can be refused is if it is irreconcilable with another judgment in the other Member State between the same parties. Enforcement takes place in accordance with the national rules and procedures of the Member State where the judgment is being enforced.

Related links

Please note, that the guides below provide useful information on the procedure, however they do not reflect the changes that are in force as from 14 July 2017. While we are working on necessary updates, please consult the amending  Regulation.

[A Guide for Users to the European Small Claims Procedure](#)

[Practice Guide for the Application of the European Small Claims Procedure](#)

Small claims – notifications of the Member States and a search tool helping to identify competent court(s)/authority(ies)

Please select the relevant country's flag to obtain detailed national information.

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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

There is no specific procedure for small claims under Belgian legislation, although summary proceedings to order payment are available (*procédure sommaire d'injonction de payer/summiere rechtspleging om betaling te bevelen*): see separate file.

There is no specific procedure for small claims. The ordinary legal procedure applies, but it is very simple.

The normal procedure is as follows:

- summons (*citation/dagvaardiging*) by means of a bailiff's notification (*exploit d'huissier/deurwaardersexploot*)
- exchange of written arguments (*conclusions/conclusies*)
- hearing (pleadings (*plaidoirie/pleidooi*)) and closure of argument
- judgment.

In principle, no simplifications are possible, but some actions are brought not by a summons of the kind referred to above but rather by an application initiating ordinary adversarial proceedings which is made direct to the court (*requête contradictoire/verzoek schrift op tegenspraak*) (Articles 1034*bis* to 1034*sexies* of the Judicial Code (*Code judiciaire/Gerechtelijk Wetboek*)). Such an application can be made for example in a dispute between landlord and tenant. Section 1344*bis* of the Judicial Code states that, always subject to the rules governing leases of agricultural land, any action relating to the rental of property can be brought by way of an application filed with the registry (*greffe/griffie*) of the civil magistrate's court (*justice de paix/vrederecht*).

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

1.2 Application of procedure

1.3 Forms

1.4 Assistance

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

1.6 Written procedure

1.7 Content of judgment

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

1.9 Possibility to appeal

Related links

The legislation relating to summary proceedings to order payment: Website: [Federal Public Service for Justice](#):

- Click on 'Consolidated legislation' under the heading 'Sources of law'
- Select 'Judicial Code' under the heading 'Legal nature'
- Type '664' under the heading 'words'
- Click 'Retrieve' and then 'List'.
- Click 'Detail'.

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Small claims - Bulgaria

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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

The Bulgarian Civil Procedure Code does not provide for a special small claims procedure. As of 01.01.2009, the Bulgarian courts apply Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 establishing a European Small Claims Procedure. Those proceedings are heard in the regional courts, whereas for issues not specifically dealt with in Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 the general rules of the Civil Procedure Code are applicable.

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

The Bulgarian Civil Procedure Code does not provide for a special small claims procedure.

1.2 Application of procedure

The Bulgarian Civil Procedure Code does not provide for a special small claims procedure.

1.3 Forms

The Bulgarian Civil Procedure Code does not provide for a special small claims procedure.

1.4 Assistance

The Bulgarian Civil Procedure Code does not provide for a special small claims procedure.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

The Bulgarian Civil Procedure Code does not provide for a special small claims procedure.

1.6 Written procedure

The Bulgarian Civil Procedure Code does not provide for a special small claims procedure.

1.7 Content of judgment

The Bulgarian Civil Procedure Code does not provide for a special small claims procedure.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

The Bulgarian Civil Procedure Code does not provide for a special small claims procedure.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

The Bulgarian Civil Procedure Code does not provide for a special small claims procedure.

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Small claims - Czech Republic

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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

The Czech Republic has no specific small claims procedure. The small claims category (i.e. focusing on the amount of financial compensation) is only taken into consideration in appeal proceedings.

1.2 Application of procedure

Article 202(2) of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that appeals are inadmissible against judgments ruling *on monetary compensation not exceeding CZK 10 000*, excluding any interest and charges pertaining to the claim; this does not apply to default judgments.

Appeals may therefore be lodged against default judgments, even if they rule on amounts lower than CZK 10 000.

Article 238(1)(c) of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that appeals on a point of law are inadmissible against judgments and court orders in which the operative part contested by the appeal has ruled *on monetary compensation not exceeding CZK 50 000* (excluding any interest and charges pertaining to the claim), except where they concern contractually established consumer relations or employment.

1.3 Forms

There are no forms specific to a small claims procedure.

1.4 Assistance

Under the Code of Civil Procedure, courts are required to advise the parties of their procedural rights and obligations. In this respect, the law lays down what advice the court is to give the parties in the specific procedural situation.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

The same rules govern the submission, evaluation and obtaining of evidence in litigation in civil procedure, irrespective of the sum involved.

1.6 Written procedure

The law on small claims procedure does not establish any exceptions in the way proceedings are to be held.

1.7 Content of judgment

A ruling on small claims is no different in content from any other.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

The reimbursement of costs is covered by general rules on civil procedure.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

As noted above, appeals are inadmissible against judgments ruling *on monetary compensation not exceeding CZK 10 000*, excluding any interest and charges pertaining to the claim; this does not apply to default judgments.

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Small claims - Germany


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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

There is no special procedure for small claims in the Code of Civil Procedure (*Zivilprozessordnung*). However, Section 495a of the Code does make provision for a simplified procedure. It allows the court to decide how to proceed, at its reasonable discretion, in cases where the value in dispute is €600 or less. The Code does not restrict this possibility in any other way: for example, it does not confine it to any particular type of dispute.

1.2 Application of procedure

In such cases, therefore, the court may decide how to proceed at its reasonable discretion and may, in particular, make use of certain specific ways of simplifying the procedure. The court is not obliged to do this. Even where the value in dispute is less than €600 the court may also proceed under the usual rules.

If the court determines its procedure at its own discretion, the parties cannot object. They may only request an oral hearing.

1.3 Forms

There are no standardised forms that need to be used.

1.4 Assistance

The usual rules apply. This is because the proceedings are simplified only in terms of the procedure to be followed. Parties that are not legally represented are facilitated in the same way as those that are legally represented. For example, in actions before the local courts (*Amtsgerichte*) the claim may be registered orally at the court office. Even a person who is legally represented is free to register a statement orally rather than filing it through their lawyer.

Similarly, the question whether a party is legally represented or not does not affect the nature and scope of the court's duty to inform and advise (*Aufklärungs- und Hinweispflichten*). The court is legally obliged to explain the proceedings from a legal and factual point of view and to clarify the issues.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

The court is not restricted to taking evidence in the usual ways. Contrary to the principle of direct evidence (*Unmittelbarkeit*) which applies otherwise and which means that witnesses, experts or the parties themselves must be heard before the trial court in the presence of the parties, in simplified proceedings the Court may for example order witnesses, experts or parties to be questioned over the telephone or in writing.

1.6 Written procedure

An exclusively written procedure may be used. However, there must be oral proceedings if one of the parties so requests.

1.7 Content of judgment

The structure of the judgment is simpler than for ordinary proceedings. This because judgments where the value in dispute is less than €600 generally cannot be appealed.

For example, the description of the facts may be omitted. It is also possible to leave out the grounds of the decision if the parties are willing to accept this, or if the essential content of the grounds is already set out in the court record. Because of the requirements of international legal relations, however, the grounds of the judgment must be stated if the judgment is expected to be enforced abroad (Section 313a(4) No 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure).

If, exceptionally, the court were to give leave to appeal, which is at the discretion of the judge, the structure of the judgment would be governed by the usual rules.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

There are no restrictions on the reimbursement of costs; the usual rules apply.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

As a general rule judgments where the value in dispute is less than €600 cannot be appealed. By way of exception, however, an appeal may be permitted if in its judgment the first court gives leave to appeal. This may be because the case is of fundamental importance, or because a decision by the appeal court is required in order to develop the law or to ensure consistent case law.

If no appeal is permitted, the first court must reopen the case if a party aggrieved by the judgment objects that the court has failed to give it a proper hearing in a way that is material to the decision.

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Small claims - Estonia




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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

- According to Section 403 of the Code of Civil Procedure (*tsiviilkohtumenetluse seadustik*), the court may, with the consent of the parties, adjudicate on a matter without hearing it in a court session.
- According to Section 404 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the court may make a ruling on the conduct of written proceedings in a matter of a monetarily appraisable action if the value of the action does not exceed an amount which corresponds to EUR 3 200 on the main claim and to EUR 6 400 together with collateral claims.
- According to Section 405 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the court adjudicates on an action by way of simplified proceedings at the discretion of the court, taking account of only the general procedural principles provided by the Code of Civil Procedure.
- Documentary proceedings for hearing an action for payment of money arising from a bill of exchange or cheque, or an action for compulsory enforcement arising from a mortgage or maritime mortgage or registered security over movables.

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

- Independent of the type and value of a civil matter, the court may make a ruling on the conduct of written proceedings with the consent of the parties.
- The court may make a ruling on the conduct of written proceedings without the consent of the parties in a matter of a monetarily appraisable action if the value of the action does not exceed an amount which corresponds to EUR 3 200 on the main claim and to EUR 6 400 together with collateral claims.
- Simplified proceedings can be applied if the action concerns a proprietary claim and the value of the action does not exceed an amount which corresponds to EUR 2 000 on the main claim and to EUR 4 000 together with collateral claims.
- In the case of an action for payment of money arising from a bill of exchange or cheque, or an action for compulsory enforcement arising from a mortgage or maritime mortgage or registered security over movables, documentary proceedings can be applied. There is no threshold in the event of documentary proceedings.

1.2 Application of procedure

1.1. When applying written proceedings with the consent of the parties in accordance with Section 403 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the court sets, as soon as possible, a term during which petitions and documents may be submitted and the time for making the judgment public, and notifies the participants in the proceedings accordingly. The parties have the right to withdraw the consent specified in subsection (1) of this Section only if significant changes in the procedural situation occur. If a party fails to inform the court of whether the party consents to written proceedings, it is presumed that the party wishes to have the matter heard in a court session.

1.2. If a court makes a ruling on conducting written proceedings in the matter of a monetarily appraisable action in accordance with Section 404 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the court sets a due date for submission of petitions and documents, determines the time for announcing the judgment, and notifies the participants in the proceedings accordingly. The court may change the due date if this is necessary because changes have occurred in the procedural situation. The court cancels written proceedings if, in the opinion of the court, the personal appearance of the parties is essential for ascertaining the circumstances that constitute the cause of the action or if the party due to whom the written proceedings were ordered applies for adjudication of the matter in a court session. At the request of the other party, that party will be heard regardless of whether or not written proceedings have been ordered.

1.3. Under Section 405(3) of the Code of Civil Procedure, the court may conduct proceedings in a matter by way of simplified proceedings without the need to make a separate ruling on the matter. The participants in the proceedings must still be notified of their right to be heard by the court. Simplified proceedings must allow for more simple matters to be heard in a less formal way. Simplifying and accelerating the proceedings must result in more efficient administration of justice. If an action concerns a small proprietary claim, the court may conduct the proceedings in a flexible manner. Simplification of proceedings is an option available to the court, not an obligation on it. The provisions concerning the simplified proceedings, including the filing of appeals against decisions made in such proceedings, also apply to the adjudication of a civil matter under Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a European Small Claims Procedure (OJ L 199, 31.07.2007, pp. 1–22), to the extent that it is not regulated by that Regulation. Under that Regulation, a matter may be adjudicated on by the competent county court according to jurisdiction.

1.4. Documentary proceedings are applied at the request of the plaintiff if all the facts in support of the claim can be supported by documentary evidence and all necessary documents are appended to the action or if the plaintiff submits them to the court before the specified deadline.

1.3 Forms

There are no standard forms used nationally for simplified proceedings.

1.4 Assistance

Legal aid is granted in accordance with the procedure set out in the State Legal Aid Act (*riigi õigusabi seadus*). The granting of state legal aid is decided on the basis of individual applications.

An application for state legal aid as a party to judicial proceedings in a civil case is submitted to the court conducting proceedings in the case or the court that would be competent to conduct proceedings in the case.

A natural person may receive state legal aid if they are unable to pay for competent legal services due to their financial situation at the time they require legal assistance or if they are able to pay for the legal services only in part or in instalments or if their financial situation does not enable them to meet their basic subsistence needs after paying for the legal services.

State legal aid is granted to a natural person whose place of residence at the time of submitting the application for legal aid is in the Republic of Estonia or another Member State of the European Union or who is a citizen of the Republic of Estonia or another Member State of the European Union. The place of residence is determined on the basis of Article 59 of Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (Article 62 of Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council). Other natural persons are granted legal aid only in cases where this arises from an international agreement.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

In **simplified proceedings**, conducted in accordance with Section 405 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the court may also take evidence on its own initiative. The court may deviate from the provisions of law concerning the formal requirements for providing and taking evidence and also recognise as evidence other means of proof not provided for by law, including a statement by a participant in the proceedings which is not given under oath.

In **documentary proceedings**, only documents submitted by the parties and statements given under oath by the parties are accepted as evidence. Only an action for the payment of money arising from a bill of exchange or cheque or an action for compulsory enforcement arising from a mortgage or maritime mortgage, and the authenticity or falsification of a document may be proved. Other documents and objections are not accepted. No other claims or counterclaims may be filed in documentary proceedings. In order to prove a collateral claim arising from a bill of exchange or cheque, it is sufficient to substantiate the claim.

The rules for taking evidence are laid down in Chapter 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure. In actions, each party is required to prove the facts on which their claims and objections are based, unless otherwise provided for by law. Unless otherwise prescribed

by law, the parties may agree on a division of the burden of proof different from that provided for by law, and agree on the nature of the evidence needed to prove a certain fact. Evidence is submitted by the participants in the proceedings. The court may propose to the participants in the proceedings that they submit additional evidence. If a participant in the proceedings wishes to provide evidence but is unable to do so, they may request that the court take the evidence. A participant in the proceedings who provides evidence or requests that evidence be taken must substantiate which facts relevant to the matter they wish to prove by providing the evidence or requesting that evidence be taken. A request for evidence to be taken should also set out any necessary information in order for the evidence to be taken. In the course of pre-trial proceedings, the court sets the participants in the proceedings a deadline for providing evidence and requesting that evidence be taken. If the request of a participant in the proceedings for the evidence to be taken is denied due to the failure of the participant to pay the costs related to the evidence being taken in advance notwithstanding the demand of the court, the participant does not have the right to request that the evidence be taken later if this would result in the hearing of the matter being deferred.

If it is necessary to collect evidence from outside the territorial jurisdiction of the court conducting proceedings in a matter, the court hearing the matter may make a ruling for performance, by letter of request, of a procedural act by the court within whose territorial jurisdiction the evidence can be taken. A letter of request is complied with pursuant to the procedure established for performance of the procedural act applied for in the letter. The participants in the proceedings are notified of the time and place of the procedural act; however, the absence of a participant in the proceedings does not prevent the letter of request from being complied with. Minutes of procedural acts and evidence taken on compliance with a letter of request are sent promptly to the court hearing the matter. If the court conducting proceedings takes evidence in a matter on the basis of a letter of request and consequently a dispute arises which cannot be settled by that court but needs to be settled in order for evidence to continue to be taken, the court conducting the proceedings in the main case settles the dispute. If the court complying with a letter of request finds that, in order to better adjudicate on the matter, it would be reasonable to transfer the duty of taking evidence to another court, the court submits a request to this effect to the other court and informs the participants in the proceedings of this.

Evidence taken in a foreign state pursuant to the legislation of that state may be used in civil proceedings conducted in Estonia unless the procedural acts performed in order to obtain the evidence are in conflict with the principles of Estonian civil procedure. The panel of the court that requested the taking of evidence pursuant to the procedure provided by Council Regulation (EC) No 1206/2001 on co-operation between the courts of the Member States in the taking of evidence in civil or commercial matters or a judge acting on the basis of an order may, in accordance with that Regulation, be present at and participate in the taking of evidence by a foreign court. The participants in the proceedings, their representatives and experts may participate in the taking of evidence to the same extent as they may participate in the taking of evidence in Estonia. The court panel adjudicating the matter, a judge acting on the basis of an order or an expert appointed by the court may participate in such direct taking of evidence by an Estonian court in another Member State of the European Union as is permitted by Article 17.3 of the above-mentioned Regulation.

For the taking of evidence elsewhere than in a Member State of the European Union, the court requests that it be taken through a competent authority pursuant to the Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters. The court may also take evidence in a foreign state by intermediation of the ambassador representing the Republic of Estonia in that state or a competent consular official, unless this is prohibited under the laws of that state.

The party providing evidence or requesting that it be taken may waive and withdraw evidence only with the consent of the opposing party, unless otherwise provided for by law.

1.6 Written procedure

A matter heard in **simplified proceedings** may be resolved by way of written proceedings. The court guarantees that the fundamental rights and freedoms and the essential procedural rights of the participants in the proceedings are observed and that a participant in the proceedings is heard if they so request. A court session need not be held for this purpose. The court may waive written pre-trial proceedings or a court session.

A matter in documentary proceedings **may be resolved by way of written proceedings with the consent of the parties.**

1.7 Content of judgment

A judgment consists of an introduction, conclusion, descriptive part and statement of reasons. **In simplified proceedings** the court may make a judgment without the descriptive part and statement of reasons. If the court conducts simplified proceedings in an action, it may confine itself in the statement of reasons for the judgment to setting out only the legal reasoning and the evidence on which the conclusions of the court are based.

In a judgment made in a matter heard in simplified proceedings, a county court may set out that it grants permission to appeal against the judgment. The court grants such permission above all if, in the opinion of the county court, a decision by a court of appeal is necessary for the purpose of obtaining the position of a circuit court concerning a legal provision. The reasons for granting leave to appeal need not be stated in the judgment.

In the case of documentary proceedings, an action is also dismissed if the plaintiff fails to prove their claim with the evidence permitted in documentary proceedings. In such cases the action may be filed again in ordinary proceedings. If, regardless of the defendant's objections, the court satisfies a claim in documentary proceedings, the court makes a judgment with a reservation whereby the defendant is granted the right to defend their interests in the future. For the purposes of filing appeals and compulsory enforcement, a judgment with a reservation is deemed to be a final judgment. If an objection is legitimately submitted in documentary proceedings and is adjudicated on by way of a judgment with a reservation, the defendant may resubmit the objection at a later date only if the judgment with a reservation is annulled or amended.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

General principles:

- The costs of an action are to be covered by the party against whom the court rules.
- Amongst other obligations, the party against whom the court rules is required to compensate the other party for any necessary extra-judicial costs arising as a result of the court proceedings. A party is reimbursed for any extra-judicial costs, including compensation for loss of wages or any other permanent income on equal grounds and to the same extent as witnesses are compensated for their costs.
- The procedural expenses of any appointed legal representative of a party are reimbursed pursuant to the same procedure as the party's procedural expenses.
- In cases where ordering the party against whom the court rules to pay the opposing party's costs would be extremely unfair or unreasonable, the court may decide that the costs should be covered, in part or in full, by the parties themselves.
- In cases where an action is satisfied in part, the parties cover the procedural expenses in equal parts unless the court divides the procedural expenses in proportion to the extent to which the action was satisfied or decides that the procedural expenses should be covered, in part or in full, by the parties themselves.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

In the conclusion of a judgment made in simplified proceedings, the court also sets out the procedure and deadline for appealing against the judgment. A judgment made in simplified proceedings can be appealed against through the ordinary procedure. A circuit or district court (*ringkonnakohus*) may adjudicate on an appeal concerning a matter heard in simplified proceedings irrespective of the permission of the county court (*maakohus*), and an appeal may be filed irrespective of the permission of the county court. A circuit court may not refuse to admit an appeal for the sole reason that it is a matter adjudicated on by way of simplified proceedings.

A judgment made in documentary proceedings can be appealed against through the ordinary procedure.

A judgment of a court of first instance may be subject to appeal by the parties, and by third parties with independent claims. A third party without an independent claim may file an appeal on the conditions set out in the Code of Civil Procedure.

An appeal cannot be filed if both parties have submitted a petition to the court waiving their right to file appeals.

An appeal may be filed within 30 days of the judgment being served on the appellant but no later than five months after the date when the judgment of the court of first instance was made public.

If a supplemental judgment is made in a matter during the period for appeal, the period for appeal begins to run as of the date on which the supplemental judgment is handed down, including with regard to the initial judgment. In cases where the omitted part is added to a judgment made without the descriptive part or statement of reasons, the period for appeal begins to run anew as of the date on which the full judgment is handed down.

If the parties reach an agreement to this effect and inform the court, the period for appeal may be reduced, or it may be increased to up to five months as of the judgment being made public.

A participant in appeal proceedings may file an appeal in cassation with the Supreme Court (*Riigikohus*) against a judgment of a circuit court, if the circuit court has materially violated a provision of procedural law or incorrectly applied a provision of substantive law. A third party without an independent claim may file an appeal in cassation under the conditions set out in the Code of Civil Procedure.

An appeal in cassation cannot be filed if both parties have submitted a petition to the court waiving their right to file appeals.

An appeal in cassation may be filed within 30 days of the date on which the judgment was served on the appellant in cassation but no later than five months after the date on which the judgment of the circuit court was made public.

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Small claims - Ireland

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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

Yes such a procedure exists under Irish law as an alternative method of commencing a small civil claim. [See the [District Court \(Small Claims Procedure\) Rules 1997 and 1999](#)]. It is a service provided by District Court offices and is designed to handle consumer claims cheaply without involving a solicitor. It is also possible to initiate proceedings involving Small Claims (i.e. certain claims to a maximum value of €2,000) via the Internet.

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

The types of claim covered by the small claims procedure are:

- (i) a claim for goods or services bought for private use from someone selling them in the course of a business (consumer claims)
- (ii) a claim for minor damage to property (but excluding personal injuries)
- (iii) a claim for the non-return of a rent deposit for certain kinds of rented properties. For example, a holiday home or a room/flat in a premises where the owner also lives provided that a claim does not exceed €2,000.

Claims in respect of matters relating to landlord/tenant claims or rented accommodation that are not covered by the small claims procedure may be brought to the Private Residential Tenancies Board, 2nd Floor, O'Connell Bridge House, D'Olier Street, Dublin 2. Website: <http://www.prtb.ie/>

Excluded from the small claims procedure are claims arising from:

- (i) a hire-purchase agreement
- (ii) a breach of a leasing agreement
- (iii) debts

1.2 Application of procedure

To be eligible to use the procedure, the consumer must have bought goods or services for private use from someone selling them in the course of business. The procedure is also available for use by one business person against another since January 2010. The District Court Clerk, called the Small Claims Registrar, processes small claims. Where possible, the registrar will negotiate a settlement between the parties without the need for a court hearing. If the matter cannot be settled, the registrar will bring the claim before the District Court for hearing.

The claimant must be sure of the name and address of the person or company against whom they wish to bring their claim. If it is a company they must use the exact legal title. These details must be accurate in order to enable the Sheriff to execute the Court Order (Decree).

If the Small Claims Registrar receives a notice from the respondent disputing the claim or making a counterclaim, the Registrar will contact the claimant and let them have a copy of the respondent's answer or reply to the claim. The Registrar may interview and negotiate with both parties to try to reach an agreement.

If the respondent admits the claim he/she is required to notify the Registrar's office by returning a Notice of Acceptance of Liability form. If the respondent does not reply, the claim will be automatically treated as undisputed. The District Court will then make an order in favour of the claimant (without the necessity of the claimant to attend court) for the amount claimed, and direct that it be paid within a short specific period of time.

1.3 Forms

The Small Claims Registrar will provide a claimant with the application form or it may be downloaded from the Courts Service website at <http://www.courts.ie/>

1.4 Assistance

As the purpose of the small claims procedure is to handle consumer claims cheaply without involving a solicitor, generally legal assistance or advice is unnecessary for these types of claims.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

If the matter goes to court, the parties must attend the District Court hearing. The case will be heard in public as part of a normal sitting of the District Court. When the case is called the Court Registrar will call the claimant to the witness box to give evidence. Evidence must be given under oath or affirmation and the respondent can cross-examine the claimant on matters relating to the claim. The respondent will also be given an opportunity to give evidence. Each witness can be subject to cross examination by the opposing party or by their legal representatives if present. The parties are also entitled to call witnesses or to submit reports from witnesses but they will not be able to recover the costs of so doing as the procedure was not designed to cover such expenses but was instead intended to facilitate the bringing of small claims in a relatively inexpensive forum.

1.6 Written procedure

If the matter is not settled by the small claims Registrar, then on the day of the hearing, the claimant must bring documentary evidence supporting the claim, for example any relevant letters, receipts or invoices. In addition to this, both parties will be given an opportunity to give oral evidence and may be cross-examined.

1.7 Content of judgment

If the claimant succeeds, the District Court will then make an order in favour of the claimant for the amount claimed, and direct that it be paid within a short specific period of time.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

While the parties may engage the services of a legal advisor, they will not be entitled to recover the costs of so doing from the other party even if they are successful at the hearing. The whole point of the small claims procedure is to facilitate the bringing of a claim without the need for a solicitor or barrister.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

Both the claimant and the respondent have the right to appeal an order of the District Court to the Circuit Court. Costs may be awarded by the Circuit Court but that is a matter for the individual Circuit Court judge to decide.

Related links

<http://www.courts.ie/>

<http://www.courts.ie/courts.ie/Library3.nsf/PageCurrentWebLookUpTopNav/Small%20Claims%20Procedure>

http://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/justice/courts_system/small_claims_court.html

<http://www.courts.ie/courts.ie/Library3.nsf/PageCurrentWebLookUpTopNav/Small%20Claims%20Procedure>

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Small claims - Greece

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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

Is there a small claims procedure in Greece (i.e. a specific procedure which is simplified procedurally with respect to the ordinary procedure and which applies in cases below a certain monetary threshold or in certain types of litigation regardless of a monetary threshold)?

The Code of Civil Procedure lays down special provisions for dealing with small claims (Chapter XIII, Sections 466-472).

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

The special provisions on small claims apply: (1) where the subject-matter of the dispute is subject to the jurisdiction of the district civil court (*eirinodikeío*) and relates to claims or rights to movable property or the possession of movable property not exceeding EUR 5 000.00 in value; or (2) where the value in dispute exceeds EUR 5 000.00, if the applicant declares that he or she will accept a sum not exceeding EUR 5 000.00 in settlement of the claim or right sought in the action. In this case, an unsuccessful defendant will be ordered either to satisfy the claim or right sought in the action or to pay the estimate of the value accepted by the court.

1.2 Application of procedure

The procedure is obligatory.

Neither the court nor the litigant parties have the option of following the ordinary procedure instead of the special small claims procedure.

1.3 Forms

No forms are available.

1.4 Assistance

Is there assistance in procedural issues (e.g. by the court clerk or the judge) for litigants not represented by a lawyer? If so, to what extent?

Litigants may appear in court on their own behalf. A litigant may also be represented by his or her spouse, by a relative in the ascending or descending line, by a blood relative up to the second degree or a relative by marriage up to the second degree, or by a salaried employee in the his or her employment. A spouse is always presumed to be able to act on his or her spouse's behalf, and may appoint other representatives. There is no provision in such cases for a court clerk or the judge to assist the litigant or representatives who are not lawyers.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

Are certain rules concerning the taking of evidence relaxed compared with the ordinary procedure? If so, which and to what extent?

When hearing small claims under the special small claims procedure, district civil court judges may depart from the usual procedural rules: they may take into account evidence which does not meet the statutory requirements, and may at their discretion apply the procedure which in the circumstances they deem to be the safest, speediest and least costly method of arriving at the facts.

1.6 Written procedure

The application may be lodged in writing at the registry of the district civil court, or may be lodged orally before the district civil court judge, in which case a record is drawn up. The application must include: (a) an accurate description of the facts that substantiate the claim in accordance with the law and justify the bringing of the action by the claimant against the defendant; (b) an accurate description of the subject-matter of the dispute; (c) the specific form of order sought; and (d) all forms of evidence available.

1.7 Content of judgment

Judgments are given orally in open court, usually immediately after the hearing, while the court is still in session and before the judge proceeds with the next case. A judgment is not served on the parties if it is certified in the court transcripts that the judgment has been given in the presence of both parties, or of the persons acting on their behalf in the case, or of their authorised lawyers.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

There is no reimbursement of costs.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

Judgments on small claims are not open to appeal.

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Small claims - Spain



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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

Yes, oral proceedings for claims up to EUR 6 000.

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

Claims up to EUR 6 000 are pursued via oral proceedings.

1.2 Application of procedure

By means of an application filed in writing.

1.3 Forms

There is no standard, mandatory form. However, the Senior Judges' Offices (*los Decanatos*) usually provide a standard template or printed form for claims up to EUR 2 000.

This form is only used for the statement of claim, and its use is discretionary. It can be downloaded from the website of the General Council of the Judiciary [Consejo General del Poder Judicial](#).

1.4 Assistance

Claimants may appear at the oral proceedings in person, but if the amount of the claim exceeds EUR 2 000, the involvement of a lawyer (*abogado*) and a procedural agent (*procurador*) is mandatory.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

The general rules govern evidence: any kind of evidence is accepted, and it is possible to request and produce evidence before the hearing.

1.6 Written procedure

Written formalities in the procedure include the claim and the defence. Procedural issues are resolved at the trial. Similarly, evidence is offered orally and produced primarily in court.

1.7 Content of judgment

The judgment is given with reasons and in writing, in the same form as in any other procedure.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

If a lawyer and procedural agent are mandatory, and there is an order to pay costs, the party in whose favour costs are ordered may be reimbursed for the costs of the proceedings, after assessment, and provided these do not exceed a third of the amount of the proceedings for each of the litigants who have obtained the order.

If the litigant who has won costs lives away from the place of the trial, the procedural agent's expenses may be reimbursed, even if the involvement of a procedural agent is not mandatory.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

The judgment is appealable if the amount of the case exceeds EUR 3 000. The appeal is presented at the same court, in writing and within a maximum period of 20 days.

The provincial court (*Audiencia Provincial*) is responsible for hearing appeals and no appeals may be lodged against its judgment.

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Small claims - France

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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

In France, there is a simplified procedure for small claims before the district court (*tribunal d'instance*) known as a declaration at the court registry (*déclaration au greffe*) and governed by Articles 843 and 844 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The procedure is initiated by an oral or written statement made or addressed to the registry of the competent court. The registry summons the parties to the hearing by registered letter with acknowledgement of receipt. At the hearing, the judge will try to reconcile the parties and may, with their agreement, appoint a legal conciliator. If conciliation cannot be reached, the procedure continues. Legal representation is not compulsory. The parties may be represented by their spouse, cohabiting partner, the person with whom they have entered into a civil solidarity pact, their relatives by blood or by marriage, in the direct or a collateral line, or the persons they employ.

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

The claim must not exceed EUR 4 000 and must fall within the jurisdiction of the district court concerned.

1.2 Application of procedure

The procedure of declaration at the court registry is optional.

The procedure of declaration at the court registry cannot be transformed into proceedings since, if the claim is greater than EUR 4 000 or does not fall within the jurisdiction of the district court, an application must be filed with the competent court in accordance with the ordinary referral procedure.

1.3 Forms

The form is not mandatory, since the statement at the court registry may be made orally. However, there is a form for referral to the court.

The CERFA No 11764*08 form is available on the website of the French government, in all district court registries and on www.justice.fr.

1.4 Assistance

Since this is a simple procedure involving amounts not exceeding EUR 4 000 and the parties are heard by the judge, no aid is provided for by the law. However, the parties may be assisted or represented by a lawyer, including after having applied for legal aid.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

The rules of evidence are similar to those under the ordinary procedure.

1.6 Written procedure

There is no purely written procedure in the context of such simplified proceedings.

1.7 Content of judgment

The rules applicable to the judgment are the same as those under the ordinary procedure.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

The applicable rules are the same as for other procedures. However, as this procedure does not require the appointment of a lawyer or legal representation, the related costs are lower.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

In view of the amounts concerned by such claims, there is no possibility of appeal. The judgment can only be set aside or referred for cassation.

Related links

[Website of the Ministry of Justice \(Ministère de la Justice\)](#)

[Legifrance website](#)

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Small claims - Croatia

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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

In the Republic of Croatia small claims are governed by the provisions of Articles 457-467 of the Civil Procedure Act (*Zakon o parničnom postupku*) (Narodne Novine (NN; Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia), Nos 53/91, 91/92, 112/99, 129/00, 88/01, 117/03, 88/05, 2/07, 96/08, 84/08, 123/08, 57/11, 25/13 and 89/14; hereinafter: ZPP), while the European small claims procedure under Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 establishing a European Small Claims Procedure (hereinafter: Regulation No. 861/2007) is governed by the provisions of Articles 507.o - 507.ž ZPP.

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

Small claims procedures before local courts means a dispute in which the claim is for an amount of no more than HRK 10 000.

In procedures before commercial courts, small claims procedures are disputes in which the claim is for an amount of no more than HRK 50 000.

Small claims procedures also include those in which the claim does not concern money, but where the claimant has agreed instead to receive a sum of no more than HRK 10 000 (local courts) or HRK 50 000 (commercial courts) to satisfying the claim.

Small claims procedures also include those in which the subject of the claim is not money, but the delivery of movable property, the value of which, according to the claimant, does not exceed HRK 10 000 (local courts), i.e. HRK 50 000 (commercial courts).

Under current arrangements for European small claims procedures, Regulation No 861/2007) is applied if the value of the claim does not exceed EUR 2 000 at the time the claim form is received by the court or tribunal with jurisdiction, excluding all interest, expenses and fees.

1.2 Application of procedure

Small claims procedures are conducted before a local or commercial court under the rules on subject-matter jurisdiction provided for in Articles 34 and 34.b ZPP. Small claims procedures are started by submitting a claim to the competent court, i.e. by submitting an application for enforcement based on an authentic document to a notary public when an admissible objection to a writ of execution has been submitted in a timely fashion.

1.3 Forms

Forms, other claims or declarations are submitted in written form, by fax or email and are only used for European small claims procedures under Regulation No 861/2007

There are no other set forms to initiate an action in small claims procedures.

1.4 Assistance

The ZPP has no special provisions on legal aid in small claims procedures. A claimant may be represented by an attorney during a small claims procedure.

If the provisions of the Law on Free Legal Aid (*Zakon o besplatnoj pravnoj pomoći*) (*Narodne Novine* (NN; Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia), No 143/13 – http://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2013_12_143_3064.html) have been fulfilled, the litigants have the right to primary and secondary legal aid.

A list of authorised associations and legal clinics for providing primary legal aid can be found by clicking on the following link: <https://pravosudje.gov.hr/istaknute-teme/besplatna-pravna-pomoc/ovlastene-udruge-i-pravne-klinike-za-pruzanje-primarne-pravne-pomoci/6190>

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

In small claims procedures, the parties must present all the facts on which they base their claim no later than when submitting the action or defence statement, as well as to submit any evidence required to support the presented facts.

The parties may only present new facts or put forward new evidence at a preliminary hearing, if they, through no fault of their own, could not present or put them forward in the action or defence statement.

New facts and evidence presented or put forward by the parties at the preliminary hearing contrary to the provision mentioned above will be disregarded by the court.

The general provisions of ZPP apply to the taking of evidence. Evidence in small claims procedures may, therefore, consist of inspections, documents, witness statements, expert's reports ordered by a court, evidence given by the parties, and the Court decides which of the submitted evidence is used to establish the facts of the case.

More information on the taking of evidence is set out in the information package entitled "Taking of evidence – Republic of Croatia" (*Izvođenje dokaza – Republika Hrvatska*).

1.6 Written procedure

Small claims procedures are conducted in writing.

In small claims procedures the claim is always served on the defendant to enable that party to submit observations, and the court summons to provide a statement of defence will inform parties that a claimant is considered to have withdrawn the action if he or she fails to attend the first court appointment; that in this procedure parties must present all the facts no later than when submitting the claim or defence statement; that at the preliminary hearing no new facts may be presented or evidence put forward, except in the cases set out in Article 461a(3) ZPP where the parties were, through no fault of their own, prevented from presenting any facts or putting forward evidence before the start of the preliminary hearing; and that this decision may only be appealed on the grounds of material infringements of the provisions on the civil procedure referred to in Article 354(2), which are:

- point 1 - if a judge who had to be recused according to the law (Article 71(1) points 1-6 ZPP) or who was disqualified by a court ruling, or a person who did not have the status of a judge took part in giving the judgment,
- point 2 - if a decision was made on a claim in a dispute that does not come under judicial competence (Article 16 ZPP),
- point 4 - if, contrary to ZPP, the court based its decision on inadmissible dispositions by the parties (Article 3(3) ZPP),
- point 5 - if, contrary to ZPP, the court gave a judgment based on admission of the claim, a judgment based on waiver of the claim, default judgment or judgment without a trial,

- point 6 - if, because of unlawful actions, and specifically a failure of service (of court documents), any of the parties was not granted the opportunity to be heard by court;
- point 8 - if a person who cannot be a party to the procedure participated in it either as a plaintiff or as a defendant, or if the legal person was not represented as a party by the authorised person, or if an incapable party was not represented by a legal representative, or if the legal representative or attorney in fact did not have the requisite authorisation to litigate or take certain procedural actions, where litigation or certain procedural actions are not authorised subsequently;
- point 9 - if a decision was made about a claim in respect of which litigation was already pending, or about which a legally effective judgment has already been given, or if a court settlement or a settlement which, under separate regulations, has characteristics of a court settlement has already been reached,
- point 10 - if the public was excluded from the trial, contrary to the law,
- point 11 ZPP - if the judgment has defects because of which it cannot be examined, and particularly if the operative part of the judgment is incomprehensible, if the operative part is self-contradictory or if it contradicts the grounds for the judgment, or if the judgment has no grounds at all or if it does not specify the grounds for decisive facts, or if such grounds lack clarity or are contradictory, or if there is a contradiction regarding the decisive facts between what is specified in the grounds for the judgment about the contents of documents or minutes relating to testimonies given during the proceedings and the actual documents and minutes themselves;

or, in the case of an error in law.

If the party has temporary or permanent residence outside the Republic of Croatia and their address is known, the service of court documents shall take place in accordance with the rules binding on the Republic of Croatia and in accordance with EU legislation, specifically with regard to the procedure referred to in Article 13 Regulation No 861/2007.

1.7 Content of judgment

A judgment in a small claims procedure is given immediately after the end of the main hearing. On delivery of the judgment, the judge is obliged to instruct the present parties of the conditions under which they may appeal.

Since there are no special provisions on the content of the judgment in small claims procedures, the general provisions of the ZPP apply, i.e. Article 338 ZPP, which states that a written version of the judgment must contain a formal introduction, an operative part and a statement of grounds.

The introduction to a judgment shall contain: an indication that the judgment is being announced in the name of the Republic of Croatia; the title of the court; the name and surname of the single or presiding judge, judge-rapporteur and panel members, the name and surname or title and residence or registered office of the parties, their legal representatives and agents; a brief indication of the subject of dispute; the date on which the trial concluded; an indication of the parties, their legal representatives and agents who attended that trial; and the date when the judgment was given.

The operative part of the judgment shall contain the court's decision on the acceptance or rejection of specific claims on the merits and secondary claims, as well as a decision on existence or non-existence of the claim put forward for settlement (Article 333 of the ZPP).

In the statement of grounds the court outlines the parties' claim, the facts they presented and evidence on which these claims are based, which of these facts it established, why and how it established those facts, and if it established them by hearing evidence, which evidence was put forward and why and how it was assessed. The court specifically states which provisions of substantive law have been applied in the ruling on the parties' claims and state its position, if required, on the views of the parties on the legal grounds for the dispute and on any motions or objections about which it did not set out grounds in the decisions it made in the course of the proceedings.

The statement of grounds for a default judgment, judgment based on admission of a claim or judgment based on waiver of the claim shall only indicate the grounds for giving such judgments.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

A decision on the reimbursement of costs for small claims procedures is issued on the grounds of the general provisions of ZPP, whereby the party that loses a case completely is obliged to reimburse the costs of the opposing party and his or her intervenor.

If a party is partially successful in his or her action, the court may, in the light of the success achieved, order each party to bear their own costs or for one party to reimburse the other and his or her intervenor a proportional share of the costs.

The court may decide that one party should pay all the costs incurred by the opposing party and his or her intervenor, if the opposing party did not succeed in only a relatively minor part of his or her claim and separate costs were not incurred for that part.

On the other hand, a party is obliged, regardless of the outcome of the case, to reimburse any costs of the opposing party resulting from his or her own fault or from events that he or she suffered.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

In small claims procedures, the parties may lodge an appeal against the first instance judgment or the decision, within eight days.

The deadline for the appeal is calculated from the day on which the judgment or decision was delivered. If the judgment or the decision was served on a party, the deadline is calculated from the day it was served.

The judgment or decision terminating the small claims procedure may be challenged on the grounds described in detail in point 1.6, i.e. due to a material infringement of the civil procedure rules referred to in points 1, 2, 4, 5, 6,8,9,10 and 11 of Article 354 (2) ZPP or due to an error of law.

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Small claims - Italy



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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

There is no specific procedure for small claims. Small claims are heard by the justice of the peace (*giudice di pace*).

As a general rule, proceedings before the justice of the peace are kept as simple as possible (Sections 316–318 of the Code of Civil Procedure).

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

Justices of the peace have jurisdiction in disputes involving movable assets with a value of €5 000 or less, unless the law specifically provides otherwise.

Actions brought for damages in connection with vehicular and water traffic accidents are also heard by the justice of the peace, provided that the value involved does not exceed €20 000.

Irrespective of the value involved, the justice of the peace hears all cases involving:

- the setting of boundaries and observance of distances for the planting of trees and hedges as established by law, regulation or custom;
- the scope and use of apartment building services;
- relations between owners or occupiers of dwellings concerning smoke, fumes, heat, noise, vibrations and similar nuisances exceeding normal levels;
- interest or incidentals for late payment of pension or welfare benefits.

1.2 Application of procedure

Actions brought before a justice of the peace begin with a summons (*citazione*) to appear in court at an appointed hearing. A claim may also be lodged orally, in which case the justice records it in a document that the claimant serves on the defendant with a summons to appear in court at an appointed hearing (Section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure). The application must name the court and the parties and set out the facts and the subjectmatter of the case. The time limit between the day of service of the summons and that of appearance is half that of proceedings before the general court (*tribunale*) (Section 318 of the Code of Civil Procedure). In the first hearing, the justice of the peace questions the parties at his discretion and makes an attempt at conciliation: if this is successful, the settlement arrived at is recorded. If the attempt at settlement fails, the justice of the peace will ask the parties to provide a full account of the facts supporting their claims, defences and objections, and to submit documents and any other evidence. If it appears necessary in the light of the conduct of the case by the parties at the first hearing, the justice of the peace will schedule, once only, a new hearing to allow the submission and taking of additional evidence. The documents submitted by the parties can be included in the case file and kept there until the case is adjudicated.

1.3 Forms

There are no set forms.

1.4 Assistance by a lawyer

Where the value of the case does not exceed €1 100, the parties may represent themselves before the justice of the peace (Section 82 of the Code of Civil Procedure; see the factsheet on 'How to proceed').

In all other cases, the parties must be assisted by a lawyer. However, the justice of the peace may, on the basis of the nature and scope of the case, allow a party to act as a litigant in person, at the party's own oral request or otherwise.

The judge checks that the parties have taken all steps required for their appearance in court, and, where necessary, will ask them to complete or regularise any documents the judge finds to be defective.

If the judge finds any flaw in the power of attorney given to the lawyer, he or she will set a time limit within which the parties must remedy it. If the flaw is remedied within the time limit, the application is considered regularised, and its substantive and procedural effects will apply from the date of the first notification (Section 182 of the Code of Civil Procedure)

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

The rules on the taking of evidence are the same as for ordinary court proceedings (see the factsheet on 'Taking of evidence').

1.6 Written procedure

There is no provision for a purely written procedure, as justices of the peace are obliged to hear the parties and attempt to find a settlement.

1.7 Content of judgment

Are the rules on the content of the judgment more flexible than those applied to ordinary proceedings? If so, in what way?

No. The normal rules apply.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

Is there any restriction on the reimbursement of costs? If so, which?

Decisions awarding costs are taken on the basis of the normal rules, whereby the losing party has to pay the costs. However, the parties may each have to pay their own costs if both lose, or for some other good reason.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

Is the possibility of appeal excluded or merely restricted?

A recent reform (Legislative Decree No 40 of 2006) has amended the rules on contesting equitable judgments (*sentenze di equità*, exercising the judge's own discretion) in disputes with a value not exceeding €1 100: such judgments are open to appeal only if there has been a breach of procedural rules, constitutional law or Community law, or of the principles governing the subjectmatter.

The new provisions apply to all judgments delivered from 2 March 2006 (Article 27 of Legislative Decree No 2006/40)

Equitable judgments delivered prior to that date can be appealed before the Court of Cassation (within the legal time limits) on grounds of infringement of constitutional, Community or procedural rules, infringement of the principles governing the substance of the case, or lack of a proper statement of the grounds of the original judgment. Judgments delivered by the justice of the peace concerning administrative fines can be challenged only by extraordinary appeal to the Court of Cassation.

All other judgments delivered by the justice of the peace may be appealed before the court of appeal.

See the factsheets on the judicial system, jurisdiction and how to proceed.

Related annexes

[Small claims: sections of the Code of Civil Procedure](#)

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Small claims - Cyprus

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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

There is no specific small claims procedure under the legal system of Cyprus other than that provided for in Regulation 861/2007, for the application of which a procedural regulation has been adopted.

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

1.2 Application of procedure

1.3 Forms

1.4 Assistance

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Small claims - Latvia

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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

In Latvia there are special procedures available for small claims where the claim is for recovery of money or for recovery of maintenance and the total amount of the claim does not exceed EUR 2 100.

Claims for small amounts are governed by Chapter 30.³: Sections 250.¹⁸ – 250.²⁷ and Chapter 54.¹: Sections 449.¹–449.¹² of the Law on Civil Procedure.

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

Small claims procedures apply only to claims for recovery of money and claims for recovery of maintenance (Section 35(1)(1) and (3) of the Law on Civil Procedure).

In proceedings for small claims the principal debt or, in the case of a claim for recovery of maintenance, the total payments may not exceed EUR 2 100 on the day of submission of the claim. In the case of claims for recovery of maintenance, the ceiling on the total amount of payments applies to each child separately, and the total amount is the total amount to be paid within one year.

The provisions governing small claims in the domestic legislation do not apply to the procedure for small claims under Regulation (EC) No [861/2007](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 establishing a European Small Claims Procedure, except with respect to the procedure for appealing decisions of a court of first instance. Claims for recovery of maintenance in cross-border matters within the European Union are subject to Council Regulation (EC) No [4/2009](#) of 18 December 2008 on jurisdiction, applicable law, recognition and enforcement of decisions and cooperation in matters relating to maintenance obligations.

The State fee (*valsts nodeva*) to be paid for an application is 15 % of the sum claimed, but no less than EUR 71.41. In the case of claims for recovery of maintenance for a child or a parent, no State fee needs to be paid.

1.2 Application of procedure

In adjudicating small claims the court follows the ordinary court procedures with certain exceptions laid down for small claims. The court begins considering the case on the basis of a written application.

The court will not proceed on an application if the application is not drawn up in compliance with Section [250](#).²⁰ of the Law on Civil Procedure – the plaintiff has not used the model for claims for small amounts, or has failed to indicate whether he or she requests a court hearing to consider the matter.

In that case a judge takes a reasoned decision not to proceed on the application, sends it to the plaintiff, and sets a timelimit for the rectification of deficiencies. This timelimit cannot be less than 20 days starting from the day of posting of the decision. The judge's decision may be appealed within 10 days, or within 15 days if the person's place of residence is outside Latvia.

1.3 Forms

An application and the defendant's observations must be drawn up on the forms laid down by Cabinet (*Ministru kabinets*) Regulation No 783 of 11 October 2011 on forms to be used in claims for small amounts. The annexes to the Regulation include the following forms:

1. Application for a small claim for recovery of money;
2. Application for a small claim for recovery of maintenance;
3. Observations on an application for a small claim for recovery of money;
4. Observations on an application for a small claim for recovery of maintenance.

The Regulation is available on the legislation portal of the official gazette, *Latvijas Vēstnesis*: <http://www.tiesas.lv>.

In addition to particulars of the plaintiff and the defendant, the following information is to be given on the small claims form:

1. The name of the district or city court (*rajona (pilsētas) tiesa*) to which the application is submitted: unless the parties have agreed by contract that any dispute is to be heard in another place, a claim against a person must be brought in the court of their declared place of residence, or in the case of a legal person the place of the registered office (if the claim is in connection with the activities of a branch or agency of a legal person, a claim may also be brought in the place where the branch or agency is situated).

Information on which court has jurisdiction, and thus which court has to be indicated on the form, can be found on the internet portal <https://www.tiesas.lv/>, section *Tiesas* ('courts'), *Tiesu darbības teritorijas* ('territorial jurisdiction of courts').

2. The plaintiff's representative is to be indicated if the plaintiff wants his or her interests to be represented in court by another person. For another person to be able to act as a representative in court, a power of attorney (*pilnvara*) has to be drawn up, certified by a notary, and indicated in the column that states the basis of representation. If the representative is a certified lawyer (*zvērināts advokāts*), the representation must be confirmed by a retainer (*orderis*), and if the lawyer is to act on the party's behalf, there must be a written power of attorney (which in this case does not need to be signed by a notary).

3. Subjectmatter of the claim: the form must indicate the contested rights and the legal relationships between the plaintiff and the defendant whose existence or nonexistence the plaintiff is asking the court to confirm, requesting the court to protect his or her rights or interests protected by law.
4. The method of calculation of the amount claimed: a small claims form must show the principal debt, i.e. the amount of the debt before interest and contractual penalties, the amount of any contractual penalties, any interest due under the contract or by law, and the sum of all these items.
5. The form should indicate the facts on which the plaintiff bases his or her claim and supporting evidence, the specific provisions of law on which the claim is based, and, finally, the measure that the plaintiff asks the court to take.
6. The application must be signed by the plaintiff or his or her representative, or the plaintiff together with the representative if the court so requires. Documents should be attached to the application showing that any procedures regarding preliminary extrajudicial examination of the matter that are required by law have been complied with, and substantiating the facts on which the claim is based.

1.4 Assistance

The Law on Civil Procedure does not make any special provision for legal assistance with small claims. A person may be represented in a small claims case.

If the plaintiff wants his or her interests to be represented in court by another person, and the application is made by the representative, the application must state the representative's given name, surname, personal identity number and address for correspondence with the court or, if the representative is a legal person, the registration number and registered office thereof. Any natural person may be a representative in civil proceedings provided they have reached 18 years of age, are not placed under guardianship, and are not subject to any of the restrictions specified in Section 84 of the Law on Civil Procedure. If another person is to act as a representative in court, they must be authorised to do so by the party concerned, by means of a power of attorney certified by a notary. The person to be represented may give a verbal authorisation in court entitling another person to act on their behalf, and this needs to be noted in the minutes of the court hearing. A representative of a legal person must have a written power of attorney or documents confirming that the person is an officer entitled to represent the legal person without special authorisation. If the representative is a certified lawyer, the representation must be confirmed by a retainer, and if the lawyer is to act on the party's behalf there must be a power of attorney (which in this case does not need to be certified by a notary). If a person is represented, the necessary documents are submitted to the court and signed by the representative acting on the person's behalf in compliance with the power of attorney.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

The taking of evidence is subject to the general provisions of the Law on Civil Procedure. Accordingly, in proceedings for small amounts, evidence may take the form of observations by the parties or by third parties, statements by witnesses, written evidence and expert opinions.

1.6 Written procedure

A judge initiates proceedings on a small claim on the basis of a written application. The defendant is sent a copy of the application, copies of the documents attached to it, and a form for observations: any observations the defendant may wish to make must be submitted within 30 days. The court also informs the defendant that the absence of any observations on the defendant's part will not prevent judgment from being given in the case, and that the defendant may ask for a full hearing in court. When the court sends the documents to the parties it will explain their procedural rights, inform them of the composition of the court that is to consider the case, and explain how a party may object to a judge. The Law on Civil Procedure gives the parties procedural rights with regard to the preparation of the case for trial, which they may exercise no later than seven days before the date set for the adjudication of the matter.

The defendant may submit his or her observations on a form approved by the Cabinet. The form is one of those in the Annex to Cabinet Regulation No 783 of 11 October 2011 on forms to be used in claims for small amounts (the form is available on the Latvian courts portal: <http://www.tiesas.lv/index.php?id=27>). In his or her observations the defendant must provide the following information:

1. the name of the court to which the observations are submitted;
2. the given name, surname, personal identity number, and declared place of residence of the plaintiff, or failing that the plaintiff's de facto place of residence; or in the case of a legal person the name, registration number and registered office thereof;
3. the given name, surname and personal identity number and the declared place of residence of the defendant with any additional address declared by the defendant, or failing that the defendant's de facto place of residence; in the case of a legal

person, the name, registration number and registered office thereof; in addition, the defendant may also indicate another address for correspondence with the court;

4. the case number and subjectmatter of the claim;
5. whether he or she admits the claim, in whole or in part;
6. his or her objections against the claim, the grounds on which they are based, and the legal provisions on which they are based;
7. evidence corroborating his or her objections against the claim;
8. submissions asking the court to require evidence;
9. whether the defendant wishes to recover the court costs;
10. whether the defendant wishes to recover expenses relating to the conduct of the case, indicating the amount and appending documents substantiating the amount;
11. whether the defendant requests that the case be tried at a court hearing;
12. any other circumstances that the defendant considers as important for the adjudication of the case;
13. any other requests;
14. a list of the documents appended to the observations;
15. the time and place at which the observations were drawn up.

A defendant is entitled to bring a counterclaim, within 30 days of the day when the application is sent to the defendant, if: 1) a mutual set-off is possible between the claims in the initial action and the counterclaim; 2) allowing the counterclaim would prevent the court from allowing all or part of the claims in the initial action; 3) the counterclaim and the initial action are mutually related, and the matter can be dealt with more quickly and more correctly if they are considered together. The case will be adjudicated in accordance with the procedure for small claims if the counterclaim is itself a small claim, i.e. is within the permissible ceiling and is formulated accordingly.

If the sum sought in the counterclaim is above the ceiling for small claims, or if the counterclaim is not a claim for the recovery of money or maintenance, the court will consider the case in accordance with the ordinary court procedures .

If the parties do not request that the case be considered at a court hearing and the court does not believe that a hearing is necessary, small claims are adjudicated by written procedure, and the parties are notified in good time of the date when a copy of the judgment can be obtained in the court secretariat. This date is then considered to be the date when the full judgment is drawn up.

The court will consider the case at a hearing in accordance with the ordinary court procedures if any party so requests or if the court believes that a hearing is necessary.

If a person's place of residence or whereabouts is not in Latvia and their address is known, the delivery and service of court documents is conducted in accordance with the international laws binding on Latvia with the legislation of the European Union, and in particular the procedure laid down in Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No [861/2007](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 **establishing a European Small Claims Procedure**.

1.7 Content of judgment

A court judgment is given by issuing a copy of the judgment to the parties immediately after the judgment is drawn up.

A copy of the judgment may be sent by post or, if it is possible, in some other way in accordance with the procedures for the delivery and service of judicial documents laid down in the Law on Civil Procedure. A copy of the judgment must be sent immediately after the date on which the full judgment is drawn up. The timelimits are not affected by the date on which the judgment is received.

The judgment on a small claim has to comply with the ordinary provisions of the Law on Civil Procedure regarding the content of judgments. A judgment consists of four parts:

1. The introductory part states that the judgment is given in the name of the Republic of Latvia, and indicates the date when the judgment was given, the name of the court giving judgment, the composition of the court, the clerk attending the court sitting, the parties to the case and the subject-matter of the dispute.

2. A descriptive part sets out the claim put forward by the plaintiff, any counterclaim put forward by the defendant, any objections raised, and the substance of the observations submitted by the parties.
3. The grounds of judgment state the facts established in the case, the evidence on which the court's findings are based, and the reasons for which any evidence has been rejected. This part also sets out the laws and regulations that the court has applied, a judicial assessment of the facts, and the court's findings regarding the validity or invalidity of the claim. If the defendant has accepted the claim in full, the grounds of judgment indicate only the laws and regulations that the court has applied.
4. The operative part states whether the court upholds the application, in whole or in part, or dismisses it, in whole or in part, and spells out the substance of the judgment. It also specifies by whom court costs are to be paid and in what proportion, any timelimit for voluntary compliance with the judgment, the timelimit and procedures for any appeal, and the date of drawing up of the full judgment.

Parties to the case may appeal a judgment on a small claim on any of the grounds for appeal listed in the Law on Civil Procedure.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

Claims for small amounts are subject to the general rules regarding the payment of court costs.

When a judgment is given it will order the unsuccessful party to pay all of the successful party's court costs. If the application is upheld only in part, the defendant will be ordered to pay the plaintiff's court costs in proportion to the claims upheld, and the plaintiff will have to pay the defendant's court costs in proportion to the claims dismissed. There is no recovery of the State fee (*valsts nodeva*) for an ancillary objection (*blakus sūdzība*) against a decision of the court or, where a judgment was previously given in default of appearance, for an application seeking to have the proceedings reopened and the case tried afresh.

If a plaintiff discontinues an action, he or she has to reimburse the court costs incurred by the defendant. In that case the defendant does not reimburse the court costs paid by the plaintiff, but if a plaintiff discontinues the action because the defendant voluntarily satisfies the claim after the application is submitted, the court may at the plaintiff's request order the defendant to pay the plaintiff's court costs.

Likewise, if an action is left unadjudicated, the court may at the defendant's request order the plaintiff to pay the defendant's court costs.

If a plaintiff is exempted from court costs, the defendant may be ordered to pay court costs to the State in proportion to the part of the application that has been upheld.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

An appeal (*apelācija*) may be brought against a judgment of a court of first instance if:

- the court has applied or interpreted a rule of substantive law incorrectly, and this has led to an incorrect adjudication of the case;
- the court has infringed a rule of procedural law, and this has led to an incorrect adjudication of the case;
- the court has made incorrect findings of fact or incorrectly assessed evidence, or provided an incorrect legal assessment of the circumstances of the case, and this has led to an incorrect adjudication of the case.

If a small claim has been adjudicated by written procedure, the timelimit for appealing the judgment runs from the day the judgment is drawn up.

In addition to the points specified in the Law on Civil Procedure, an appeal claiming that a judgment is defective must indicate the following:

- which rule of substantive law has been applied or interpreted incorrectly by the court of first instance, or which rule of procedural law it has infringed, and how this has affected the adjudication of the case;
- which of the findings of fact made by the court of first instance are incorrect, which evidence has been incorrectly assessed, how it can be seen that the legal assessment of the circumstances of the case is faulty, and how this has affected the adjudication of the case.

A judge of the court of first instance decides whether the appeal should proceed further: if the appeal does not comply with the requirements of the Law on Civil Procedure, or all the necessary copies have not been appended, or properly certified translations of the appeal and of the copies of appended documents have not been supplied where required, the judge will set a timelimit within which the deficiencies must be rectified.

If the deficiencies are rectified within the time allowed, the appeal is deemed to have been submitted on the day when it was submitted for the first time. Otherwise it is deemed never to have been submitted, and is returned to the applicant.

An appeal which is not signed, or which is submitted by a person who has not been properly authorised to bring it, or for which the State fee has not been paid, will not be accepted and will be returned to the applicant. A decision refusing to accept an appeal cannot be challenged.

Having satisfied himself or herself that the procedures for submission of appeals have been complied with, a judge of the appeal court takes a decision to initiate the appeal proceedings within 30 days of receipt of the appeal; in some cases this decision is taken by three judges collegially.

Provided at least one of the possible grounds for appeal is present the judge takes the decision initiating the appeal proceedings and notifies the parties without delay, indicating the timelimit for the submission of written observations.

If the judge appointed to take the decision on an appeal considers that appeal proceedings should not be initiated, the question is decided by three judges collegially.

If at least one of the three judges is of the opinion that at least one of the possible grounds for initiating appeal proceedings is present, the judges take a decision to initiate appeal proceedings, and notify the parties immediately.

If the judges unanimously take the view that none of the grounds for initiating appeal proceedings is present, they take a decision refusing to initiate the appeal proceedings, and notify the parties immediately. This decision is in the form of a resolution (*rezolūcija*) and cannot be challenged.

Within 20 days of the day when the appeal court notifies the parties that proceedings have been initiated, the parties may submit written observations on the appeal, supplying a number of copies equal to the number of parties.

After notification of the initiation of the appeal proceedings, a party has 20 days in which to submit a crossappeal. If a crossappeal is received the court will send copies to the other parties.

In small claims cases appeals are usually adjudicated by written procedure; the parties are notified in good time regarding the date when a copy of the judgment can be obtained at the court secretariat, and are informed of the composition of the court and of their right to object to a judge. A judgment is deemed to be drawn up on the day that a copy can be obtained at the court secretariat. But if the court considers it necessary, an appeal regarding a small claim may be adjudicated at a court hearing.

A judgment of an appeal court cannot be appealed on point of law, and takes effect when it is pronounced or, if it is adjudicated by written procedure, the date on which it is drawn up.

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Small claims - Lithuania



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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

Chapter XXIV of Part IV of the Code of Civil Procedure (*Civilinio proceso kodeksas*) of the Republic of Lithuania sets out the national small claims procedure.

European small claims are dealt with pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 establishing a European Small Claims Procedure, and European small claims cases are heard under the general rules for dispute resolution proceedings, with the exceptions laid down in the Law of the Republic of Lithuania implementing European Union and international legislation governing civil proceedings (*Civilinį procesą reglamentuojančių Europos Sąjungos ir tarptautinės teisės aktų įgyvendinimo įstatymas*).

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

The national small claims procedure is applicable to monetary claims of up to LTL 5 000 (approximately EUR 1 450).

The European Small Claims Procedure is applicable to civil claims not exceeding EUR 2 000. The procedure does not apply to cases concerning: the status or legal capacity of natural persons; rights in property arising out of a matrimonial relationship, maintenance obligations, wills and succession; bankruptcy, proceedings relating to the winding-up of insolvent companies or other legal persons, social insurance, arbitration, employment law, tenancies of immovable property, with the exception of actions on monetary claims, and violations of privacy and of rights relating to personality, including defamation.

1.2 Application of procedure

The procedure has been applicable since 1 January 2009. European small claims cases are heard by district courts under the rules of territorial jurisdiction laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania, i.e. by the district courts of towns or districts.

In the cases specified in Articles 4(3) and 5(7) of Regulation (EC) No 861/2007, the court must inform the applicant/defendant that he/she is entitled to file a claim/counterclaim not later than within 14 days of receipt of the court's notice, in accordance with the requirements set out in the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania. Where the applicant/defendant does not file a properly executed claim/counterclaim with the court within the time limit set in paragraph 1 of this article, the application is deemed not to have been filed and is returned to the applicant/defendant by a court order. A separate appeal may be lodged against such an order.

1.3 Forms

The forms are provided by the courts or can be downloaded from the website of the National Courts Administration <http://www.teismai.lt/en/> and the court services website <https://e.teismas.lt/lt/public/home/>.

1.4 Assistance

The presence of a legal representative/lawyer is not required. The courts provide assistance in the completion of forms, but do not advise on the merits of a claim.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

Collection of evidence is governed by Chapter XIII of Part II of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1.6 Written procedure

Under the national small claims procedure, the court hearing a case may itself decide on the form and procedure for hearing the case. An oral hearing may be held where at least one party has submitted such a request. Under a written procedure, the persons involved in the case are not summoned and do not attend the court hearing. The persons involved in the case are notified of a written procedure in accordance with Article 133(3) of the Code of Civil Procedure. If a case is heard on the merits under a written procedure, the date, time and place of the court hearing as well as the composition of the court are announced on a special website (http://pranesimai.teismai.lt/teismu_pranesimai/) at least seven days before the date of the hearing, except in the cases specified by the Code, where the parties are notified under a different procedure. The said information is also provided by the court office.

1.7 Content of judgment

Under the national small claims procedure, the court's decision must have introductory and operative parts and make a brief statement of reasons.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

A court fee (*žyminis mokesčiai*) in the amount set in Article 80(1)(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania is charged on small claims. It totals 3 % of the amount of the claim, but is no less than LTL 50.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

Article 29 of the Law provides that the decisions of Lithuanian courts adopted under the European small claims procedure are subject to appeal. The appeal procedure is governed by Articles 301–333 of the Lithuanian Code of Civil Procedure. In accordance with Article 307(1) of the Code, where grounds for appeal exist, an appeal may be filed within 30 days of the date of the court decision.

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Small claims - Luxembourg



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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

In addition to the European small claims procedure set out in Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 of 11 July 2007, there is a simplified procedure for the recovery of claims up to a threshold of €10 000 (excluding interest and costs) under Luxembourg law, known as the 'order for payment' (*ordonnance de paiement*).

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

The order for payment procedure may be used to recover any pecuniary debt of up to €10 000, provided that the debtor is domiciled in Luxembourg.

1.2 Application of procedure

It is up to claimants to decide whether or not to use the order for payment procedure to recover debts, as they can also apply for a summons (*citation*) to appear before a justice of the peace.

One of the differences between the order for payment procedure before a justice of the peace and the application to the District Court for a provisional payment order is that the proceedings before the justice of the peace may culminate in a full judgment (*jugement*), whereas proceedings before a District Court can lead only to a court order (*ordonnance*).

1.3 Forms

An application for an order for payment may be made orally or in writing to the registry of a justice of the peace court.

To be valid, the claim must contain the names, first names, occupations and domicile or residence of the claimant and defendant, a statement of grounds and the amount claimed and an application for a conditional order for payment.

The creditor must attach or lodge any documents that constitute evidence of the existence of the debt and its amount and establish that it is well founded.

A comparison of the texts shows that the statement of grounds required for claims that are to be heard by the justice of the peace is less extensive, as it is sufficient in that case to specify the amount of the debt and its origin.

1.4 Assistance

The legislation imposes no obligation on bailiffs or the courts to assist the parties.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

The ordinary rules of evidence apply.

1.6 Written procedure

If the debtor files an objection, and the creditor wishes to continue proceedings, there must be a public hearing of the claim.

1.7 Content of judgment

Judgments given in order for payment cases are subject to the same principles and rules as judgments given in ordinary proceedings.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

In Luxembourg law, the losing side is normally ordered to pay costs, although the court may decide by special and reasoned decision whether all or a proportion of the costs should be awarded against another party. If the party winning the case has incurred costs for the proceedings it can require the other party to reimburse them.

Contrary to the rule which exists in other countries, lawyers' costs are not systematically reimbursed. Under Luxembourg law, the 'costs' referred to in Article 238 of the New Code of Civil Procedure include the costs of bailiffs, experts, any expenses paid to witnesses, translations, etc., but not lawyers' costs.

The judge may award the successful party a lump sum intended to cover costs incurred as a result of an action, including lawyers' costs. This is particularly the case when it would be inequitable to leave one party to bear expenses which it has incurred and which are not included as costs; the judge can order the other party to make such payment as the judge sees fit.

The decision to award a payment, together with the amount of the award, is at the judge's discretion.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

The ordinary rules apply in order for payment cases. Judgments handed down by a justice of the peace can be subject to an appeal if the amount at issue exceeds €2000.

Related links

<http://www.legilux.lu/> ; <https://justice.public.lu/fr.html>

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Small claims - Hungary



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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

Yes, there is such a procedure (the 'small-value claims' procedure), provided for by Act III of 1952 on the Code of Civil Procedure.

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

The small claims procedure is available within the framework of court actions brought as a result of a statement of opposition to an order for payment, issued exclusively to enforce payments of funds of a value not exceeding HUF 1 million.

1.2 Application of procedure

The procedure is applied by district courts (járásbíróság).

1.3 Forms

No form is provided for the submission of applications instituting the proceedings, but for order for payment procedures preceding such applications – falling within the competence of civil law notaries – a form is available on the homepage of the Hungarian Chamber of Civil Law Notaries and in notaries' offices.

1.4 Assistance

Assistance is available. To facilitate the enforcement of their rights, natural persons whose income and financial standing do not allow them to bear the cost of the proceedings will, upon their request, be fully or partially exempted from the payment of these costs. Pursuant to the Act on Duties, the parties may also be entitled to concessions with respect to court charges (exemption from the charges or the right to defer them), and persons in need are also entitled to employ a legal assistant or an advocate under the provisions of the Act on Legal Aid if required to effectively enforce their rights.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

In procedures initiated as a result of a statement of opposition to an order for payment, the court notifies the defendant of the facts and evidence presented by the claimant no later than in the writ of summons for the hearing. The party may submit evidence on the first day of the hearing at the latest. As an exemption to this rule, the party may provide evidence any time during the proceedings if the opposing party consents or if the party invokes facts or evidence, final court decisions or other administrative rulings in its presentation of evidence that, for reasons not attributable to the party, have become known to him or her after the standard deadline set for the provision of evidence, or of which he or she was informed after such deadline for reasons not attributable to him or her, and if the party provides sufficient proof to support that claim.

If changes are made to the application or a counterclaim is submitted, the party may provide relevant evidence when the changes are made/the counterclaim is submitted, whereas in the case of oppositions to claims of set-off, evidence relating to the offset claim may be provided simultaneously with the submission of the statement of opposition. The court must reject any evidence provided in breach of these provisions. The general rules of evidence apply in all other respects.

1.6 Written procedure

The court also conducts a hearing.

1.7 Content of judgment

The content of judgments is governed by the generally applicable rules, with the proviso that the parties must be provided with information after the operative part of the judgment about the elements that must be included in the appeal and the legal consequences of omitting those elements.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

As a general rule, the 'loser pays' principle applies.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

The possibility to appeal is limited in several respects, of which the most important limitation is that appeals may be lodged only on account of a serious breach of the procedural rules at first instance or the incorrect application of the legislation providing the basis for judging the substance of the case. The general rules apply to filing appeals and to the time limit set for appeals, i.e. they must be lodged at the court bringing a resolution at first instance within 15 days of service of the judgment and they will be judged by the competent regional court (törvényszék).

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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

The specific small claims procedure is regulated by Chapter 380 of the Laws of Malta (Small Claims Tribunal Act) as well as by Subsidiary Legislation 380.01, 380.02 and 380.03.

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

This tribunal [Tribunal għal Talbiet Żgħira] only has jurisdiction to hear and decide money claims not exceeding the amount of €5,000.

1.2 Application of procedure

Proceedings begin when a claiming party fills in the necessary form, files his claim in the Tribunal's Registry, pays the fee and requests the Tribunal to serve the defendant with his claim. The respondent then has eighteen days from the service of the notice of claim to file his reply. A counter-claim is also permitted. If the defendant feels that another person should pay for the plaintiff's claim, he should indicate that person. The Court Registrar shall then notify the parties of the date and time of the hearing. The adjudicator regulates proceedings in the Tribunal as deemed fit in accordance with the rules of natural justice. The adjudicator shall ensure that the case shall, as far as possible, be heard and decided swiftly, on the same day of the hearing and that the hearing shall not take longer than one sitting. He shall gather information in any manner he sees fit and shall not be bound by the rules of best evidence or the rules relative to hearsay evidence if he is satisfied that the evidence before him is sufficiently reliable for him to reach a conclusion on the case before him. He shall refrain, as far as possible, from appointing referees to give expert evidence. He shall have the same power as a magistrate sitting in a Court of Magistrates in its civil jurisdiction and in particular shall have power to summon witnesses and to administer an oath to witnesses.

1.3 Forms

The party making the claim shall fill in a claims form contained in the First Schedule to Subsidiary Legislation 380.01 (Small Claims Tribunal Rules). The respondent shall reply by also completing a form, which is also to be found in the first Schedule of the abovementioned Subsidiary Legislation.

1.4 Assistance

Parties may be assisted by any person: this does not necessarily have to be a lawyer or a legal procurator.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

Parties may give evidence verbally, in the form of documents, or both together. A witness may be summoned — no later than three days before the date when he is required to testify — to appear before the Tribunal on a specific date and at a specific time to give evidence or produce documentation. If a duly summoned witness fails to appear during the sitting, the Tribunal may order that witness to be brought, under arrest, to a sitting to be held on another date.

1.6 Written procedure

The claim and the reply to it are made in writing. Evidence can be documentary. However, appearance before the Tribunal is mandatory on the dates fixed by it.

1.7 Content of judgment

The adjudicator shall list in his decision the main details on which he bases his decision. In the latter, he shall also give his decision on costs.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

In any award the adjudicator shall determine the costs that any of the parties is to bear. Unless special circumstances otherwise warrant, the losing party is ordered to pay the costs of the party in whose favour the decision is awarded. Costs shall be limited to actual expenses directly made in connection with the case by the party in whose favour the payment of costs is awarded. In the case of a frivolous and vexatious claim, the Tribunal may order the claimant to pay the defendant a penalty not less than €250 and not exceeding €1,250, and this penalty is due as a civil debt.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

Any appeal against a decision of the Tribunal must be filed in the Courts' Registry, by application to the Court of Appeal in its inferior jurisdiction, within twenty days from the date of the decision delivered by the Adjudicator.

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Small claims - Netherlands

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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

The usual procedure for small claims is the summons procedure at the sub-district sector of the court (*sector kanton van de rechtbank*). This is an ordinary summons procedure, with procedural simplifications. The Code of Civil Procedure (*Wetboek van Burgerlijke Rechtsvordering*) contains no separate regulations for bringing proceedings before the sub-district court.

In cross-border cases within the EU, the European small claims procedure may also be used.

In Dutch law, there is an Act implementing the European Small Claims Procedure Regulation (Act of 29 May 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 establishing a European Small Claims Procedure) (*Wet van 29 mei 2009 tot uitvoering van Verordening (EG) nr. 861/2007 van het Europees Parlement en de Raad van de Europese Unie van 11 juli 2007 tot vaststelling van een Europese procedure voor geringe vorderingen*).

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

The sub-district court is seised of:

- cases in relation to claims for up to a maximum of € 25 000;
- cases in relation to claims of undetermined value, if the value is unlikely to exceed € 25 000.

In addition, the sub-district court judge rules in cases involving employment law, leases, agencies, hire purchase and consumer sales contracts, appeals against traffic fines and minor offences.

Cases concerning European small claims are also handled by the sub-district court. The threshold value for the European small claims procedure is set by the Regulation at a maximum of € 2 000.

1.2 Application of procedure

There is no special sub-district court procedure. In principle, the rules for the summons procedure apply for both the district court and the sub-district sector. An important difference is that in cases before the sub-district court, the parties have the right to argue their own case, whereas in other cases (before the district court), the parties must be represented by a lawyer. See reply to question 1.4 below. In addition, in the sub-district sector, the cases are handled by a single-judge formation, i.e. by a judge sitting alone.

The rules on the petition procedure are applicable to European small claims.

1.3 Forms

The proceedings before the sub-district court are usually initiated by a summons. The proceedings starting with a summons are the same for all courts (the district court and the sub-district court). The most important statements in the summons are the statement of claim (the claim itself) and its reasons (facts and rights on which the statement of claim is based).

A few particularities of the sub-district court proceedings are:

1. the defendant is summoned before district court A, but to appear before the sub-district court judge sitting in the main venue of court A or in a specified sub-district venue of court A.
2. if the claimant is represented by an authorised representative for the proceedings, the name and address of the authorised representative must be stated in the summons.

A claim under the European small claims procedure is brought using form A. This form can be downloaded from the European e-justice portal.

The application must be made to the court with jurisdiction. The court must have jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters.

1.4 Assistance

In cases before the sub-district court, the parties can argue their own case. This means that there is no compulsory legal representation by a lawyer. Assistance provided by an authorised representative, who does not need to be a lawyer, is also permitted. Concerning reimbursement of costs of legal assistance for a lawyer, see also reply to question 1.8 below.

In the European procedure, likewise, the parties are not required to be represented by a lawyer or other legal advisor.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

The usual rules of the law on evidence are applicable. According to Dutch law on evidence, the judge is in principle free to assess the evidence adduced. See also 'taking of evidence'. Article 9 of the aforementioned Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 regulates the taking of evidence in the European procedure.

1.6 Written procedure

There are national rules of procedure for the civil role of the sub-district sectors. Written documents may be lodged with the registry of the district court (in person or by post or fax) before the cause list date, but also at the hearing. Statements and reactions may be submitted orally in the proceedings before the sub-district court. The European procedure is a written procedure, although a hearing can be held if the judge considers it necessary or if a party so requests.

1.7 Content of judgment

The judgment must contain:

- names and addresses of the parties and of their authorised representatives or lawyers;
- the conduct of the procedure;
- the conclusion of the summons and the statements of the parties;
- the reasons for the decision, stating the facts and considerations of the judge;
- the final decision of the judge;
- the name of the judge and
- the date of delivery of the judgment.

The judgment is signed by the judge.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

If a case is brought before the sub-district court, the following costs may be incurred: court registration fee, apportionment of the costs awarded by the court and costs for legal assistance.

The court registration fee is payable when the court is seised of the case. The amount depends on the nature of the case. In practice, your lawyer will advance this amount and charge it to you subsequently. The judge may order the unsuccessful party to pay the costs of the other party. If neither of the parties has been totally successful, each pays his or her own costs. Apportionment of the costs awarded by the court may also include costs for legal assistance, but also the costs of witnesses, experts, travel and subsistence expenses, costs of extracts and other out-of-court expenses (<http://www.rechtspraak.nl/>).

Under Dutch legislation, the less well-off sometimes have the possibility of obtaining a contribution to the costs of legal assistance. Subsidised legal assistance is not possible for all cases before the sub-district courts. If subsidised legal assistance is possible, the litigant also pays an own contribution to the costs of legal assistance, depending on his or her financial situation. An application for a contribution towards the costs of legal assistance is made by the lawyer to the Legal Aid Board (*Raad voor rechtsbijstand*). This is regulated in the Legal Aid Act (*Wet op de Rechtsbijstand*). Chapter III A of this Act sets out the rules regarding the granting of legal aid in cross-border litigation within the EU. This Act implements the European Council Directive of 27 January 2003 to improve access to justice in cross-border disputes by establishing minimum common rules relating to legal aid for such disputes (<http://www.rvr.org/>).

1.9 Possibility to appeal

An appeal against judgments of the sub-district sector of the court can be lodged with the court of appeal. An appeal is possible only if the claim exceeds € 1 750. An appeal may be made within 3 months of the date of delivery of the judgment. In the European small claims procedure, appeal against a decision by the sub-district court is not permitted.

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Small claims - Austria


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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

There is no small claims procedure as such in Austrian law. The Austrian Code of Civil Procedure (ZPO) only provides for a simplified procedure in certain matters brought before the District Courts. As a rule, these are special procedural rules or a simplified procedure for purely financial disputes which fall under the jurisdiction of the District Courts (amount in dispute of EUR 15 000 or less, rising to EUR 20 000 from 1 January 2015 and EUR 25 000 from 1 January 2016). Certain procedural simplifications may be applied in cases involving labour and social security law, irrespective of the amount in dispute.

As a rule, these simplifications apply to small claims of up to EUR 1 000 (see point 1.5) or EUR 2 700 (see point 1.9).

1.2 Application of procedure

The specific rules for small claims under Austrian procedural law are mandatory and the parties cannot opt out of them.

Thus neither the court nor the parties can transfer the claim to 'ordinary' proceedings.

1.3 Forms

As there is no small claims procedure in Austria, there are no particular forms for such claims.

1.4 Assistance

Legal representation is not compulsory in Austria for amounts in dispute of up to EUR 5 000. Judges must provide assistance to parties with no legal representation, i.e. they must advise the parties of their procedural rights and obligations and of the legal

consequences of their acts and omissions. Parties are also able to register their claim orally before the District Court with jurisdiction or the District Court in their place of residence. If a written submission by a party with no legal representation is inadequate, the judge must give that party an appropriate explanation and guidance. The judge's impartiality must not be compromised by this.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

In the case of claims of EUR 1 000 or less, the court can disregard the evidence offered by the party if full clarification of all the relevant circumstances would be disproportionately difficult. Here too, however, the judge must make a non-arbitrary decision in good faith, based on the outcome of the proceedings as a whole. This decision may be reviewed at successive stages of appeal.

1.6 Written procedure

Austrian law does not allow proceedings to be conducted entirely in writing. However, as there is no restriction of evidence in Austria, witness statements can be presented in writing. However, such evidence is treated as documentary evidence rather than testimony.

1.7 Content of judgment

Under the Austrian Code of Civil Procedure, if judgment is pronounced orally, less stringent requirements apply to the written copy of the judgment, irrespective of the amount in dispute. If a judgment was pronounced orally in the presence of both parties and neither party appealed against it in time, the court can issue an 'abbreviated copy of the judgment' confined to the main grounds for the decision.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

Under Austrian law, costs in civil cases are generally reimbursed in proportion to the degree of success. Both court costs and legal fees are linked directly to the amount in dispute. As a rule, therefore, a smaller amount in dispute will result in lower court costs and legal fees. As costs are laid down in acts and regulations in the form of tariffs, costs can be kept down for small claims. However, there are no special cost rules for this type of claim.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

Austrian law only allows limited rights of appeal in small claims proceedings. Appeals in proceedings on claims of up to EUR 2 700 are only allowed on points of law or on grounds of invalidity (extremely serious procedural errors). Other procedural errors cannot be challenged, nor can the findings on the facts or the assessment of the evidence by the Court of First Instance. Otherwise, the rules for the 'ordinary' procedure apply.

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Small claims - Poland




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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

A simplified procedure exists in Polish law. It is governed by Articles 505¹ to 505¹¹ of the Code of Civil Procedure (*kodeks postępowania cywilnego*).

The simplified procedure involves streamlining and optimising evidentiary and appeal proceedings by speeding up and simplifying court procedures and by introducing more stringent formal requirements for the parties and obliging them to act in a disciplined manner when taking action.

The Polish Code of Civil Procedure incorporates the European Small Claims Procedure. The Procedure was established by Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 establishing a European Small Claims Procedure with a view to streamlining and simplifying civil and commercial proceedings. The Regulation is applied in all EU Member States except Denmark. It was transposed into Polish law by Articles 505²¹ to 505^{27a} of the Code of Civil Procedure.

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

The simplified procedure is used in the following cases that fall within the jurisdiction of the district courts (*sądy rejonowe*):

- Claims under contracts, if the value of the claim does not exceed PLN 10 000, and, for claims under warranties or quality guarantees or claims resulting from the incompatibility of consumer goods with a consumer sales contract, if the value of the subject of the contract does not exceed that amount,
- Claims for payment of rent for dwellings and fees payable by tenants as well as fees for the use of a dwelling in a housing cooperative, irrespective of the value of the claim.

Under the case-law of the Supreme Court (*Sąd Najwyższy*), claims for non-performance or inadequate performance of an obligation should be considered under the simplified procedure if the value of the claim does not exceed PLN 10 000. If the claimant is pursuing an amount of less than PLN 10 000 that constitutes the remainder of a claim which has already been satisfied in an amount of more than PLN 10 000, this claim will also be considered under the simplified procedure. The phrase 'under contracts' means that claims resulting from unlawful acts, unjust enrichment and the existence of ownership of property, co-ownership or the community of rights or the existence of other property rights whose acquisition or exercise gives rise to a payment obligation may not be heard under the simplified procedure. Claims resulting from legal acts other than contracts may not be heard under this procedure either: unilateral legal acts, agency without authorisation, *legitima portio* and obligations arising from an administrative decision or directly from provisions of law.

The simplified procedure may be applied in cases involving natural persons and legal persons or businesses, employees and employers. As such, application of the procedure is not limited by the type of entity. This means that staff-related or economic matters may be considered under the simplified procedure.

The European Small Claims Procedure falls within the jurisdiction of district courts and regional courts (*sądy okręgowe*) and officers of justice in accordance with territorial jurisdiction as specified in the Code of Civil Procedure (Article 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure, read in conjunction with Articles 17 and 505²² thereof).

In accordance with the Directive referred to above, small claims are claims in civil and commercial matters (including consumer matters) and cases in which the value of the claim, excluding interest and expenses, does not exceed EUR 2 000 (at the time when the claim form is received by the court with jurisdiction).

1.2 Application of procedure

Under Article 505³, any one set of proceedings under the simplified procedure can concern only one claim. Several claims may be combined into one claim only if they result from the same contract or contracts of the same type. If several claims are unlawfully combined into one claim, the presiding judge will order the claim to be returned under Article 130¹ of the Code of Civil Procedure. If the claimant is pursuing part of a claim, the case will be considered under the simplified procedure if this procedure would be appropriate for the entire claim arising from the facts invoked by the claimant. Claims cannot be changed under the simplified procedure. Counterclaims and set-offs are permitted if claims are eligible to be considered under the simplified procedure. Primary intervention, secondary intervention, third-party notices and party changes are not permitted.

Cases are considered under the simplified procedure irrespective of the wishes of the parties, which means that this procedure is obligatory.

1.3 Forms

Under the Code of Civil Procedure (Article 505² read in conjunction with Article 125(2)), all pleadings, including claims, statements of defence, applications to set aside default judgments or pleadings containing evidence offered during the simplified procedure, should be submitted on official forms.

Official forms are available from municipal offices, court registry offices and on the website of the Ministry of Justice (<http://bip.ms.gov.pl/pl/formularze>). Failure to use a required form constitutes a formal irregularity.

Under the general provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure (Article 130 thereof), if a pleading that should have been submitted on an official form has been submitted in another way or cannot be processed because other formal conditions have not been met, the presiding judge requests the party to rectify the irregularities within one week and sends the pleading to that party. A request to rectify irregularities should specify all the irregularities found in the pleading. If the party does not comply by the time the deadline expires or an irregular pleading is re-submitted, the presiding judge will order that the pleading be returned.

Under the European Small Claims Procedure, there are four standard forms, attached as annexes to the Regulation referred to above. These forms are: a claim form, a form for a request by a court or tribunal to complete or rectify a claim form, an answer form and a certificate concerning judgments handed down in the European Small Claims Procedure.

1.4 Assistance

The principle of concentration of evidence applies in the simplified procedure. The court will disregard assertions and allegations made by the parties and motions for evidence submitted by them after a claim, counterclaim or application to set aside a default judgment is lodged or after the first session designated for a hearing is concluded (preclusion system), unless the party demonstrates that they could not be, or need not have been, submitted earlier (judge's discretion). This is due to the speed of the simplified procedure. If the court concludes that it is impossible or very difficult to conclusively prove the amount of a claim, it may specify an appropriate amount in the judgment at its discretion, after considering all facts of the case. If the court concludes that the case is particularly complex or specific knowledge is required to resolve it, the case will be examined under the usual procedure. The court may summon witnesses and other persons in the manner it considers the most expedient to minimise the costs of the simplified procedure. In order to speed up the simplified procedure, expert opinions are not deemed admissible (Article 505⁶).

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

The principle of concentration of evidence applies in the simplified procedure. The court will disregard assertions and allegations made by the parties and motions for evidence submitted by them after a claim, counterclaim or application to set aside a default judgment is lodged or after the first session designated for a hearing is concluded (preclusion system), unless the party demonstrates that they could not be, or need not have been, submitted earlier (judge's discretion). This is due to the speed of the simplified procedure. If the court concludes that it is impossible or very difficult to conclusively prove the amount of a claim, it may specify an appropriate amount in the judgment at its discretion, after considering all facts of the case. If the court concludes that the case is particularly complex or specific knowledge is required to resolve it, the case will be examined under the usual procedure. The court may summon witnesses and other persons in the manner it considers the most expedient to minimise the costs of the simplified procedure. In order to speed up the simplified procedure, expert opinions are not deemed admissible (Article 505⁶).

1.6 Written procedure

As a rule, the simplified procedure is a written procedure. Most applications by the parties should be submitted on special official forms. However, applications may also be lodged verbally under the simplified procedure. A party may apply for the grounds of a judgment to be set out directly after the judgment is handed down (Article 505⁸). A party present at the session during which the

judgment is handed down may waive its right of appeal by way of a statement lodged after the judgment is handed down. If all eligible parties waive the right of appeal, the judgment becomes final and binding.

The European Small Claims Procedure is a written procedure (Article 125(2), read in conjunction with Article 505²¹ of the Code of Civil Procedure).

1.7 Content of judgment

If the court concludes that the case is particularly complex or specific knowledge is required to resolve it, then, in accordance with Article 505⁷ of the Code of Civil Procedure, the case may be examined by that court under the usual procedure. In that case, no supplementary fee is charged. The case is examined by the court which first heard it, under an appropriate procedure other than the simplified procedure. A court decision under Article 505⁷ should be handed down during a hearing as a decision that cannot be appealed.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

Claimants are charged a fee for lodging a claim under the simplified procedure, as is the case under the usual procedure. However, fees for claims under the simplified procedure are governed by different rules, namely Article 28 of the Court Fees (Civil Cases) Act of 28 July 2005. The Article provides for a flat-rate fee, depending on the amount of the claim or the subject of the contract. The following fees are charged for the following amounts:

- up to PLN 2 000: a fee of PLN 30;
- between PLN 2 000 and PLN 5 000: a fee of PLN 100;
- between PLN 5 000 and PLN 7 500: a fee of PLN 250;
- over PLN 7 500: a fee of PLN 300.

Under the simplified procedure, costs are settled between the parties in accordance with the general rules set out in Articles 98 to 110 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Under Article 98 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the unsuccessful party is required to reimburse the costs associated with the pursuit of rights and defence to the other party on request. The court awards costs in each judgment concluding a case in a particular instance.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

Judgments handed down under the Regulation may be appealed in the court of appeal. If the judgment was handed down by the district court, the appeal is lodged via that court with the regional court, and if the judgment was handed down by the regional court, the appeal is lodged via that court with the court of appeal (*sąd apelacyjny*) (Articles 367 and 369 of the Code of Civil Procedure, read in conjunction with Articles 505²⁶ and 505²⁷ thereof).

If the conditions set out in Article 7(3) of the Regulation are fulfilled, the court hands down a default judgment. The defendant may appeal against a default judgment to the court which handed down the judgment. If the outcome of a case is unfavourable, the claimant may appeal under the general rules (Articles 339(1), 342 and 344(1) of the Code of Civil Procedure).

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Small claims - Portugal



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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

There is indeed a special simplified procedure which applies to the cases referred to in this question.

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

The special procedure for demanding compliance with monetary obligations considered to be of low value or resulting from commercial transactions applies under a monetary limit of €15 000.00.

1.2 Application of procedure

This procedure is merely optional.

1.3 Forms

No forms exist in Portuguese law for such actions for declaratory relief.

1.4 Assistance

The legal assistance scheme applies to all courts for all types of case.

In cases involving a value of € 5 000.00 or less, if the parties have not appointed counsel or counsel has not attended the hearing at which the case is discussed and judgment given, the questioning of witnesses is conducted by the judge.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

This procedure has rules on the taking of evidence which are less strict and more flexible than those which govern the common declaratory procedure.

The rules which reflect this concern to make the process less demanding and more flexible are as follows:

- Evidence is presented at a hearing. If the amount in question is less than € 5 000.00, parties may only provide three witnesses; in other cases they may provide five witnesses. However, they are not allowed to provide more than three witnesses for each of the facts they seek to prove. Those who have stated they know nothing are not included for this purpose.
- The hearing is conducted within thirty days and if the amount of the case in question is less than €5 000.00, it is not necessary to schedule a date with the agreement of any appointed counsel.
- Absence by either party, even if justified, is not a reason to adjourn; nor is the absence of legal counsel, even if justified, a reason to adjourn if the sum in question is less than the sum stated in the previous point.
- If the sum is greater than that amount and adjournment takes place, the hearing must be held on one of the following thirty days. No second adjournment is allowed.

- e) If the judge deems that any further inquiries are required in order to arrive at a proper decision, he suspends the hearing at the time he considers most convenient and immediately schedules a date for those inquiries. The trial must be completed within thirty days.
- f) Expert evidence is always provided by a single expert.
- g) When evidence is concluded, each legal counsel may give a brief statement.

1.6 Written procedure

Like other procedures, this procedure takes an oral form.

1.7 Content of judgment

The rules on the content of judgment are more flexible, given that the reasoning must always be succinct, in other words, short and to the point.

Furthermore, the judge is not required to write the judgment, but may dictate it immediately for the record.

The judicial decision to be handed down in cases in which the defendant, summoned personally, does not contest the action, also has a much lighter structure, as the judge's only action, which will have the force of a judgment, will be to append an enforcement clause to the petition, unless there is a clear case for dilatory exceptions or if the request is manifestly inadmissible.

Dilatory exceptions (procedural flaws which are important enough for the judge not to assess the request and to absolve the defendant) will be allowed, or the plaintiff's claims will be rejected as manifestly inadmissible, only where there is clear evidence of such issues.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

No restrictions exist.

Up to five days after the final decision, parties which are entitled to costs send the respective explanatory note to the court, for the losing party.

The explanatory note must contain the following information:

- a) Name of the party, case number and name of legal counsel or enforcement officer;
- b) Under a separate heading, the sums paid by the party with regard to court fees;
- c) Under a separate heading, the sums paid by the party with regard to expenses;
- d) Under a separate heading, the sums paid for legal counsel, except when the sums in question are greater than 50 % of the total of court fees paid by the losing party and by the winning party;
- e) Indication of the amount to be received.

Costs are paid directly by the losing party to the party who is the creditor of such costs, save where provided in [Article 540](#) of the Civil Procedure Code.

The losing party is ordered, in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, to pay the following amounts as costs:

- a) Sums relating to court fees paid by the winning party, in proportion to salary;
- b) The sums paid by the winning party for expenses;
- c) 50 % of the total of court fees paid by the losing party and by the winning party, as compensation for the winning party for expenses relating to legal counsel fees, whenever the abovementioned note is presented;

1.9 Possibility to appeal

Appeals are not subject to specific rules and as such, no exclusion or specific limitation exists on the possibility to appeal, and appeal is admissible (or not), in accordance with the general terms.

Related links

Further information may be obtained through the following links:

- <https://dre.pt/web/guest/home> - Legislation online;
- <http://www.itij.mj.pt> - Legal databases;
- <http://www.dgaj.mj.pt/> - Directorate-General for Judicial Administration (information on the contact details of courts and their territorial jurisdiction and access to the page of Judicial Officers).

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Small claims - Romania

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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

Articles 1025-1032 of the new Code of Civil Procedure, which entered into force on 15 February 2013, specifically regulate this **small claims procedure**.

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

Article 1025 of the new Code of Civil Procedure **states that** the value of the claim, free of interest, litigation costs and other ancillary revenues, must not exceed the amount of RON 10 000 on the date of referral to court.

In terms of its scope (*ratione materiae*), **the small claims procedure cannot be applied** in fiscal, customs or administrative matters or in regard to the state's liability for acts or omissions in the exercise of public powers. Likewise, the procedure does not apply to claims regarding: marital status or the capacity of natural persons; property rights arising from family relations; inheritance; insolvency, arrangement with creditors, procedures involving liquidation of insolvent companies and of other legal persons or other similar procedures; social insurance; labour law; renting of immovable assets, except for proceedings involving debts and the payment of money; arbitration; breach of the right to privacy or of rights regarding personality.

1.2 Application of procedure

In the new Code of Civil Procedure, the **small claims procedure has an alternative nature**. The claimant may choose between **the small claims procedure** and the ordinary court procedure. If the claimant has come before court by lodging a claim, it is settled

under the ordinary procedure, unless the claimant, no later than the first hearing, expressly requests application of a special procedure. When a claim cannot be settled in accordance under a **small claims procedure**, the court serves the claimant notice of this and if the claimant does not withdraw his or her claim, it will be dealt with under the ordinary law. The first instance competent court to settle the claim is the district court. Territorial competence is established under ordinary law.

1.3 Forms

Order No 359/C of 29 January 2013 of the Minister for Justice approving the forms used in the small claims procedure provided for by Articles 1025-1032 of Law No 134/2010 on the Code of Civil Procedure provides for a mandatory standard form for the small claims procedure. The standard forms are: application form, the form amending or/and correcting the application form, and the response form.

1.4 Assistance

It is provided within the limits of the active role exercised by the judge, not specifically for this type of case.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

The court may also admit other items of evidence besides the submissions of parties. However, the items of evidence that are disproportionately expensive to administer compared to the value of the claim or the counterclaim lodged are not admitted.

1.6 Written procedure

Article 1028 and ff. of the new Code of Civil Procedure state that a claimant initiates a small claims procedure by completing the application form and submitting or dispatching it to the competent court by mail or by any other means that ensures transmission and acknowledgment of receipt. Copies of submissions that the claimant may intend to use are also submitted or dispatched with the application form. If the information provided by the claimant is either not sufficiently clear or inadequate, or the application form has not been filled in accurately, the court offers the claimant the possibility of completing or correcting the form or to submit additional information or documents, except in cases where the claim is manifestly unsubstantiated or inadmissible. A claim is dismissed if it is manifestly unsubstantiated or inadmissible. If the claimant fails to complete or correct the application form within the deadline set by the court, the claim is set aside.

The small claims procedure is written and conducted entirely in chambers. The court may order the parties to appear in court if it deems that their presence is required or at either party's request. The court may refuse such a request when it considers that no oral debates are necessary given the circumstances of the case. The reasons for refusal are given in writing and may not be appealed.

After having received an accurately completed application form, the court will send the response form to the defendant, together with a copy of the application form and copies of the claimant's submissions. The defendant has to submit the response form duly completed within 30 days from the service of documents, as well as copies of documents he or she intends to use. The defendant may reply by any other adequate means without using the response form. The court will immediately serve the claimant copies of the defendant's response, the counterclaim, if applicable, and the defendant's submissions. If the defendant has filed a counterclaim, the claimant must submit the duly-completed response form or reply by any other means within 30 days from the date when it was served. A counterclaim, which cannot be dealt with under this procedure, will be disjoined and settled under the ordinary law. The court may request that parties provide further information within the time limit set for this purpose, which may not exceed 30 days from the receipt of the defendant's or, where applicable, the claimant's response. If the court has set a time limit for the parties to appear before the court, they must be served a writ of summons. Whenever the court has set a time limit for completion of a procedural step, it notifies the interested party of the consequences of not observing that time limit.

The court will deliver its judgment within 30 days of receipt of all the information required or, where applicable, of the oral hearing. If no response is received from the interested party within the time limit, the court will deliver a judgment on the main claim or the counterclaim in connection with the acts enclosed with the case file. The judgment delivered by the first instance court is enforceable from the date of its issue and is served to the parties.

1.7 Content of judgment

No

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

Article 1031 of the new Code of Civil Procedure states that the unsuccessful party is held liable to pay litigation costs at the other party's request. However, the court will not grant unnecessary expenses to the successful party or expenses that are disproportionate to the value of the claim.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

Article 1032 of the new Code of Civil Procedure provides that a court judgment is only subject to appeal before the tribunal within 30 days from being served. If grounds exist, the appeal court may suspend enforcement provided that a bail is set for 10 % of the contested value. The decision of the appeal court is served to the parties and is final.

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Small claims - Slovenia



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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

Slovenian legislation has a specific small claims procedure, which is regulated by Chapter 30 of the Civil Procedure Act (*Zakon o pravdnem postopku*, ZPP).

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

Under the provisions of the ZPP, a small claims dispute is a dispute in which the amount claimed does not exceed EUR 2 000. In commercial disputes, a small claims dispute is a dispute in which the amount claimed does not exceed EUR 4 000. Small claims also covers disputes in which the claim is not pecuniary, with the claimant declaring in the action his or her willingness to accept a sum of money not exceeding EUR 2 000 (EUR 4 000 in commercial disputes) instead of satisfaction of the claim, and disputes in which the subject of the claim is the delivery of movable property, where the amount stated by the claimant in the action does not exceed EUR 2 000 (EUR 4 000 in commercial disputes). Small claims disputes do not include disputes concerning property, disputes relating to copyright, disputes relating to the protection or use of inventions and trademarks or the right to use a trading name, disputes relating to competition protection, or disputes relating to trespass.

1.2 Application of procedure

The application of the procedure is set out under point 1.1. A small claims procedure is conducted before a local court (*okrajno sodišče*), except in the case of a commercial dispute, which is adjudicated by a district court (*okrožno sodišče*).

1.3 Forms

Forms have been compiled only for small claims procedures initiated by a party on the basis of an authentic document. A completed form may be submitted by electronic means to the following address <https://evlozisce.sodisce.si/esodstvo/index.html>. This involves enforcement proceedings based on an authentic document which, following the submission of a duly substantiated complaint, continues as with an objection to an order for payment. Other than this, no forms have been prepared in advance for small claims procedures in order to assist parties to initiate a dispute.

For more detailed information on the possibilities regarding the submission of applications by electronic means, please see under 'Automatic processing'.

1.4 Assistance

Parties may request legal aid, which shall be granted to them if they meet the conditions laid down in the Free Legal Aid Act (*Zakon o brezplačni pravni pomoči*, ZBPP).

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

In small claims procedures, the claimant is obliged to state all facts and adduce all evidence in the action, while the defendant is obliged to do so in his or her defence plea. Each party may then file one preparatory plea. Facts and evidence presented in written pleas at a later date are ignored. The deadline for the submission of a defence plea and preparatory pleas is eight days.

1.6 Written procedure

Small claims procedures are conducted on the basis of legal actions made in writing. The court may limit the time and scope of the evidence-taking procedure and conduct that procedure at its own discretion so as to strike a balance between providing for adequate protection of the rights of the parties and the objective of accelerating proceedings and keeping their costs down.

1.7 Content of judgment

A judgement in a small claims procedure is pronounced immediately after the end of the main hearing. A written judgement must include an introductory part, an operative part, a statement of grounds and note of a legal rights. The statement of grounds consists only of a brief summary of the factual considerations and an indication of provisions of the procedural and substantive law on which the decision is based. In commercial small claims disputes, the explanatory part of the judgement contains only an indication of the claims and of the facts on which the parties' claims rested, a note of legal right and a note on the right to appeal, and an indication to the effect that the judgement will be drawn up with a statement of grounds if a party announces its intention to appeal.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

The costs of proceedings are decided in line with one or the other party's success in the case – i.e. the party that is unsuccessful in the case is obliged to reimburse the costs of the other party.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

Parties may appeal against a judgement of first instance or a decision ending a small claims dispute within eight days. A judgement and decision may only be contested on the grounds of a serious violation of the civil procedure provisions referred to in the second paragraph of Article 339 of the ZPP and of a violation of substantive law. In commercial small claims procedures, only the party that has announced that it intends to appeal may appeal against a judgement. There is no revision process in small claims disputes, and the reasons for ordering a procedure to be repeated are limited.

Related links

<http://www.dz-rs.si/wps/portal/Home/deloDZ/zakonodaja/preciscenaBesedilaZakonov>

<http://www.sodisce.si/>

<https://www.uradni-list.si/glasilo-uradni-list-rs>

<http://www.pisrs.si/Pis.web/>

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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

There is no specific procedure for small claims, which are governed by the general provisions on civil proceedings. No hearings are held for claims that are not in excess of EUR 2 000 and only require a simple assessment.

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

The procedure is governed by the general provisions on civil proceedings.

1.2 Application of procedure

The procedure is initiated by a motion, with the usual procedure for any kind of motion to initiate proceedings.

1.3 Forms

No specific forms are prescribed.

1.4 Assistance

The parties receive assistance in accordance with the general obligation for courts to advise the parties of their procedural rights and obligations at all times, and of the option of choosing a lawyer or contacting the Centre for Legal Aid (*Centrum právnej pomoci*).

<http://www.centrumpravnejpomoci.sk/>

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

The procedure is governed by the general provisions on civil proceedings.

1.6 Written procedure

This is usually the same as for other civil proceedings.

1.7 Content of judgment

This is usually the same as for other civil proceedings.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

This is usually the same as for other civil proceedings.

The court will award a party the legal costs depending on its success in the case. If the party was only partly successful, the court will award legal costs on a pro rata basis or will hold that neither party is entitled to reimbursement for the legal costs. If one party is procedurally responsible for the discontinuation of the proceedings, the court will award the legal costs to the other party. If one party is responsible for the costs of the proceedings that otherwise would not have been incurred, the court will award these costs to the other party. In exceptional circumstances, on grounds deserving special attention, the court will decide not to award the legal costs.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

A party has the option of appealing against a judgment in the usual way for civil proceedings. An appeal may be filed with the court whose decision is being contested within 15 days following service of the decision.

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Small claims - Finland

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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

Finland's current legislation does not include procedural regulations that depend on the monetary amount pursued by the claimant. However, a suitable form of procedure may be ordered for a case on the basis of its nature. A case will only go through all the different stages of full legal proceedings if there are grounds for this and the interested parties so wish. A case may, for example, be resolved by a single judge, without an oral preparatory session, or by an entirely written procedure. Non-contentious civil cases also have their own specific procedure. Uncontested claims are processed using the simple procedure described above (see "Order for payment" procedure – Finland" and "Automatic processing – Finland").

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

As has been stated above, the monetary value of the claim is irrelevant. The form of procedure depends on the qualitative content of the case.

1.2 Application of procedure

Proceedings in civil cases are initiated by filing a written application for a summons with a district court (*kärjäoikeus*). Uncontested claims can also be filed using an electronic application (see ““Order for payment” procedure – Finland”).

1.3 Forms

No forms apart from a form for giving notice of intent to appeal a district court’s decision exist on a national level. Certain district courts have produced forms for specific kinds of correspondence; these are usually application forms or response forms. There is no obligation to use forms.

Uncontested claims can be filed using an electronic application form (see ““Order for payment” procedure – Finland”).

1.4 Assistance

Court registries provide procedural advice if necessary.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

If the claim is uncontested, no evidence is required. If an entirely written procedure is used, only written evidence will be examined. There are no special provisions stating that specific rules would apply to the taking of evidence in small claims cases.

1.6 Written procedure

A case may be resolved without an oral hearing purely on the basis of written evidence. Noncontentious cases are always resolved in this manner. Contested claims can be resolved on the basis of written evidence alone if the nature of the case is such that no main hearing is necessary and none of the interested parties objects to the use of a written procedure.

1.7 Content of judgment

There are no specific provisions on the content of judgments in small claims cases.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

As a rule, the losing party will be ordered to pay all reasonable legal costs incurred by his or her adversary in taking any necessary steps in the matter. However, ceilings have been decreed for the amount of costs to be reimbursed in the case of uncontested claims and in cases involving residential rent. In these cases, the maximum amount of costs that an unsuccessful defendant can be ordered to pay the claimant is taken from a cost table.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

The nature of the case has no bearing on the right to appeal. The appeal procedure is the same for all cases. Notice of intent to appeal a district court’s decision must be given within a deadline, and appeals are heard by Courts of Appeal (*hovioikeus*).

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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

Yes, there is a special procedure for civil matters involving small amounts.

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

The special procedure for civil matters involving small amounts is followed by the ordinary court of first instance (the district court; 'tingsrätt') when the plaintiff's claim falls below a certain threshold value. The threshold is currently (as of 2013) SEK 22 500. The threshold value is not an amount laid down in law, but it is linked to what is known as the price base amount, and this means that the threshold value is calculated with reference to the price trend.

1.2 Application of procedure

The opportunity for using this procedure is not restricted to certain types of case, such as civil consumer cases. The applicable criteria are that the case must be a civil action, and that the value of the dispute must lie below the threshold value. The procedure cannot be used in family cases.

1.3 Forms

There is no standard form for initiating the procedure for a case involving a small amount. There is a form for applying for a summons, which may be used regardless of the amount involved in the case. The form is available on the Swedish National Courts Administration ('Domstolsverket') website (<http://www.domstol.se/>) in [Swedish](#) and [English](#).

1.4 Assistance

If recourse is had to a district court ('tingsrätt'), help is available for instigating proceedings. State authorities have a general service obligation that is enshrined in law. This obligation means that people can telephone or visit a district court, for example, and receive general advice about the proceedings and the rules that apply to them. The presiding judge also has an obligation to ensure that the matters at issue are clarified, and that the parties specify what they intend to rely upon in the case, during the preparations for the case and depending on the nature of the case. In practice, the judge discharges his or her duties by means of additional questions and remarks.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

There are no special rules for cases concerning disputes involving small amounts. In other words, both verbal and written evidence may be submitted. Written witness statements are only permitted in certain special situations. More information about the rules on the taking of evidence under Swedish law may be found [here](#).

1.6 Written procedure

There is an opportunity for the court to deliver a ruling purely on the basis of written proceedings. This opportunity is used where verbal proceedings are neither required with reference to the investigation of the case nor requested by either party.

1.7 Content of judgment

There are no special rules governing the formulation of a judgment in cases involving small amounts. The following applies to all civil cases, including judgments in cases involving small amounts. The judgment must be issued in writing and contain the following information in separate sections: the name of the court and the date and place of issue of the judgment, the parties and their representatives or counsel, the operative part of the judgment, the claims and pleadings of the respective parties and the circumstances on which they are based, and the grounds for the judgment, including information concerning what was proved in the case.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

The special rules concerning costs are the most important special feature of cases involving small amounts. The party that wins the case only has the right to compensation for one hour's legal advice on one occasion at each court, as well as the application fee, travel and subsistence expenses in connection with the court session, the costs of evidence from witnesses, and the costs of translating documents. The compensation will be awarded if the costs were claimed reasonably in order for the winning party to be able to enforce his or her rights. The remuneration of representatives is therefore not compensated for, over and above the amount corresponding to one hour's advice.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

A judgment issued by a lower court may be appealed against to a higher court.

Leave to appeal is required in order for the court of appeal ('hovrätt') to examine the judgment by the district court ('tingsrätt'). Leave to appeal may only be granted if examination of the appeal by a higher court is of importance for managing application of the law, if there are grounds for changing the decision made by the district court, or if there are other reasonable grounds for examining the appeal. A party who wishes to appeal against a judgment by the district court must do so in writing, and the appeal must have reached the district court within three weeks of the date on which the judgment was issued.

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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

There is a monetary threshold of £10000 below which the small claims procedure is available. However, the sum in dispute is not the only factor taken into consideration. Other considerations include the type of claim and the amount and type of preparation required to deal with the case justly. In some circumstances simple cases with a value greater than £10000 can be heard under the small claims procedure providing the claimant and defendant both consent to this.

As well as considering the views of the claimant and defendant, the judge will take into account the following factors when deciding whether to allocate the case to the small claims procedure (known as the small claims track) or whether instead to hear the case under the ordinary court procedure:

- The amount in dispute - which should not normally be more than £10000.
- The type of claim - these will usually be consumer claims (e.g. goods sold, faulty goods or workmanship), accident claims, disputes about ownership of goods, and disputes between landlords and tenants about repairs, deposits, rent arrears, and so on, but not possession.

The amount and type of preparation needed to be able to deal with the case justly will be taken into consideration by the judge when deciding whether the case should be allocated to the small claims track. The judge will have in mind that this procedure is intended to be simple enough for people to conduct their own cases without a lawyer's help, if they wish. The claim should require only minimal preparation for the final hearing, for example. Cases in the small claims track will not normally involve a lot of witnesses or difficult points of law.

If the claim is for less than £10000 but includes a claim for personal injury, or for housing disrepair to residential premises and damages arising from the disrepair, the case will not be allocated to the small claims track unless the amounts claimed in respect of personal injury, disrepair and damages are each no more than £1000.

Where cases for more than £10000 are heard in the small claims track different rules about costs apply. In such cases the winning party will be able to claim costs, including lawyer's costs, against the losing party. These costs cannot, however, be more than would have been awarded if the case had been dealt with in the fast track. More information about costs follows later. More information about the different types of track is available in the page How to proceed.

1.2 Application of procedure

While most cases up to £10000 are heard under the small claims track it is not automatic. The judge considers the litigants' views when deciding upon the procedure under which the case will be heard. Even although the amount in dispute is less than £10000, the judge may choose to hear the case under the ordinary court procedure rather than the small claims procedure.

When a claim is disputed (or defended) the claimant will be sent a copy of the defendant's defence and if a litigant in person a copy of Form 180 Direction Questionnaire. The information the parties provide in the questionnaires will help the judge decide which is the most appropriate track for the case. If the claimant considers that the case is one that should be dealt with as a small claim in the small claims track, he or she should indicate this in the questionnaire. However, even though the views of the claimant and the defendant will be taken into account, it is for the judge to decide to which track the case will be allocated.

As described above, the judge can decide to hear a case with a value of less than £10000 under the ordinary procedure. This decision is made at the outset of the case.

The judge has discretion to re-allocate the case from the small claims track to the ordinary procedure should he think fit. Where a claim is allocated to the small claims track and subsequently re-allocated to another track, the rules relating to costs on the small claims track will cease to apply after the claim has been re-allocated. The fast track or multi-track costs rules will apply from the date of re-allocation.

1.3 Forms

There are specific forms to be used in the small claims procedure and it is obligatory to use them.

In order to commence a claim the claimant will need to complete [Form N1](#) which is available with notes for completion. Once the claimant completes the form he or she should make one copy for his or herself, one for the court and one for each defendant. The court will send each defendant a copy. More information is available in the page How to proceed.

As mentioned earlier, if the claim is defended the court will send a copy of the defence to the claimant and to litigants in person a copy of Form N180 <http://formfinder.hmctsformfinder.justice.gov.uk/n180-eng.pdf> to the claimant and defendant(s).

If the judge decides to allocate the case to the small claims track the court will send the parties form N157 (notice of allocation to the small claims court) which provides information as to when the hearing is and what steps have to be taken in preparation.

Where the sum in dispute is greater than £10000 but both parties have agreed to have the case heard under the small claims procedure form N160 (notice of allocation to small claims track (with parties' consent)) is sent by the court. This also provides information as to when the hearing is and what steps have to be taken in preparation.

Where a judge decides that a claim can be heard solely by written evidence and without the need for a hearing the court sends the parties form N159 (notice of allocation to the small claims track (no hearing)). This states a date by which time either the claimant or defendant must tell the court if he or she objects to a decision by written evidence only. Should either party object then the claim will be dealt with at a hearing. The judge may treat a lack of reply as consent.

Where a party loses a hearing but neither party was present or represented at that hearing [Form N244 \(application notice\)](#) is used to apply to have the judgment set aside.

1.4 Assistance

The small claims procedure is designed to be simple so that persons representing themselves (known as litigants-in-person) can understand the proceedings easily. Where either the claimant or the defendant is a litigant-in-person the judge will take this into consideration and will conduct the proceedings in a way that allows the litigant-in-person to understand what is going on and what is required of the parties procedurally.

If the claimant or the defendant chooses not to have a lawyer, he or she can be accompanied at the hearing by someone who can speak on his or her behalf. This person is called a 'lay representative' and can be anyone the litigant chooses, such as a spouse, a relative, a friend or an advice worker. If possible, the lay representative should not be a witness. The lay representative cannot attend a court hearing without the person he or she represents unless the litigant has obtained the court's permission allowing the lay representative to represent the litigant in his or her absence.

Advice agencies may have difficulties in releasing staff to act as lay representatives at hearings and therefore it is advisable for a party to contact them as early as possible if their assistance is required. The advice agencies will inform the parties about whether or not they can provide assistance. Some lay representatives may want to be paid and the litigant must make sure that he or she knows exactly how much this will be. The judge can tell a lay representative who misbehaves to leave the hearing.

The litigant will be responsible for paying the fee of the lay representative he or she appoints, even if he or she wins the case. They should consider, therefore, whether the amount of the claim is worth such a cost. Furthermore, lay representatives who charge for helping may not belong to a professional organisation, and if the litigant is not satisfied with their help there is no regulating body or organisation to whom to complain.

A [Citizens' Advice Bureau](#) or consumer advice centres may also be able to assist litigants.

The Internet can be used to issue the claim through [Money Claim Online](#). Money Claim Online is supported by a help desk, should additional assistance be required.

Additional assistance is available to disabled litigants. If a litigant has a disability which makes going to court or communicating difficult, he or she should contact the court concerned which may be able to provide further assistance.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

The small claims track is much more informal and the strict rules of evidence do not apply. The small claims track deals with simpler cases for lesser sums. Accordingly the court may adopt any method of proceeding at a hearing that it considers to be fair. The court is not required to take evidence on oath and the judge may choose to limit cross-examination should he or she consider this to be appropriate. The judge is however required to give reasons for his or her decision to limit cross-examination. The judge may choose to ask questions of any or all of the witnesses before allowing any other person to do so.

1.6 Written procedure

If the judge considers that the claim can be dealt with without a hearing using only written evidence, the court will advise the litigants using form N159 (see above). The notice will state a date by which time either the claimant or defendant must tell the court if he or she objects to a decision on written evidence only. Should either party object then the claim will be dealt with at a hearing. The judge may treat a lack of reply as consent. Providing neither party objects to the judge's decision to have no hearing, the case can be dealt with on paper only.

1.7 Content of judgment

In England and Wales court judgments usually record only the judge's decision and any orders made to the parties. The judge is, however, required to make a note of the central reasons for his judgment unless it is given orally and tape-recorded by the court. The judge is permitted to give his reasons as briefly and simply as the nature of the case allows. He will normally do so orally at the hearing but he may give them later either in writing or at a hearing fixed for him to do so. Where the judge has decided the case without a hearing the judge is required to prepare a note of his reasons and the court will send a copy to each party.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

There are restrictions on the reimbursement of costs. Currently the winning party may be able to claim reimbursement for the following costs:

- Any court fees he or she has paid;
- An amount of not more than £260 for legal advice if the claim included an application for an injunction (an order to stop someone doing something), or an order for specific performance (an order to make someone do something, for example, a landlord to carry out repairs), other than these categories no legal costs may be recovered;
- An amount of not more than £95 per day each for the winning party, and any witness he or she may have for loss of earnings due to attending the court hearing;
- Reasonable expenses to cover additional travelling and overnight stays for the party or witnesses;
- If the judge has given permission for use of an expert witness and that party subsequently wins his/her case, the judge may tell the losing party to pay something towards the cost. However, the judge cannot allow more than £750 per expert witness. This may not cover the full amount of the expert's fees, especially if the expert writes a report and attends the court hearing;
- Further costs may be ordered by the judge to be paid by a party who has behaved unreasonably;
- Where the financial value of the claim exceeds the limit for the small claims track, but the claim has been allocated to the small claims track by the judge, costs will be assessed in accordance with this track, unless the parties agree that the fast track cost provisions should apply.

More information can be found on the website of the [Ministry of Justice](#).

1.9 Possibility to appeal

If the losing party wishes to appeal against the judge's decision, he or she will need permission to do so. If that party/litigant attends the hearing at which the decision is made, he or she can ask the judge for permission at the end of the hearing.

The litigant who wishes to appeal must have proper grounds (or reasons) to appeal. He or she cannot simply object to a judge's decision because he or she thinks the wrong decision was made.

If a litigant wants to appeal he or she must act quickly. The time within which the appealing litigant must issue his or her appeal is limited.

If the losing party was neither present nor represented at the hearing, he or she may apply for judgment made at that hearing to be set aside and the claim re-heard.

That party must make an application not more than 14 days after receiving the judgment. He or she should ask the court for a [Form N244 \(application notice\)](#) in order to make the application.

The court will tell the parties when they must come to court for the hearing of the application before a judge.

The judge will only grant an application for judgment to be set aside if:

The litigant/party had a good reason for either

- not attending or being represented at the hearing; or
- not giving written notice to the court;

and the party has a reasonable prospect of being successful at a re-hearing.

If the party's application is successful and judgment is set aside, the court will fix a new hearing for the claim. In a straightforward claim the judge may decide to deal with the case immediately after the hearing of the application.

Related links

[Ministry of Justice](#)

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Small claims - Northern Ireland

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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

There is a Small Claims Procedure in Northern Ireland. Small claims courts are designed to allow certain types of small claims to be decided informally in the county court, usually without the need for legal representation.

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

In general, the small claims procedure may be used where the amount of money or the value of the goods involved is not more than £3000. However some types of claims are excluded, for example, claims involving personal injuries, libel or slander, a legacy or annuity, ownership of land, property of a marriage and road traffic accidents.

1.2 Application of procedure

The procedure is optional and the judge has the power in certain circumstances to direct that an application be transferred to the county court.

1.3 Forms

The County Court Rules (Northern Ireland) 1981 [S.R.1981 No.225] contains forms which should be used during the small claims procedure. Forms are prescribed for commencing proceedings, disputing the claim and accepting liability. There is also a form to apply for a default judgment as well as a form to have the judgment set aside.

1.4 Assistance

The small claims procedure is designed to be informal. Court staff will be able to assist in completing the necessary forms and in explaining the process. However, they cannot offer legal advice.

A Citizens' Advice Bureau or consumer advice centres may also be able to assist litigants.

If a litigant has a disability which makes going to court or communicating difficult, he or she should contact the Customer Service Officer of the court concerned who may be able to provide further assistance.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

The small claims court is informal and the strict rules of evidence do not apply. Accordingly the court may adopt any method of proceeding at a hearing that it considers to be fair. All parties must, subject to any legal objection, agree to be examined by the judge on oath.

1.6 Written procedure

If the case is not disputed and is for a set amount, the claim can be dealt with without a hearing using only written evidence. This is known as a default judgement.

1.7 Content of judgment

The judge will usually give an oral decision outlining his reasons. He may however, choose to give a written judgment.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

There are restrictions on the reimbursement of costs. Currently, the judge may order that the following costs are paid:

- Court fees; and
- Expert witness expenses.

If there has been unreasonable conduct by one of the parties the judge may award costs against that party. If the proceedings were properly started in the county court, the judge may award appropriate costs.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

Where the losing party was either present or represented at the hearing an appeal can only be taken by asking the judge to state the reasons for his decision and applying to the High Court for a determination as to whether the judge's decision was correct in law.

Where the losing party was neither present nor represented at the hearing and the losing party contacts the small claims office, after any decree or judgment has issued, stating that he did not receive the application or did not receive it in sufficient time to reply, or for any other reason he did not reply in time then he will be advised to issue an application asking that the decree be set aside. The winning party will be sent a copy of the application and will be invited to reply in writing to it within 14 days. The Judge, having considered the application and any reply may either:

- decide that there is a valid reason for the failure to reply and may set the judgment aside without a court hearing and may give a direction on how the case is to proceed. The parties will be notified by the small claims office of any order made by the Judge or
- fix a date for hearing the application to set aside the decree. The parties will be notified of this date and invited to attend. The small claims office will also send to the parties a copy of any order the Judge makes after dealing with an application of this type.

Likewise if the losing party's documentation is returned to the small claims office by the post office and it is clear that he was not aware of the claim being made, then the court office will ask the Judge to revoke any decree that has been made and will contact the winning party to supply additional information e.g. a new address for the respondent.

Related links

Further information regarding the procedures can be obtained from the [Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service website](#).

Assistance for Disabled Litigants

Some court offices have designated Customer Service Officers who might be able to assist. If they cannot help, the disabled litigant can contact the Court Service Information Centre on +44 300 200 7812.

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Small claims - Scotland

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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

In Scotland, prior to 28 November 2016, Sheriff Courts had a small claims procedure which was a simplified procedure dealing with monetary claims up to a threshold of £3,000.

From 28 November 2016, a new form of claim was introduced known as Simple Procedure.

The next procedure above that is called Summary Cause, which deals with cases up to £5,000 and is slightly more complicated than Simple Procedure.

Simple Procedure

As from 28 November 2016, anyone raising a claim which has a monetary value of £5,000 or less which seeks payment, delivery, recovery of possession of moveable property, or an order for someone to do something specific, should use the [Simple Procedure](#).

Simple Procedure is a court process designed to provide a speedy, inexpensive and informal way to resolve disputes where the monetary value does not exceed £5,000.

A claim is made to the Sheriff Court by a claimant. The party against whom the claim is made is known as the respondent. The final decision in a claim is made by a sheriff or a summary sheriff. You do not need to use a solicitor to use the Simple Procedure but you may do so if you wish.

Further information on Simple Procedure can be found on the [Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service website](#).

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

Simple Procedure replaces the previous small claims procedure. It also replaces the **Summary Cause** procedure, but **only** where it relates to actions for payment, delivery or for recovery of possession of moveable property, or actions which order someone to do something.

Summary Cause actions can be raised as actions of furthcoming (a type of action raised for the recovery of money or property), count reckoning and payment, recovery of possession of heritable property, delivery, and interim aliment. If there is an alternative claim for payment this would have to be below £5,000.

1.2 Application of procedure

An action raised as either a Simple Procedure or Summary Cause must follow the court rules, which are obligatory. These can be found on the [Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service website](#).

1.3 Forms

There are specific forms for all stages of Simple Procedure and Summary Cause e.g. claims form/summons for raising the action, form of decision/extract decree. It is obligatory to use the forms, which are set out in the Simple Procedure Rules 2016 and Summary Cause Rules 2002. These forms are on the [Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service website](#).

1.4 Assistance

The Sheriff Clerk's Office may assist in completing of the claim form (Form 3A) and advice agencies like the Citizens Advice Bureau also offer assistance. If further information on Simple Procedure is required, contact should be made with the claimant's local Sheriff Court.

Information on the Sheriff Courts in Scotland can be found on the [Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service website](#).

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

Simple Procedure hearings are conducted as informally as the circumstances of the claim permit. The Sheriff or summary Sheriff explains any legal terms or expressions which are used. Documents and other evidence can be lodged with the court and the simple rules set out the procedures for this purpose including what is to be sent to either the claimant or respondent and any applicable time limits for the lodging of documents or other evidence.

1.6 Written procedure

The procedure would be purely written if the action is undefended. If defended, however, the case may require to call in court by way of a hearing or alternatively the Sheriff or summary Sheriff may make a decision without a hearing.

The Sheriff or summary Sheriff may also decide to have a case management discussion. A case management discussion takes place in the courtroom or any other place decided by the Sheriff or summary Sheriff. The Sheriff or summary Sheriff will also decide how the discussion will take place, for example, by video conference, conference call or any other format that they decide.

1.7 Content of decision

At the end of the hearing, the Sheriff or summary Sheriff may either make a decision there and then, or may take time to consider before making a decision. Where the Sheriff or summary Sheriff takes time to consider a decision, the decision must be made within 4 weeks from the date of the hearing.

Where a decision is made with the parties present, the Sheriff or summary Sheriff must explain the reasons for that decision. If time is taken to consider the decision, a note must be prepared setting out the reasons for the decision.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

There will normally be no award of expenses made in a Simple Procedure claim in which the value of the claim is less than or equal to £200.

If the value is greater than £200 but less than or equal to £1500, the maximum amount of expenses which can normally be awarded by the court to the successful party may not exceed £150.

If the value is greater than £1,500 but less than or equal to £3,000, the maximum amount of expenses which can normally be awarded by the court to the successful party may not exceed 10% of the value of the claim.

For claims where the value is between £3,001 and £5,000, the general rule that whoever is unsuccessful pays the expenses of the successful party similarly applies. If one party has a solicitor, these expenses could be higher. Further information on expenses can be found on the [Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service website](#).

Summary Cause actions do not have the same restrictions and an account of expenses is normally assessed by the Sheriff Clerk, which is then subsequently approved by the Sheriff or summary Sheriff.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

A Simple Procedure decision can be appealed. An appeal to the Sheriff Appeal Court must be by note of appeal in Form 16A and lodged with the court that dealt with the Simple Procedure claim within 4 weeks from the Decision Form being sent by the Sheriff Clerk to the successful party. Separate appeal provisions are made for Summary Cause and further information can be found on the [Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service website](#).

However, in an undefended Simple Procedure case, an application for the recall of a decision of the Sheriff or summary Sheriff can be made to the court. This can be done in certain circumstances and the application must be made in Form 13B. Further information on the recall of decision procedure can be found on the [Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service website](#).

Related links

The [Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service website](#) includes the Ordinary, Summary Cause and Simple Procedure Rules.

Summary Sheriff

The post of summary sheriff was established by the Courts Reform (Scotland) Act 2014. Further information can be found on the [Judiciary of Scotland website](#).

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Small claims - Gibraltar

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1 Existence of a specific small claims procedure

1.1 Scope of procedure, threshold

In Gibraltar, the Supreme Court has a small claims jurisdiction which is also known as the small claims track. There is a monetary threshold of £10000 below which the small claims procedure is available. However, the sum in dispute is not the only factor taken into consideration. Other considerations include the type of claim and the amount and type of preparation required to deal with the case justly. In some circumstances simple cases with a value greater than £10000 can be heard under the small claims procedure providing the claimant and defendant both consent to this.

As well as considering the views of the claimant and defendant, the judge will take into account the following factors when deciding whether to allocate the case to the small claims procedure or whether instead to hear the case under the ordinary court procedure:

- The amount in dispute - which should not normally be more than £10000.
- The type of claim - these will usually be consumer claims (e.g. goods sold, faulty goods or workmanship), accident claims, disputes about ownership of goods, and disputes between landlords and tenants about repairs, deposits, rent arrears, and so on, but not possession.

The amount and type of preparation needed to be able to deal with the case justly will be taken into consideration by the judge when deciding whether the case should be allocated to the small claims track. The judge will have in mind that this procedure is intended to be simple enough for people to conduct their own cases without a solicitor's help, if they wish. The claim should require only minimal preparation for the final hearing, for example. Cases in the small claims track will not normally involve a lot of witnesses or difficult points of law.

If the claim is for less than £10000 but includes a claim for personal injury, or for housing disrepair to residential premises and damages arising from the disrepair, the case will not be allocated to the small claims track unless the amounts claimed in respect of personal injury, disrepair and damages are each no more than £1000.

Where cases for more than £10000 are heard in the small claims track different rules about costs apply. In such cases the winning party will be able to claim costs, including solicitor's costs, against the losing party. These costs cannot, however, be more than would have been awarded if the case had been dealt with in the fast track. More information about costs follows later.

1.2 Application of procedure

While most cases up to £10000 are heard under the small claims track it is not automatic. The judge considers the litigants' views when deciding upon the procedure under which the case will be heard. Even although the amount in dispute is less than £10000, the judge may choose to hear the case under the ordinary court procedure rather than the small claims procedure.

When a claim is disputed (or defended) the claimant will be sent a copy of the defendant's defence. The parties will also need to file an 'Allocation Questionnaire'. The information the parties provide in the questionnaire will help the judge decide which is the most appropriate track for the case. If the parties consider that the case is one that should be dealt with as a small claim in the small claims track, he or she should indicate this in the questionnaire. However, even though the views of the claimant and the defendant will be taken into account, it is for the judge to decide to which track the case will be allocated.

As described above, the judge can decide to hear a case with a value of less than £10000 under the ordinary procedure. This decision is made at the outset of the case.

The judge has discretion to re-allocate the case from the small claims track to the ordinary procedure should he think fit. Where a claim is allocated to the small claims track and subsequently re-allocated to another track, the rules relating to costs on the small claims track will cease to apply after the claim has been re-allocated. The fast track or multi-track costs rules will apply from the date of re-allocation.

1.3 Forms

There are specific forms to be used in the small claims procedure and it is obligatory to use them.

In order to commence a claim the claimant will need to complete Form N1 which is available with notes for completion for both the claimant and the defendant. Once the claimant completes the form he or she should make one copy for his or herself, one for the court and one for each defendant. The court will send each defendant a copy. More information is available in the page Bringing a Case to Court.

As mentioned earlier, if the claim is defended the court will send a copy of the defence to the claimant and to both parties the allocation questionnaires.

If the judge decides to allocate the case to the small claims track the court will send the parties form N157 (notice of allocation to the small claims court) which provides information as to when the hearing is and what steps have to be taken in preparation.

Where the sum in dispute is greater than £10000 but both parties have agreed to have the case heard under the small claims procedure form N160 (notice of allocation to small claims track (with parties' consent)) is sent by the court. This also provides information as to when the hearing is and what steps have to be taken in preparation.

Where a judge decides that a claim can be heard solely by written evidence and without the need for a hearing the court sends the parties form N159 (notice of allocation to the small claims track (no hearing)). This states a date by which time either the claimant or defendant must tell the court if he or she objects to a decision by written evidence only. Should either party object then the claim will be dealt with at a hearing. The judge may treat a lack of reply as consent.

Where a party loses a hearing but neither party was present or represented at that hearing Form N244 (application notice) is used to apply to have the judgment set aside.

1.4 Assistance

The small claims procedure is designed to be simple so that persons representing themselves (known as litigants-in-person) can understand the proceedings easily. Where either the claimant or the defendant is a litigant-in-person the judge will take this into consideration and will conduct the proceedings in a way that allows the litigant-in-person to understand what is going on and what is required of the parties procedurally.

If the claimant or the defendant chooses not to have a lawyer, he or she can be accompanied at the hearing by someone who can speak on his or her behalf. This person is called a 'lay representative' and can be anyone the litigant chooses, such as a spouse, a relative, a friend or an advice worker. If possible, the lay representative should not be a witness. The lay representative cannot attend a court hearing without the person he or she represents unless the litigant has obtained the court's permission allowing the lay representative to represent the litigant in his or her absence.

Advice agencies may have difficulties in releasing staff to act as lay representatives at hearings and therefore it is advisable for a party to contact them as early as possible if their assistance is required. The advice agencies will inform the parties about whether or not they can provide assistance. Some lay representatives may want to be paid and the litigant must make sure that he or she knows exactly how much this will be. The judge can tell a lay representative who misbehaves to leave the hearing.

The litigant will be responsible for paying the fee of the lay representative he or she appoints, even if he or she wins the case. They should consider, therefore, whether the amount of the claim is worth such a cost. Furthermore, lay representatives who charge for helping may not belong to a professional organisation, and if the litigant is not satisfied with their help there is no regulating body or organisation to whom to complain.

Additional assistance is available to disabled litigants. If a litigant has a disability which makes going to court or communicating difficult, he or she should contact the court concerned which may be able to provide further assistance.

1.5 Rules concerning the taking of evidence

The small claims track is much more informal and the strict rules of evidence do not apply. The small claims track deals with simpler cases for lesser sums. Accordingly the court may adopt any method of proceeding at a hearing that it considers to be fair. The court is not required to take evidence on oath and the judge may choose to limit cross-examination should he or she consider this to be appropriate. The judge is however required to give reasons for his or her decision to limit cross-examination. The judge may choose to ask questions of any or all of the witnesses before allowing any other person to do so.

1.6 Written procedure

If the judge considers that the claim can be dealt with without a hearing using only written evidence, the court will advise the litigants using form N159 (see above). The notice will state a date by which time either the claimant or defendant must tell the court if he or she objects to a decision on written evidence only. Should either party object then the claim will be dealt with at a hearing. The judge may treat a lack of reply as consent. Providing neither party objects to the judge's decision to have no hearing, the case can be dealt with on paper only.

1.7 Content of judgment

In Gibraltar court judgments usually record only the judge's decision and any orders made to the parties. The judge is, however, required to make a note of the central reasons for his judgment unless it is given orally and tape-recorded by the court. The judge

is permitted to give his reasons as briefly and simply as the nature of the case allows. He will normally do so orally at the hearing but he may give them later either in writing or at a hearing fixed for him to do so. Where the judge has decided the case without a hearing the judge is required to prepare a note of his reasons and the court will send a copy to each party.

1.8 Reimbursement of costs

There are restrictions on the reimbursement of costs. Currently the winning party may be able to claim reimbursement for the following costs:

- Any court fees he or she has paid;
- An amount of not more than £260 for legal advice if the claim included an application for an injunction (an order to stop someone doing something), or an order for specific performance (an order to make someone do something, for example, a landlord to carry out repairs), other than these categories no legal costs may be recovered;
- An amount of not more than £90 per day each for the winning party, and any witness he or she may have for loss of earnings due to attending the court hearing;
- Reasonable expenses to cover additional travelling and overnight stays for the party or witnesses;
- If the judge has given permission for use of an expert witness and that party subsequently wins his/her case, the judge may tell the losing party to pay something towards the cost. However, the judge cannot allow more than £200 per expert witness. This may not cover the full amount of the expert's fees, especially if the expert writes a report and attends the court hearing;
- Further costs may be ordered by the judge to be paid by a party who has behaved unreasonably;
- Where the financial value of the claim exceeds the limit for the small claims track, but the claim has been allocated to the small claims track by the judge, costs will be assessed in accordance with this track, unless the parties agree that the fast track cost provisions should apply.

1.9 Possibility to appeal

If the losing party wishes to appeal against the judge's decision, he or she will need permission to do so. If that party/litigant attends the hearing at which the decision is made, he or she can ask the judge for permission at the end of the hearing.

The litigant who wishes to appeal must have proper grounds (or reasons) to appeal. He or she cannot simply object to a judge's decision because he or she thinks the wrong decision was made.

If a litigant wants to appeal he or she must act quickly. The time within which the appealing litigant must issue his or her appeal is limited.

If the losing party was neither present nor represented at the hearing, he or she may apply for judgment made at that hearing to be set aside and the claim re-heard.

That party must make an application not more than 14 days after receiving the judgment. He or she should ask the court for a Form N244 (application notice) in order to make the application.

The court will tell the parties when they must come to court for the hearing of the application before a judge.

The judge will only grant an application for judgment to be set aside if:

The litigant/party had a good reason for either

- not attending or being represented at the hearing; or
- not giving written notice to the court;

and the party has a reasonable prospect of being successful at a re-hearing.

If the party's application is successful and judgment is set aside, the court will fix a new hearing for the claim. In a straightforward claim the judge may decide to deal with the case immediately after the hearing of the application.

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