



## The European Small Claims procedure in France

### **Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 establishing a European small claims procedure.**

#### **❖ Summary of the objectives and principles of the European small claims procedure**

The European Small Claims Procedure established by the European Regulation is intended to improve access to justice by simplifying and speeding up cross-border small claims litigation in civil and commercial matters and reducing costs. "Small claims" are cases concerning sums under EUR 2 000, excluding interest, expenses and disbursements (at the time when the claim form is received by the competent court).

It will be applicable from 1 January 2009 in all EU Member States except Denmark.

This procedure is uniformly applicable in the different Member States. It is autonomous, optional and additional to the national procedures. This European procedure does not substitute itself for the existing national procedures and is optional in consideration of the other existing mechanisms. Article 1 of the EC Regulation: « The European Small Claims Procedure shall be available to litigants as an alternative to the procedures existing under the laws of the Member States ».

Judgments delivered under this procedure are recognised and enforceable in the other Member States without the need for a declaration of enforceability. Article 1 of the EC Regulation: « This Regulation also eliminates the intermediate proceedings necessary to enable recognition and enforcement, in other Member States, of judgments given in one Member State in the European Small Claims Procedure ».

This is a contradictory procedure. However, the European Small Claims Procedure is a written procedure, unless an oral hearing is considered necessary by the court or tribunal or a party so requests. The court or tribunal may refuse such a request. Such refusal may not be contested separately.

Article 10 of the Regulation states that « Representation by a lawyer or another legal professional shall not be mandatory ». Nevertheless, article 11 adds that « The Member States shall ensure that the parties can receive practical assistance in filling in the forms ».





This procedure is facilitated by the availability of standard forms, in all EU languages, on the website of the European Judicial Atlas in Civil Matters ([http://ec.europa.eu/justice\\_home/judicialatlascivil/html/sc\\_filling\\_fr\\_fr.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/judicialatlascivil/html/sc_filling_fr_fr.htm)).

The procedure is also framed, in its various stages, with a schedule established by the Regulation. In this respect, the Regulation states in its preamble that « For the purposes of calculating time limits as provided for in this Regulation, Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 1182/71 of the Council of 3 June 1971 determining the rules applicable to periods, dates and time limits [10] should apply ».

The EC Regulation also provides for a article dedicated to the service of documents – Article 13: « Documents shall be served by postal service attested by an acknowledgement of receipt including the date of receipt. If service in accordance with paragraph 1 is not possible, service may be effected by any of the methods provided for in Articles 13 or 14 of Regulation (EC) No 805/2004 ».

Finally, EC Regulation states that: « Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the European Small Claims Procedure shall be governed by the procedural law of the Member State in which the procedure is conducted ».

**France:** adoption of the decree n°2008-1346 of 17 December 2008 concerning the European order for payment procedure and the European small claims procedure (adaptation of the code of civil procedure). This decree added to the code of civil procedure a new Chapter relative to the European small claims procedure. New articles 1382 and following ones deal with the European small claims procedure.

#### ❖ **Reminder of the scope of the Regulation:**

The regulation applies to civil and commercial matters in accordance with Community law. It does not extend to revenue, customs or administrative matters or to the liability of the State for acts and omissions in the exercise of State authority. It excludes matters 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, judicial arrangements, compositions and analogous proceedings;
- social security;
- arbitration;

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- employment law;
- tenancies of immovable property, with the exception of actions on monetary claims;
- violations of privacy and of rights relating to personality, including defamation.

The regulation applies to cross-border cases, namely cases in which at least one of the parties is domiciled or habitually resident in a Member State other than the Member State of the court seized. The territorial jurisdiction of the court is determined in accordance with the rules of Community law on jurisdiction, in particular the Brussels I regulation.

The relevant moment for determining whether there is a cross-border case is the date on which the claim form is received by the court or tribunal with jurisdiction.

The Regulations apply to monetary claims and non-monetary (as the claim is quantifiable).

This Regulation shall apply, in cross-border cases, to civil and commercial matters, whatever the nature of the court or tribunal, where the value of a claim does not exceed **EUR 2000** at the time when the claim form is received by the court or tribunal with jurisdiction, excluding all interest, expenses and disbursements. However, this should affect neither the power of the court or tribunal to award these in its judgment nor the national rules on the calculation of interest.

#### ❖ To apply for an European small claims procedure

The claimant shall commence the European Small Claims Procedure by filling in standard claim Form A, as set out in Annex I, and lodging it with the court or tribunal with jurisdiction directly, by post or by any other means of communication, such as fax or e-mail, acceptable to the Member State in which the procedure is commenced.

Form A is available on the « European judicial atlas in civil matters » website, in the languages of the European Union:

[http://ec.europa.eu/justice\\_home/judicialatlascivil/html/sc\\_filling\\_uk\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/judicialatlascivil/html/sc_filling_uk_en.htm)

Consult the claim form A in English:

[http://ec.europa.eu/justice\\_home/judicialatlascivil/html/sc\\_form1\\_en.jsp?countrySession=4&txtPageBack=sc\\_filling\\_uk\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/judicialatlascivil/html/sc_form1_en.jsp?countrySession=4&txtPageBack=sc_filling_uk_en.htm)





- **Competent jurisdiction**

Member States were invited by the regulation to indicate to the European Commission their national jurisdictions which would be competent to deal with the European small claims procedure.

The French government indicated to the European Commission that « The courts or tribunals which have jurisdiction to give a judgment in the European Small Claims Procedure are the district courts (« tribunaux de première instance ») and the commercial courts, within the limits of their jurisdiction ». However, the code of judicial organization has not yet been modified to date, so the competent jurisdictions are the « juridiction de proximité » and local commercial courts, within the limits of their jurisdiction (for commercial courts).

- **To fill in the claim Form**

The form A, available on the European Judicial Atlas, includes explanations to help the applicant to fill out the form and understand the usefulness of the information requested.

The applicant must provide information including his contact details and those of the defendant, the jurisdiction of the court, the cross border nature of the case, the nature of the claim and its amount. The applicant must also summarily motivate the application. However, the court or tribunal shall not require the parties to make any legal assessment of the claim. The claim form shall also include a description of evidence supporting the claim and be accompanied, where appropriate, by any relevant supporting documents.

The applicant may request that an oral hearing be held (However, the claimant is informed that the court/tribunal may decide to hold an oral hearing if it considers it necessary for the fair conduct of the proceedings or it may refuse it, having regard to all the circumstances of the case).

The applicant may also request a certificate concerning the judgment which would be delivered with the judgment (if the applicant intends to ask for recognition and enforcement in a Member State other than that of the court/tribunal – see below).

Finally, the applicant must date and sign the application and declare that the information provided is true to the best of his knowledge and is given in good faith.

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Regarding languages, the EC Regulation states that « The claim form, the response, any counterclaim, any response to a counterclaim and any description of relevant supporting documents shall be submitted in the language or one of the languages of the court or tribunal. If any other document received by the court or tribunal is not in the language in which the proceedings are conducted, the court or tribunal may require a translation of that document only if the translation appears to be necessary for giving the judgment ».

- **Submission of the application**

The regulation states that the claimant shall lodge the Form A with the court or tribunal with jurisdiction directly, by post or by any other means of communication, such as fax or e-mail, acceptable to the Member State in which the procedure is commenced. Member States shall inform the Commission which means of communication are acceptable to them.

The French government has indicated to the European Commission that the form A must be submitted to the court or tribunal by post or by electronic means. Article 1383 of the code of civil procedure precises that the claim form may be delivered or sent by post to the Clerk office. However, the form cannot be submitted to a French court by fax.

- **Examination of the application**

The court must review the application as soon as possible.

Various possibilities are open to the court after this first review:

- Where a claim is outside the scope of this Regulation, the court or tribunal shall inform the claimant to that effect. Unless the claimant withdraws the claim, the court or tribunal shall proceed with it in accordance with the relevant procedural law applicable in the Member State in which the procedure is conducted.

In France, Article 1384 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that if it appears to the court that the case falls outside the scope of the European small claims procedure, it shall inform the applicant by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt. The court sets a deadline to withdraw the application and informed the applicant that, if he does not withdraw its application, the case will be heard and the Court will take a decision according to the applicable substantive rules. At the end of this time limit, if the applicant has not withdrawn the application, the court rules that the case is outside the scope of the European small claims procedure and asks the applicant to summon the defendant. This decision given by the Court is a decision involving the management of the case: this decision is served through the clerk on the applicant by registered letter







with acknowledgment of receipt.

- Where the court or tribunal considers the information provided by the claimant to be inadequate or insufficiently clear or if the claim form is not filled in properly, it shall, unless the claim appears to be clearly unfounded or the application inadmissible, give the claimant the opportunity to complete or rectify the claim form or to supply supplementary information or documents or to withdraw the claim, within such period as it specifies. The court or tribunal shall use standard Form B, as set out in Annex II, for this purpose.

The Form B « REQUEST BY THE COURT OR TRIBUNAL TO COMPLETE AND/OR RECTIFY THE CLAIM FORM », which is filled in by the Court, is available on the « European judicial atlas in civil matters » website, in the languages of the European Union :  
[http://ec.europa.eu/justice\\_home/judicialatlascivil/html/sc\\_filling\\_fr\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/judicialatlascivil/html/sc_filling_fr_en.htm)

Read the Form B in English:

[http://ec.europa.eu/justice\\_home/judicialatlascivil/html/sc\\_form2\\_en.jsp?countrySession=2&txtPageBack=sc\\_filling\\_fr\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/judicialatlascivil/html/sc_form2_en.jsp?countrySession=2&txtPageBack=sc_filling_fr_en.htm)

In France, the Court shall serve the Form on the applicant by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt. If the applicant lives in another Member State, the court departments (registries, secretariats, etc.) responsible for the service of documents are transmitting agencies in accordance with Regulation (EC) n°1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters (service of documents): so the clerk of the Court transmits the form to be served to the receiving agency which has jurisdiction in the Member State of the applicant.

- Where the claim appears to be clearly unfounded or the application inadmissible or where the claimant fails to complete or rectify the claim form within the time specified, the application shall be dismissed.

In France, article 1585 of the code of civil procedure provides that where the court dismisses the application because the application is clearly unfounded or inadmissible or because the claimant fails to complete or rectify the claim form within the time specified, the decision given by the court is no subject to appeal. However, the applicant may seek to recover its claim under the common proceedings.

- **If any of these incidents occurs or if the applicant has completed or corrected the application form within the time specified, the procedure**

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**continues before the court according to the rules laid down by the regulations.**

- **Conduct of the Procedure**

After receiving the properly filled in claim form, the court or tribunal shall fill in Part I of the standard answer Form C, as set out in Annex III. This Part I of the standard answer form, which is filled in by the Court, relates to the case – number of the case, court, name of claimant, name of defendant (the Part II of the Form C will then be filled in by the defendant, except if the defendant intends to submit a counterclaim).

A copy of the claim form A, and, where applicable, of the supporting documents, together with the answer form C thus filled in, shall be served on the defendant. These documents shall be dispatched within 14 days of receiving the properly filled in claim form.

If the defendant lives in France, the Court serves these documents to the defendant by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt.

In accordance with Article 1387 of the Code of Civil Procedure, where the letter is returned to the clerk's office of the court and which has not hence been delivered or where the receipt has not been signed in accordance with Article 670 of the Code of Civil Procedure (i.e. the addressee or by an authorized person), the clerk will request a judicial officer to proceed to the service of the documents. The Public Treasury pays fees for service in advance.

If the applicant lives in another Member State, the court departments (registries, secretariats, etc.) responsible for the service of documents are transmitting agencies in accordance with Regulation (EC) n°1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters (service of documents): so the clerk of the Court transmits the form to be served to the receiving agency which has jurisdiction in the Member State of the applicant.

Regarding the language in which the documents shall be served, article 6 of the regulation states that:

*« Where a party has refused to accept a document because it is not in either of the following languages:*

- (a) the official language of the Member State addressed, or, if there are several official languages in that Member State, the official language or one of the official languages of the place where service is to be effected or to where the document is to be dispatched; or*
- (b) a language which the addressee understands,*





*the court or tribunal shall so inform the other party with a view to that party providing a translation of the document ».*

- **The answer of the defendant**

- **The Form C**

The defendant shall submit his response within 30 days of service of the claim form and answer form, by filling in Part II of standard answer Form C, accompanied, where appropriate, by any relevant supporting documents, and returning it to the court or tribunal, or in any other appropriate way not using the answer form.

The form C is available on the European Judicial Atlas Website:

[http://ec.europa.eu/justice\\_home/judicialatlascivil/html/sc\\_form3\\_en.jsp?countrySession=2&txtPageBack=sc\\_filling\\_fr\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/judicialatlascivil/html/sc_form3_en.jsp?countrySession=2&txtPageBack=sc_filling_fr_en.htm)

The form C includes explanations to help the defendant to fill out the form.

In filling in the Form C, the defendant shall indicate if he accepts the claim or not. If he does not accept the claim, he shall indicate the reasons to contest it, describe the evidence he wish to put forward and precise if he wants on oral heading to be held.

The defendant must date and sign the form and declare that the information provided is true to the best of his knowledge and is given in good faith.

Regarding language, the defendant is informed that he should reply to the claim in the language of the court/tribunal which has sent him the form. Regarding the relevant supporting documents, article 6 of the regulation states that the description of relevant supporting documents shall be submitted in the language of the court or tribunal but, if any other document received by the court or tribunal (ie. the relevant supporting document) is not in the language in which the proceedings are conducted, the court or tribunal may require a translation of that document only if the translation appears to be necessary for giving the judgment.

In France, the Answer Form C and the relevant supporting document must be submitted to the court by post or by electronic means. They also may be delivered directly to the clerk office.

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Within 14 days of receipt of the response from the defendant, the court or tribunal shall dispatch a copy thereof, together with any relevant supporting documents to the claimant.

If the defendant lives in France, the Court serves these documents to the defendant by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt. In accordance with Article 1387 of the Code of Civil Procedure, where the letter is returned to the clerk's office of the court and which has not hence been delivered or where the receipt has not been signed in accordance with Article 670 of the Code of Civil Procedure (i.e. the addressee or by an authorized person), the clerk will request a judicial officer to proceed to the service of the documents.

If the applicant lives in another Member State, the court departments (registries, secretariats, etc.) responsible for the service of documents are transmitting agencies in accordance with Regulation (EC) n°1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters (service of documents): so the clerk of the Court transmits the form to be served to the receiving agency which has jurisdiction in the Member State of the applicant.

- **Particular case of a counterclaim**
  - **In the limit of 2000 euros**

The defendant can make a claim against the claimant – it is a counterclaim. He shall fill in and attach a separate Form A to the Form C and lodge them with the court or tribunal with jurisdiction by any means of communication acceptable to the Member State (see above).

Within 14 days of receipt of the counterclaim from the defendant, the court or tribunal shall dispatch a copy thereof, together with any relevant supporting documents, to the original claimant.

If the original applicant lives in France, the Court serves these documents by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt. In accordance with Article 1387 of the Code of Civil Procedure, where the letter is returned to the clerk's office of the court and which has not hence been delivered or where the receipt has not been signed in accordance with Article 670 of the Code of Civil Procedure (i.e. the addressee or by an authorized person), the clerk will request a judicial officer to proceed to the service of the documents.





If the original applicant lives in another Member State, the court departments (registries, secretariats, etc.) responsible for the service of documents are transmitting agencies in accordance with Regulation (EC) n°1393/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the service in the Member States of judicial and extrajudicial documents in civil or commercial matters (service of documents): so the clerk of the Court transmits the form to be served to the receiving agency which has jurisdiction in the Member State of the applicant.

The original claimant shall have 30 days from service to respond to any counterclaim (by using the Form C).

- **Beyond 2000 euros**

If the counterclaim exceeds the limit set out by the regulation, the claim and counterclaim shall not proceed in the European Small Claims Procedure but shall be dealt with in accordance with the relevant procedural law applicable in the Member State in which the procedure is conducted.

In France, the transfer to ordinary civil proceedings is governed by Article 1386 of the Code of Civil Procedure which provides that where a counterclaim is not within the scope of the European small claims procedure, the court informs the parties by registered letter with acknowledge of receipt that unless the counterclaimant withdraws his counterclaim within a time limit, the case will be heard and the court will rule according to its relevant substantive proceedings.

At the end of this time limit, if the original defendant who made the counterclaim has not withdrawn its application, the court rules that the case is not within the scope of the European small claims procedure.

When the court decides that the claim is not within the European small claims procedure on the grounds that the counterclaim is not within the scope of this procedure, the court ordered the adjournment of the case to a procedural hearing. At this hearing, the court will decide under its relevant substantive proceedings. The clerk office serves this decision to adjourn the case to the parties. The parties are summoned to the hearing by registered letter with acknowledgement of receipt.

- **Conclusion of the Procedure**

Within 30 days of receipt of the response from the defendant or the claimant within the time limits laid down, the court or tribunal shall:

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- give a judgment,
- or :
  - o demand further details concerning the claim from the parties within a specified period of time, not exceeding 30 days;
  - o take evidence in accordance with Article 9;
  - o summon the parties to an oral hearing to be held within 30 days of the summons.

In these three situations, the court or tribunal shall give the judgment either within 30 days of any oral hearing or after having received all information necessary for giving the judgment.

The judgment shall be served on the parties.

In France, the judgment shall be served on the parties through the Clerk by registered letter with acknowledgment of receipt. Article 1389 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that article 1387 is not applicable to the service of the judgment on the parties. (As a reminder, Article 1387 provides that where the registered letter is returned to the clerk's office of the court and which has not hence been delivered or where the receipt has not been signed in accordance with Article 670 of the Code of Civil Procedure (i.e. the addressee or by an authorized person), the clerk will request a judicial officer to proceed to the service of the documents).

The judgment shall be enforceable notwithstanding any possible appeal. The provision of a security shall not be required. The unsuccessful party shall bear the costs of the proceedings. However, the court or tribunal shall not award costs to the successful party to the extent that they were unnecessarily incurred or are disproportionate to the claim.

- **Review and appeal**

- o **Appeal**

Article 17 of the regulation states that « *Member States shall inform the Commission whether an appeal is available under their procedural law against a judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure and within what time limit such appeal shall be lodged. The Commission shall make that information publicly available* ».

The French Government has indicated that appeals that can be brought under French law in accordance with Article 17 of the Regulation are as follows:

- ordinary appeal: the defendant who has neither personally received the notice





served pursuant to Article 5(2) nor responded in the form prescribed by Article 5(3) (i.e. in the case of a "judgment given by default") may bring proceedings before the court or tribunal that issued the judgment being challenged (Articles 571 to 578 of the Code of Civil Procedure);

- extraordinary appeal: when the judgment may not or may no longer be challenged, the parties may make one of the following two extraordinary appeals:
  - o further appeal before the Court of Cassation (Articles 605 to 618-1 of the Code of Civil Procedure);
  - o judicial review before the court or tribunal that issued the judgment being challenged (Articles 593 to 603 of the Code of Civil Procedure).

- o **Review of the judgment**

Article 18 – « Minimum standards for review of the judgment » - states that:

*“1. The defendant shall be entitled to apply for a review of the judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure before the court or tribunal with jurisdiction of the Member State where the judgment was given where:*

*(a) (i) the claim form or the summons to an oral hearing were served by a method without proof of receipt by him personally, as provided for in Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 805/2004; and*

*(ii) service was not effected in sufficient time to enable him to arrange for his defence without any fault on his part,*  
*or*

*(b) the defendant was prevented from objecting to the claim by reason of force majeure, or due to extraordinary circumstances without any fault on his part, provided in either case that he acts promptly.*

*2. If the court or tribunal rejects the review on the basis that none of the grounds referred to in paragraph 1 apply, the judgment shall remain in force.*

*If the court or tribunal decides that the review is justified for one of the reasons laid down in paragraph 1, the judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure shall be null and void”.*

In France, article 1391 of the Code of Civil Procedure deals with the review: the right to review under Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 861/2007 is carried out according to the procedure of judicial review before the court or tribunal that issued the judgment being



challenged, when this procedure is still possible, or, otherwise, according to procedural rules which are similarly.

- **Enforcement of the judgment**

A judgment given in a Member State in the European Small Claims Procedure shall be recognised and enforced in another Member State without the need for a declaration of enforceability and without any possibility of opposing its recognition.

At the request of one of the parties, the court or tribunal shall issue a certificate concerning a judgment in the European Small Claims Procedure using standard Form D, as set out in Annex IV, at no extra cost.

In France, this certificate is delivered by the clerk of the jurisdiction which has issued the judgment. The clerk shall fill in the Form D and sign it (article 1390 of the code of civil procedure).

The enforcement procedures shall be governed by the law of the Member State of enforcement. Any judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure shall be enforced under the same conditions as a judgment given in the Member State of enforcement.

In France, the competent authorities with respect to enforcement are the judicial officers and, in the case of attachment of remuneration authorised by a district judge, the chief clerks of the district courts (see E-sheet 2).

The party seeking enforcement shall produce:

- (a) a copy of the judgment which satisfies the conditions necessary to establish its authenticity; and
- (b) a copy of the certificate referred to in Article 20(2) and, where necessary, the translation thereof into the official language of the Member State of enforcement or, if there are several official languages in that Member State, the official language or one of the official languages of court or tribunal proceedings of the place where enforcement is sought in conformity with the law of that Member State, or into another language that the Member State of enforcement has indicated it can accept. Each Member State may indicate the official language or languages of the institutions of the European Union other than its own which it can accept for the European Small Claims Procedure. The content of Form D shall be translated by a person qualified to make translations in one of the Member States.







In France, the certificate could be produced French, English, German, Italian and Spanish.

The party seeking the enforcement of a judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure in another Member State shall not be required to have an authorised representative or a postal address in the Member State of enforcement, other than with agents having competence for the enforcement procedure.

No security, bond or deposit, however described, shall be required of a party who in one Member State applies for enforcement of a judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure in another Member State on the ground that he is a foreign national or that he is not domiciled or resident in the Member State of enforcement.

- **Incidents that may occur in connection with the enforcement of the judgment:**
  - **Refusal of enforcement**

Enforcement shall, upon application by the person against whom enforcement is sought, be refused by the court or tribunal with jurisdiction in the Member State of enforcement if the judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure is irreconcilable with an earlier judgment given in any Member State or in a third country, provided that:

- (a) the earlier judgment involved the same cause of action and was between the same parties;
- (b) the earlier judgment was given in the Member State of enforcement or fulfills the conditions necessary for its recognition in the Member State of enforcement; and
- (c) the irreconcilability was not and could not have been raised as an objection in the court or tribunal proceedings in the Member State where the judgment in the European Small Claims Procedure was given.

However, the regulation adds that « Under no circumstances may a judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure be reviewed as to its substance in the Member State of enforcement ».

In France, the judge of enforcement (See E-sheet n° 2) is the competent authority to refuse the enforcement of judgment when the conditions above exist.



- **Stay or limitation of enforcement**

Where a party has challenged a judgment given in the European Small Claims Procedure or where such a challenge is still possible, or where a party has made an application for review within the meaning of Article 18, the court or tribunal with jurisdiction or the competent authority in the Member State of enforcement may, upon application by the party against whom enforcement is sought:

- (a) limit the enforcement proceedings to protective measures;
- (b) make enforcement conditional on the provision of such security as it shall determine; or
- (c) under exceptional circumstances, stay the enforcement proceedings.

In France, in the case of an application for review within the meaning of Article 18, the court or tribunal with which the appeal is lodged can, before examining the merits again, withdraw its judgment in so far as it ordered provisional enforcement, which has the effect of staying enforcement.

In all cases, the judge in chambers in an emergency and the enforcing judge after service of a court order or distaining order can order a stay of enforcement by granting a period of grace to the debtor (Article 510 of the Code of Civil Procedure).

