Digital Transformation of Justice in Spain

A comprehensive overview to help advance digital justice in the Philippines

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Digital CALESA: cooperation for legal, social, academic and digital advancement in the Philippines

TITLE	EXPERT REPORT ON THE DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF JUSTICE IN SPAIN: A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW TO HELP ADVANCE DIGITAL JUSTICE IN THE PHILIPPINES
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ACTIVITY	1.1 ASSESSMENT REPORT AND PREPARATION OF GUIDELINES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATION ON THE DIGITISATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the digital transformation of the public service of Justice has acquired crucial strategic relevance in Spain. Promoted through the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan with an allocation of 410 million euros from the Next Generation EU funds, this modernization process has developed in a context where digitalization is not conceived as merely instrumental support, but as a new paradigm for the management of administrative and judicial information. A fundamental shift in the model aimed at improving the efficiency, transparency, and accessibility of the Administration of Justice in Spain; a change which has been consolidated legally through Book I of Royal Decree-Law 6/2023, on digital and procedural efficiency measures for the public justice service.

The first legal basis for the digital transformation of Justice in Spain, however, dates back more than a decade, when Law 18/2011, regulating the use of information and communication technologies in the Administration of Justice, began to promote digital Justice in our country. With this regulation, Spain took a very important step toward the computerization of its Justice system, although limited by both the technical resources available at the time and the working inertia of an Administration that had always operated on paper and whose raison d'être – the protection of citizens' rights and the administration of Justice accordingly – made it especially cautious, even reluctant, to introduce new developments; something that significantly hindered change management.

Nevertheless, thanks to Law 18/2011, citizens acquired for the first time the right to interact electronically with the Administration of Justice, for which electronic access to information and various forms of digital identification and signature were regulated. It also established the obligation to create single electronic headquarters, accessible from any location, to centralize digital interaction between citizens, professionals and the Administration of Justice. Additionally, it was also from Law 18/2011 that professionals in the sector, such as lawyers, were required to interact electronically with the Administration of Justice, while new provisions were also established regarding electronic communications, interoperability, and security.

Thanks to this law, Spain gradually managed to develop an electronic Justice system based on the exchange of electronic documents. A model that digitally replicated procedures which, until shortly before, had been processed on paper. A model which brought significant improvements in terms of efficiency, transparency and accessibility, but did not fully exploit all the possibilities that technology already offered by the end of the 2010s.

The utilization of those possibilities was significantly driven by the need to face the challenges arising from the COVID-19 pandemic. With the pandemic, the need to continue strengthening our judicial system became evident; an exceptional scenario that significantly accelerated legislative and technological initiatives aimed at overcoming the limitations of a system historically dependent on in-person methods and physical documentation.

At the same time that this renewed momentum for the digital transformation of the Administration of Justice was taking place in Spain, more than 11,000 kilometers away, in the Philippines, the Supreme Court, the Department of Justice, and the Law Faculty of the university bearing the same name joined forces to promote the modernization of their justice system; each institution within its respective sphere of competence.

As a result of that effort, the Supreme Court of the Republic of the Philippines approved its Strategic Plan for Judicial Innovations 2022–2027. A strategy based on four principles – timely and fair Justice, transparent and accountable Justice, equal and inclusive Justice, and technologically adaptive management – which aims to result in a more efficient, accessible, and innovative justice system.

What follows is an analysis of the legal and technological innovations that have allowed Spain to position itself today as an international referent in the digital transformation of the Administration of Justice. Furthermore, for the benefit of the final readers of this report – the Supreme Court and the Department of Justice of the Philippines, as well as the Law Faculty of the University of the Philippines – this analysis is made considering framework of the strategic plan approved by the Supreme Court of the Philippines. In this way, it seeks the immediate identification of the usefulness, for the Philippines, of the legal or technological innovation described in each case.

For each of the three outcomes at which the filipino Strategic Plan for Judicial Innovations 2022–2027 aims – efficiency, innovation and access – the reader will be able to find several corresponding Spanish initiatives that the Philippines could also develop: robot process automation to streamline processes and save vast amounts of money and time – both of civil servants and citizens, HORUS as Spain's Administration of Justice clean, easy and intuitive file viewer, or Carpeta Justicia (the Justice Folder) as the cornerstone of the three aforementioned goals and the way in which Spain is bridging the digital divide within the digital world.

This report does not cover the more than 20 artificial intelligence tools developed – and already in service – by the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations of Spain, as these are covered by a different CALESA Digital report.

For the most up-to-date information on our digital and AI initiatives, please refer to: https://www.mjusticia.gob.es/es/servicio-justicia/proyectos-transformacion/transformacion-digital-justicia

1. Digital Transformation of Justice for a more competitive State

1.1. Data-driven Justice

Data-driven justice not only represents a significant step forward in the modernization of the State, but in the past five years it has also emerged as a driver of economic competitiveness. By extracting, processing, and integrating data in real time, governments can optimize resource allocation, reduce operational costs, and improve the efficiency of public services. This transformation also enables more informed and transparent decision-making, strengthening citizens' trust in institutions and fostering a more predictable and fair business environment.

Undoubtedly, Spain's current position as an international benchmark in the digital transformation of Justice would not have been possible if, at the beginning of 2020, it had not initiated the data orientation of its Administration of Justice.

Technically

Technically, data orientation consists of a shift in the basic unit of work within information systems: from the complete document to the data it contains; from document-based justice to data-driven justice. Today, the information systems of the Administration of Justice in Spain, instead of working with complete documents (in .pdf format), which move from one stage of the procedure to another, work with 1) the metadata associated with those documents and 2) the essential information for the procedure contained within those documents.

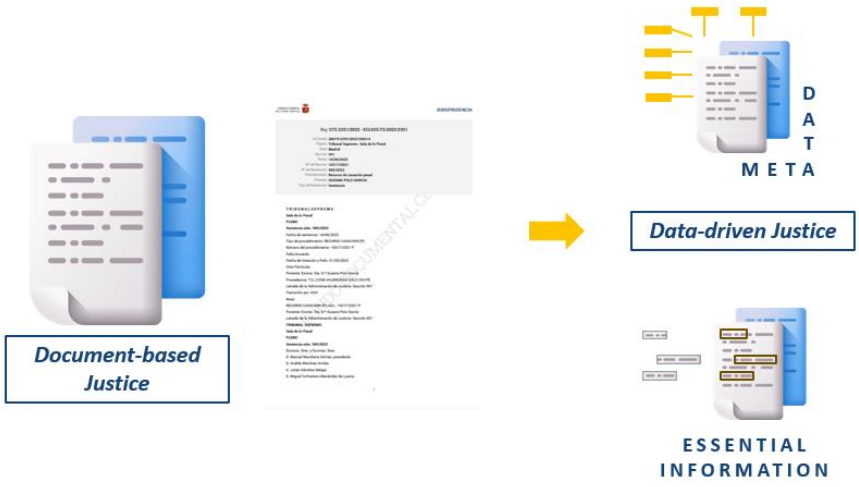

Figure 1: Evolution from a document-based Justice to a data-driven one.

It should be noted that the words used to name this shift in the model have not been chosen at random: we speak of the transition from document-based justice to data-oriented justice – and not data-based justice – because, except for certain procedures that are indeed fully data-based (they make no use of any document; these will be mentioned later), the rest of the procedures still make use of documents.

The major difference is that, at the moment that the electronic document enters the system, the user is required to input, through a form, the information contained in that document – both the information essential to the procedure and the information necessary for the metadata of the document itself. In this way, it is ensured that any electronic document entering the Administration of Justice can be processed by data-oriented information systems.

From the perspective of daily operations, the evolution between paradigms is as follows:

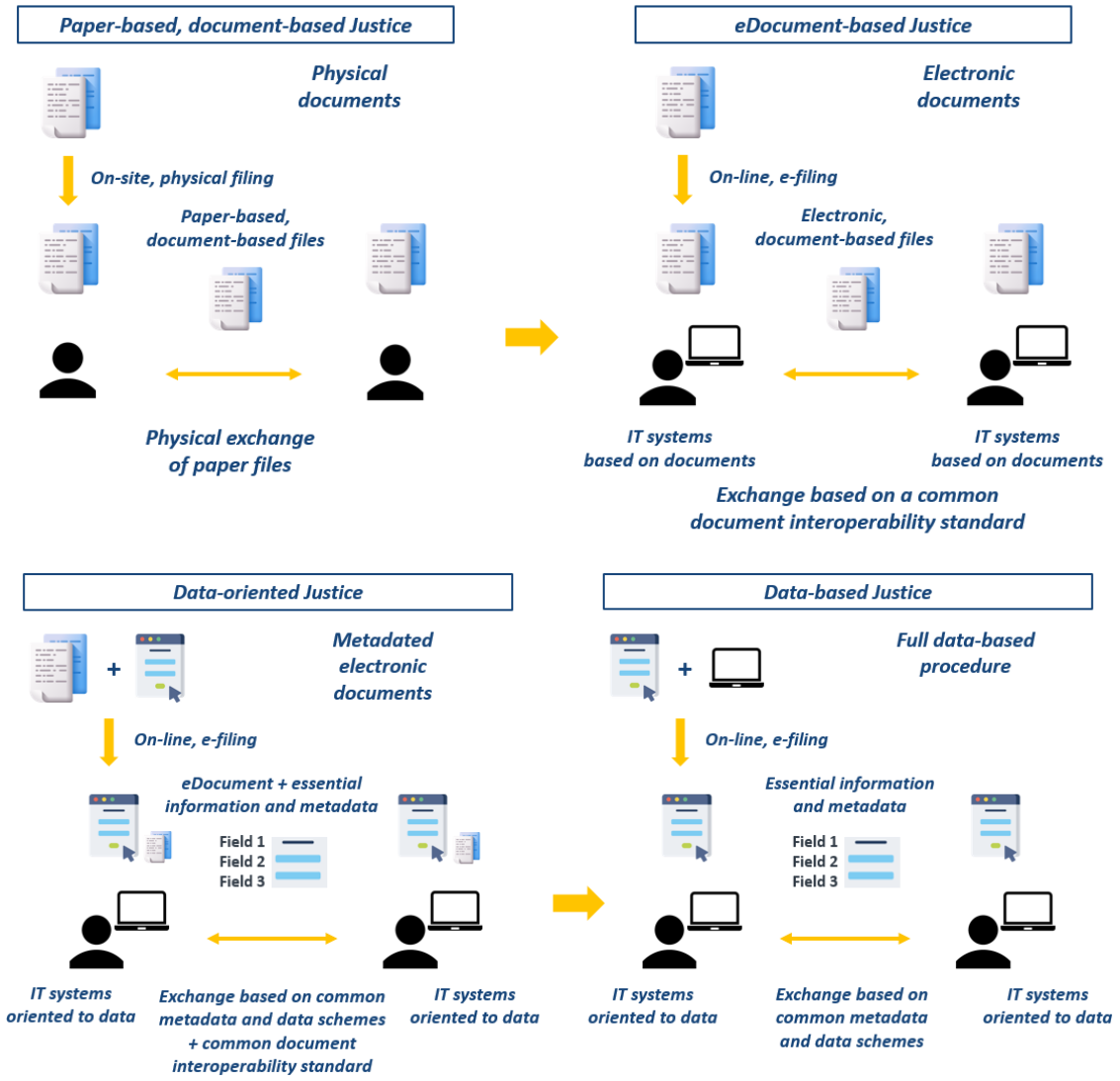

Figure 2: Evolution of daily operations from a paper-based, document-based justice system to a fully data-based justice system.

As can be seen in Figure 2, the evolution from a paper-based justice system to a data-oriented one may include, as an intermediate stage, an electronic document-based justice system. Spain is currently in stages three and four, with most of its procedures being data-oriented and some of them fully data-based. As for data exchange, it should be noted that this always takes place in compliance with common interoperability standards, whether to ensure the use of widely accepted and used document formats, or to ensure that the specific data and metadata collected are those agreed upon by all competent administrations. Section 1.5 of this report will go into greater detail on those metadata.

In the evolution of daily operations described at a high level in Figure 2, the reader may wonder how the extraction of both metadata and the essential information contained in a document is achieved. Two answers: either 1) the user is asked, when uploading a new document to the system, to fill out a form in which they must input that information, or 2) tools such as artificial intelligence using natural language processing (NLP) are employed to extract that information.

In the latter case, already in use in Spain within the LexNET electronic communications system, NLP is used to scan the document, extract its named entities, and match them against the predefined values of the fields in the form to be filled out. When this matching is positive, that is, coinciding, the field values of the form are automatically populated with the information extracted from the document via NLP. An innovation that spares the user from having to enter this information manually, and which, although it does not reach 100% effectiveness, does achieve 80%–90% accuracy – the same proportion of time saved by the user compared to a scenario in which the NLP tool is not available.

Legally

The data orientation of the Administration of Justice in Spain has resulted in significant savings in time and costs. These savings, which have benefited both the public and private sectors and which will be detailed later through figures and specific use cases, have led to the legal enshrinement of this data orientation; in particular, through Article 35, On the general principle of data orientation, in Book I of Royal Decree-Law 6/2023.

Since the complete translation of this law is included in this report as Annex I, I consider it most useful, in order to facilitate reading, to include only those articles, or even fragments, that are essential to follow or complement the discussion in the report itself. The full legislative text can be consulted, if desired, in Annex I.

Royal Decree-Law 6/2023

Title III, Chapter II. Data-oriented processing.

Article 35. General principle of data orientation.

1. All information and communication systems used in the field of the Administration of Justice, even for purposes of supporting governmental purposes, will ensure the entry, incorporation, and processing of information in the form of metadata, in accordance with common schemes, and in common and interoperable data models that enable, simplify and favour the following purposes: The interoperability of the computer systems available to the Administration of Justice.

a) The electronic processing of judicial procedures.

b) The search and analysis of data and documents for jurisdictional and organisational purposes.

c) The search and analysis of data for statistical purposes.

d) The anonymisation and pseudonymisation of data and documents.

e) The use of data through dashboards or similar tools, by each Public Administration within the framework of its powers.

f) Document management.

g) Self-documentation and the transformation of documents.

h) The publication of information on open data portals.

i) The production of automated, assisted, and proactive judicial and procedural actions, in accordance with the law.

j) The application of artificial intelligence techniques for the above purposes or others that serve to support the jurisdictional function, the processing, where appropriate, of judicial procedures, and the definition and execution of public policies related to the Administration of Justice.

k) The transmission of data between judicial bodies, public administrations and also with citizens or legal entities, in accordance with the law.

l) Any other legitimate purpose of interest to the Administration of Justice.

2. The use of data models will be mandatory under the conditions determined by regulation, following a report from the State Technical Committee of Electronic Judicial Administration, for the entire territory of the State.

As can be seen, Spanish legislation establishes that the data orientation of its Administration of Justice is fundamental not only for the electronic processing of cases, but also for purposes of statistics, monitoring, open data, or for the use of automation and artificial intelligence. This is, in fact, one of the first laws in the world to contemplate the use of AI in the Administration of Justice of its State.

1.2. Justice data as a public good (open data)

As can be inferred from Article 35 of Book I of Royal Decree-Law 6/2023, one of the purposes of data orientation is to make that data—this information—available to the public, as an exercise not only in transparency but also in promoting the use of such data for the discovery of new knowledge and, where applicable, its use by the private sector.

To that end, the Manifesto for a Public Data Space in the Field of Justice (CTEAJE Data Manifesto 2022) constitutes a strategic roadmap to advance toward a model of data co-governance within the judicial system, grounded in the production, use, and reuse of such data as a public good. This manifesto, approved by consensus among all Autonomous Communities, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the General Council of the Judiciary, and the Ministry of Justice in 2022, responds to the need to overcome the fragmentation, lack of interoperability, and limited accessibility of the data generated in the judicial ecosystem that existed at that time. For this purpose, the website datos.justicia.es was also created—a public data space built upon principles of transparency, quality, participation, innovation, and respect for fundamental rights.

A high-level overview is provided below of both the content of the Manifesto and the portal datos.justicia.es (to download the full Manifesto, see reference (CTEAJE Data Manifesto 2022)).

1.2.1. Basis of the Manifesto: data as an strategic asset

Digital transformation has brought with it a growing reliance on empirical analysis for decision-making in both the public and private sectors. The drafting of the Manifesto starts from this observation and proposes that judicial data should no longer be conceived as mere byproducts of judicial activity but rather as strategic assets that make it possible to:

- assess the performance of the system;
- guide institutional reforms;
- foster citizen participation;
- and generate replicable knowledge that can be reused by other actors, including private operators.

Strategic assets whose access and quality, accordingly, must be guaranteed to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of data-based management, always with full respect for fundamental rights and the prevention of any exclusive exploitation of information.

1.2.2. Objectives of a data-based public justice service

The Manifesto defines five structural objectives for advancing toward justice understood as a public data good:

1. Public nature of justice system data

The public nature of justice system data requires both its production and free access to be guaranteed. This openness supports the strengthening of the rule of law, the separation of powers, and the effective exercise of fundamental rights.

2. Judicial management based on indicators

The data-oriented management model involves defining and tracking indicators of performance, efficiency, and outcomes—indicators that enable continuous evaluation and improvement of the Administration of Justice.

3. Promotion of institutional innovation

Data does not predetermine a specific model of public justice service, but rather opens up possibilities for continuous improvement through comparative learning and adaptive service redesign.

4. Collaborative governance of the data ecosystem

The need is raised for a co-governance system that fosters the participation of all actors within the Administration of Justice—public administrations, judicial bodies, legal professionals, the private sector, and the general public—on an equal footing.

5. Promotion of cohesion and equality

Data orientation must contribute to social cohesion, ensure equality, and uphold fundamental rights and public freedoms.

1.2.3. Production and processing of data in the public justice sector

To operationalize this model, the Manifesto sets forth technical guidelines for the production and processing of judicial data with high standards of quality:

- Identification of high-value data, aligned with the general interest and prioritizing those affecting a larger number of people.
- Application of European standards on statistical quality (accuracy, comparability, etc.), in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 834/2009.
- Responsible use of advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data, and blockchain, all serving the same general principles of data quality and high value.
- Prioritization of data production aimed at impact evaluation, allowing for analysis of the real effect of public policies and legislative reforms.
- Protection of fundamental rights and public freedoms, ensuring that data collection, use, and dissemination comply with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR), Organic Law 3/2018 on the protection of personal data and guarantee of digital rights, and the Digital Rights Charter.

1.2.4. Operating and governance principles of the public data space

Access to data from the Administration of Justice is not presented as a discretionary faculty but is instead configured as a right of the public. A right based on the commitment of public sector bodies to build a public space for the exchange of data in the field of justice, promoting the interoperability of the various technical systems used.

In addition to these principles, the Manifesto also mentions innovation in the delivery of services, where data becomes a lever for the continuous improvement of the public justice service. It also emphasizes the importance of leveraging existing structures to promote synergies among current data producers and reaffirms the commitment to equity in access, avoiding discriminatory practices, exclusive licenses, or restrictive data reuse agreements.

1.2.5. Dissemination and exchange of data

Finally, the Manifesto addresses the necessary conditions for an effective policy on the reuse of judicial data: the existence of a sufficient legal basis and consent when data involves third-party rights, or the elimination of technical, legal, or economic barriers that prevent open access. In this regard, the Manifesto also outlines the need to interconnect data spaces into a single integrated space that fosters territorial cohesion and the aggregation and utilization of data from different regions.

Moreover, as a key part of that dissemination, the Manifesto includes the commitment of public justice sector bodies to collaborate with data intermediaries and private platforms, as long as they respect the general interest and do not generate exclusivity.

Lastly, the Manifesto promotes the standardized classification of data according to sensitivity, ownership, or impact, and the adoption of anonymization and differential privacy mechanisms when data involves third-party rights. It also establishes staff training

in data production, processing, and interpretation as essential to the success of this new paradigm.

In short, the Manifesto is fully aligned with the priorities later defined in Royal Decree-Law 6/2023 and with European guidelines on open data, interoperability, and digital governance. Its implementation lays the foundation for a model that can be replicated by other countries, such as the Philippines, that aspire to build a more transparent, efficient, citizen-focused justice system prepared for the challenges of the knowledge society.

1.2.6. The website datos.justicia.es

The portal datos.justicia.es is the official platform of Spain's Administration of Justice for the publication and dissemination of open data in the judicial field. Its main objective is to promote institutional transparency, facilitate the reuse of public information, and encourage a justice administration oriented toward analysis and data-driven decision-making. Through this portal, organized into four submenus, structured and systematic access is provided to judicial statistics, territorialized socioeconomic data, and analytical products, thus supporting progress toward a more modern, efficient, and accessible justice system for citizens and professionals alike.

The first submenu focuses on the National Commission for Judicial Statistics (CNEJ), the body responsible for coordinating and approving the statistical plans of the Administration of Justice in Spain. Created in 2006, this Commission establishes uniform criteria for the collection, processing, transmission, and exploitation of statistical data in the justice sector. Its work ensures that the data collected maintain methodological coherence and territorial and temporal comparability, promoting the consistency of information at the national level.

The CNEJ is composed of the Ministry of Justice, the General Council of the Judiciary, the Autonomous Communities with devolved powers, and the Office of the Attorney General, within a co-governance framework that also involves the participation, collaboration, and support of the National Statistics Institute.

The second submenu, Administration of Justice, brings together a wide range of data reflecting the functioning and activity of judicial and prosecutorial bodies. It includes statistics on procedural actions, judicial and prosecutorial careers, civil registry activities, judicial deposits, and forensic and toxicological data, among others. Each section offers structured information, presented in dashboard format, that allows for the analysis of topics such as the volume of cases filed and resolved, the evolution of phenomena such as gender-based violence, or the characteristics of active judicial and prosecutorial personnel.

Particularly noteworthy is the thematic breakdown within this area, which facilitates specific studies: for example, the "Gender-Based Violence" data are subdivided into crimes, homicides and murders, protection orders, while "Toxicological Data" covers areas such as traffic accidents and sexual assaults with suspected chemical submission[1]. This

[1] In Spain, matters that fall under the jurisdiction of the Institutes of Legal and Forensic Medicine, which depend on either the Ministry of Justice or on autonomous communities with acquired responsibilities as service providers; depending on the territory.

organization allows for both general consultation and targeted analyses, increasing the strategic value of the available information.

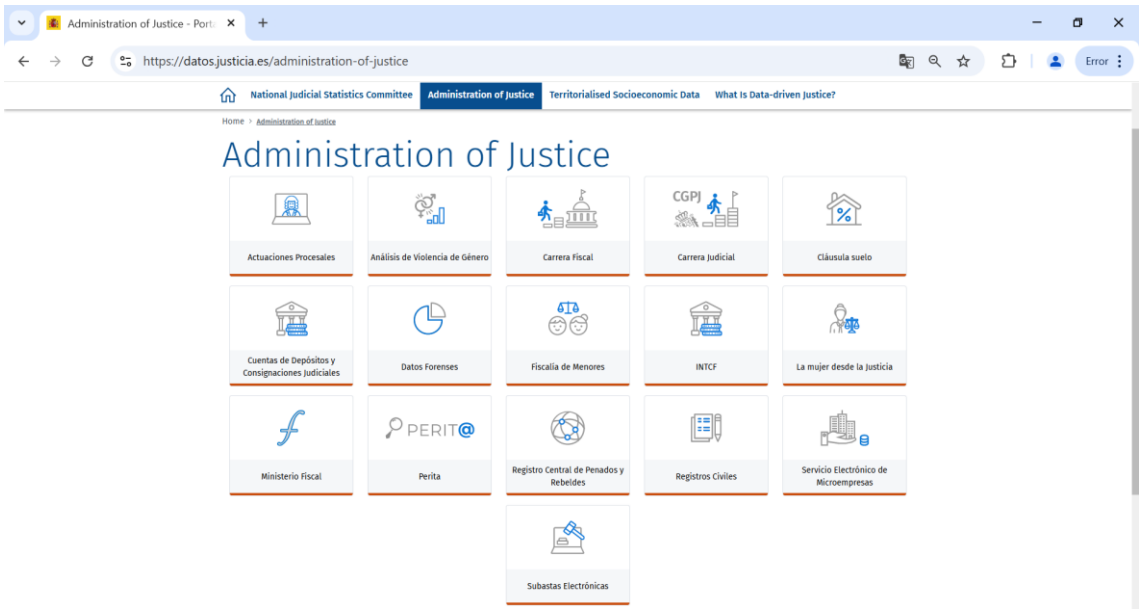

Figure 3: Screenshot of the dashboards available in the *Administration of Justice* submenu of the open data portal of the Administration of Justice of Spain (datos.justicia.es).

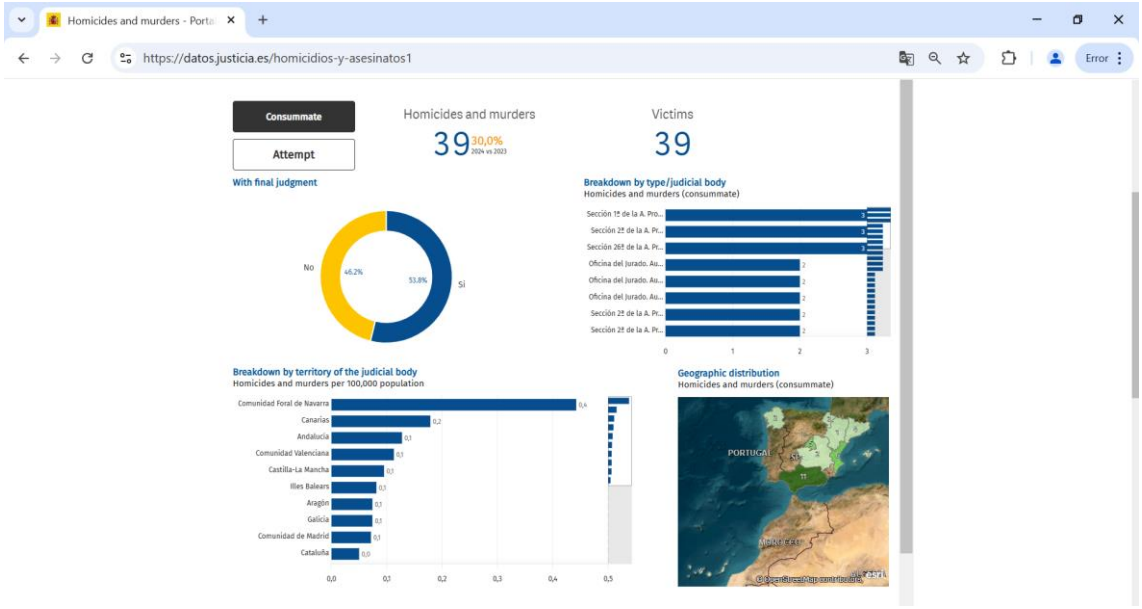

Figure 4: Screenshot of the dashboard on homicides and murders identified as gender-based violence, accessible through the *Administration of Justice* submenu. Data can be explored in terms of completed vs attempted offenses or by geographic distribution, among other variables.

The third major section of the website, Territorialized Socioeconomic Data, offers datasets from various sources that allow for the contextualization of judicial activity in relation to the socioeconomic variables of each territory. It includes information on demographics, employment, businesses, municipal budgets, traffic, financial institutions, and tourist accommodations, among other indicators. These data allow for the study of correlations

between the performance of the justice system and the socioeconomic characteristics of the regions, fostering a territorialized approach to judicial management.

This section stands out for its ability to integrate judicial and non-judicial information, which facilitates the development of more comprehensive diagnoses regarding local conditions that may affect court activity or the incidence of certain types of crime. It also enables the development of more precise public policies, adapted to the specific needs of each municipality or province, contributing to the goal of a more accessible and efficient justice system.

The final section of the datos.justicia.es portal, Data-Oriented Justice, is evidence of Spain's strategic commitment to the implementation of an institutional culture based on evidence and the advanced exploitation of data. It is organized into two main subsections: "Data Analysis" and "Data Catalogue."

In Data Analysis, analytical products derived from the exploitation of judicial statistical information are presented, offering dynamic visualizations, thematic indicators, and detailed studies that help to understand trends and significant phenomena within the Spanish justice system.

The greatest value of this final section, however, comes from the Data Catalogue subsection. This section provides systematic access to 78 open datasets from the Administration of Justice, organized by year and ready for download and reuse (in .csv format). A presentation of data that facilitates the autonomous exploitation of information by citizens, businesses, researchers, and other public administrations. And a clear demonstration of the commitment of Spain's Administration of Justice to transparency, accountability, and evidence-based decision-making.

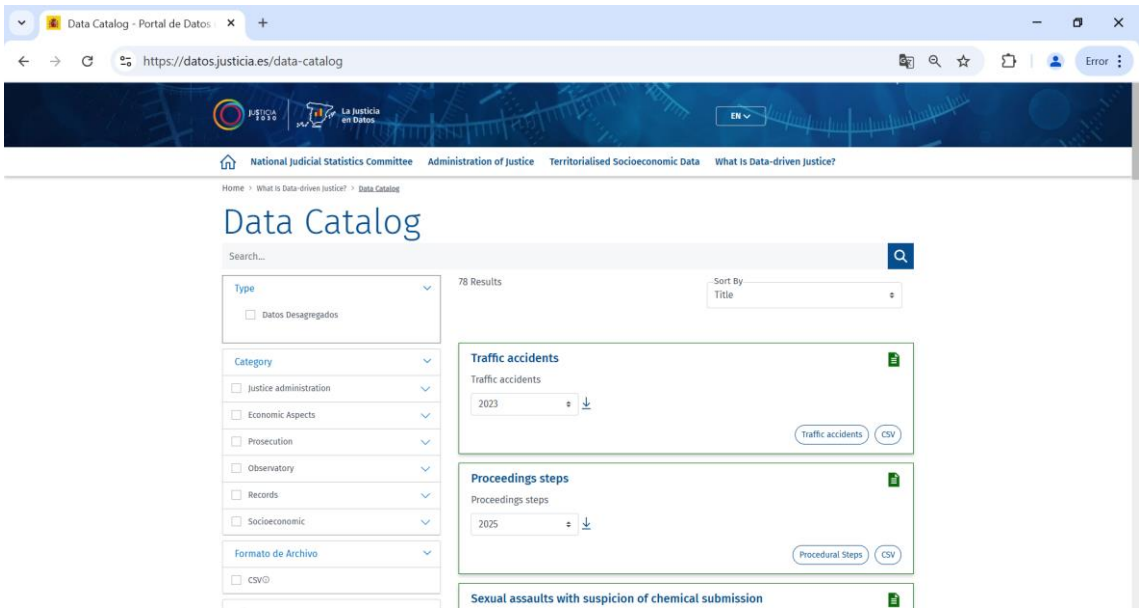

Figure 5: Screenshot of the Data Catalog page, which can be filtered by type of data, category, file format, language, tag(s) associated to the datasets or date of release.

To end this section on the web portal datos.justicia.es, the two main provisions articulating the legal consideration of the portal may be found below:

The web portal datos.justicia.es in Royal Decree-Law 6/2023

Title VI. Open Data.

Article 81. From the Justice Administration Data Portal.

1. The Justice Administration Data Portal will provide citizens and professionals with processed and accurate information on the activity and workload, as well as any other relevant data, of all judicial bodies, judicial offices and prosecutor's offices, provided by the Justice systems in the terms defined by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, in order to reflect the reality of the Administration of Justice with the greatest possible rigor and detail.
2. The National Judicial Statistics Commission will determine the judicial statistics information that, for the purposes provided for in the previous section, must be published on the Portal.
3. Within this Portal a section will be included where the information will be considered "open data".
4. Prior anonymisation of the data will be necessary, guaranteeing, in any case, a sufficient level of aggregation to prevent the identification of natural persons.

Article 82. About the conditions and licenses for data reuse.

1. The data, requests and licenses for the reuse of data, which in compliance with the provisions of the previous article were published in the open data section, will be subject to the provisions of Royal Decree-Law 24/2021, of November 2, transposition of European Union directives on covered bonds, cross-border distribution of collective investment undertakings, open data and reuse of public sector information, exercise of copyright and related rights applicable to certain online transmissions and the broadcast of radio and television programs, temporary exemptions on certain imports and supplies, for consumers and for the promotion of clean and energy efficient road transport vehicles.
2. The administrations with jurisdiction in matters of Justice will promote the use, reuse and sharing of the data and information provided on the portals with the purpose of promoting the right to information of citizens and the duty of transparency of public powers.
3. The subsequent processing of non-jurisdictional information of open data or reuse of information that has been accessed in the jurisdictional field must comply with current data protection regulations.

Title VI continues until article 83.

1.3. Data for the improved monitoring of the Justice Administration

In addition to the information made public through the portal datos.justicia.es, the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Parliament also maintains a series of internal dashboards for the supervision and control of the services provided by the Ministry. These dashboards allow for the monitoring of, among other aspects, appointment requests, electronic communications exchanged between the Administration of Justice and other public administrations, and the daily status of automated operations.

Figure 6: Screenshot of the dashboard for the monitoring of previous appointments in the Administration of Justice of Spain.

1.4. The State Technical Committee of Electronic Judicial Administration (CTEAJE)

The State Technical Committee for Electronic Judicial Administration (CTEAJE) is a cooperation body created in compliance with the first law on the use of technology in the Administration of Justice in Spain, dating from 2011[2]. Its main purpose is to coordinate and jointly plan actions in the field of electronic judicial administration, ensuring the compatibility and interoperability of the systems and applications used in the Administration of Justice, and promoting cooperation among all competent administrations. It was within this Committee that the previously described *Manifesto for a Public Data Space in the Field of Justice* and our *Policy on the Use of Artificial Intelligence in the Administration of Justice* were approved.

CTEAJE operates with full autonomy and under the principles of joint effort, inter-administrative cooperation, technological reuse, promotion of accessible electronic means, transparency, and legal, technological, and political neutrality.

Its competencies are broad and include, among others, the preparation of joint plans and programs to promote the development of electronic judicial administration, as well as the promotion of compatibility and interoperability of electronic judicial systems. To this end, CTEAJE establishes and updates the foundations of the Judicial Interoperability and Security Framework, and develops technical guides and standards in this field, ensuring

[2] Law 18/2011, regulating the use of information and communication technologies in the Administration of Justice

their compliance. In addition to the above, and at an even more technical level, CTEAJE also determines the conditions for electronic communications within the Justice system, conducts functional redesign analyses and assessments of electronic procedures, and defines specifications for automated judicial actions.

Finally, CTEAJE also promotes accessibility of electronic means for persons with disabilities, issues mandatory advisory reports on legislative proposals that affect the interoperability or security of the electronic judicial administration, and issues circulars, instructions, or recommendations.

With regard to its composition, structure, and functioning, CTEAJE is composed of representatives from the General Council of the Judiciary, the Ministry of Justice, the Attorney General's Office, and the Autonomous Communities with competencies in matters of Justice (as service-providing administrations; not in the jurisdictional sphere). Its required bodies are:

- The Plenary, as the supreme decision-making and strategic planning body;
- The Standing Committee, as the technical support and execution body;
- The Presidency, co-chaired on a rotating biennial basis by the Secretary of State for Justice and a Member of the General Council of the Judiciary;
- The General Secretariat, which provides administrative and technical assistance.

In addition, the Committee may establish other bodies, offices, or permanent or temporary working groups for advisory and support purposes; the latter are used regularly to advance different thematic lines.

CTEAJE operates electronically as a general rule, ensuring the use of electronic means in its internal organization and external relations, except in cases of legal or technical impossibility.

Decisions within the Plenary and the Standing Committee require the presence of the President, the Secretary General, and at least half of the members, and are preferably adopted by consensus or, failing that, by qualified or simple majority, as established by the Committee's internal rules. The Plenary meets at least twice a year, while the Standing Committee holds quarterly meetings. Both bodies may convene extraordinary sessions when requested by their members or deemed necessary by the Presidency.

Moreover, CTEAJE must submit an annual report to the Council of Ministers of the Government of Spain, as well as to the General Council of the Judiciary, on the progress made in the implementation of electronic judicial administration.

The CTEAJE Regulation establishes that it will not generate an increase in public expenditure, relying on existing resources. It also regulates the automatic incorporation of new Autonomous Communities once they are granted competencies in the field of Justice.

In the first months following its establishment, the Committee was tasked with drafting specific reports on judicial videoconferencing, universal access to electronic services, and the electronic management of judicial archives. Today, its main focus is on the implementation of Organic Law 1/2025, of January 2, on measures regarding the efficiency

of the Public Justice Service, although it remains active in numerous working groups, such as those on cybersecurity and interoperability.

CTEAJE Regulation may be accessed through the same webpage as (CTEAJE Data Manifesto 2022).

1.5. Interoperability

1.5.1. Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme

Among the purposes of the CTEAJE, as just described, Royal Decree-Law 6/2023 includes the promotion of co-governance of the digital administration of Justice and the promotion and coordination of the development of the digital transformation of the Administration of Justice.

For these purposes, the CTEAJE is assigned, among other functions, the task of *establishing and keeping up to date the Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme, in such a way that it enables, through the necessary technological platforms, the full interoperability of all IT applications serving the Administration of Justice* (art. 85.2.d) of Royal Decree-Law 6/2023). It is this same regulation, in fact, that defines and governs this Scheme:

Royal Decree-Law 6/2023

Title VII, Chapter II. The Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme.

Article 88. Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme.

1. The Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme will be constituted by the set of technical interoperability and security instructions approved by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration and that allow compliance with the National Interoperability Scheme and the National Security Scheme in the field of the Electronic Administration, collecting the particularities of the Administration of Justice that require specific regulation.
2. The indicated national schemes and their technical development instructions will be mandatory, without prejudice to the adaptations indicated in the previous section.
3. Likewise, part of the Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme is the set of technical instructions issued by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration in the exercise of its powers in accordance with Organic Law 6/1985, of July 1, and the present Royal Decree-Law.
4. The technical instructions indicated in the previous sections will be called interoperability and security technical guides.
5. The Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme, after analysing the risks, will incorporate the technical and organisational measures designed to guarantee and be able to prove that the processing of personal data is in accordance with the personal data protection regulations that will be reviewed and updated when necessary.

Title VII, Chapter II continues until article 96.

As stated in the article, the Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme takes the form of technical instructions known as guides, which can be found at the following link:

https://www.administraciondejusticia.gob.es/cteaje/guias-de-interoperabilidad

Some of these guides (on authentication, certificates and electronic signature; electronic judicial file; and electronic judicial document) are briefly described below.

1.5.2. Interoperability and Security Guide on Authentication, Certificates and Electronic Signature

The purpose of this regulation is to serve as a guide regarding the management of electronic signatures in the field of justice, while also taking into account the related concepts of authenticity of electronic documents and the use of certificates in the context of the identification and authentication of participants, when the use of electronic signature is not required. Additionally, although the use of document verification codes in trusted electronic repositories is not considered in itself a type of electronic signature, this usage is included in the guide as an essential technique for managing document authenticity, especially in the hybrid handling of paper documents that are transcriptions of electronic documents.

Schematically, the guide includes an initial section on the generation of signatures and use of certificates, in which it provides guidelines for their use, both in environments that do not involve electronic signature and in those that do (such as a PDF document). It is in this section that electronic signature is established as an expression of the will of the person; as a tool capable of:

1. enabling the verification of the link between the signer and the signed content, and
2. establishing the presumption that there was intent to sign—that is, the granting of consent in the sense determined by the context (for example, agreement to receive a notification even if there is no agreement with the content of the notification).

This section also includes considerations such as the use of pseudonymous identification certificates or guidelines for the creation of PDF electronic signatures based on handwritten signatures, without using a certificate.

From a technical standpoint, the drafting of this Policy considered various technical standards, such as:

- IETF RFC 3125 – Electronic Signature Policies
- ETSI TR 102 041 – Signature Policies Report
- ETSI TR 102 272 – Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI) (see ASN.1 format for signature policies)
- ETSI TR 102 038 – TC Security – Electronic Signatures and Infrastructures (ESI) (see XML format for signature policies)

Additionally, applicable standards include those related to certificates and electronic signatures developed by ETSI and CEN, in particular the document TR 119 000 – Rationalised structure for electronic signature standardisation.

From a legal standpoint, this document is primarily based on the provisions of Regulation (EU) 910/2014, on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market, and takes into account the regulations published in its development. It also refers to:

- Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/296, establishing procedural arrangements for cooperation between Member States in electronic identification;
- Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1506, setting specifications on formats for advanced electronic signatures and advanced seals to be recognized by public sector bodies;
- and other Implementing Decisions and Regulations adopted throughout 2015.

1.5.3. Interoperability and Security Guide on the Electronic Judicial File

The purpose of this guide is to establish the technical structure and format of the electronic judicial file, as well as the specifications for transmission and availability services.

The electronic judicial file is defined as the set of electronic documents associated with a judicial proceeding, which is uniquely identified by a General Identification Number (or NIG, in its Spanish acronym). In order to include, under a single NIG, the various documents and electronic judicial proceedings related to a given procedure, this guide defines a technical layer that groups these elements.

The components of that NIG technical layer are:

a. Electronic judicial proceedings.

b. Electronic index, which will gather all electronic judicial proceedings associated with a NIG and ensure their integrity.

c. Signature of the electronic index by the acting judicial body, which will be carried out using the signature system provided for in Royal Decree-Law 6/2023.

d. Metadata of the NIG technical layer.

Based on this NIG technical layer, the guide also establishes the components of—and thus defines—the electronic judicial file (EJE, in its Spanish acronym). In particular, it establishes that the EJE will be composed of:

a. The set of electronic documents corresponding to a judicial procedure, which must comply with the structure and format specifications established in the Interoperability and Security Guide on the Electronic Judicial Document, and, where applicable, in the Technical Interoperability Standard for Electronic Documents, depending on their nature. These electronic documents may be included in the EJE either directly as elements of a judicial proceeding or case file, or as an administrative file nested within the above.

b. Electronic index that will guarantee the integrity of the electronic judicial file and allow for its retrieval whenever necessary (the index will list all electronic judicial documents associated with the file at a given moment).

c. Signature of the electronic index by the acting judicial body, using the signature system established in Royal Decree-Law 6/2023.

d. Metadata of the electronic judicial file.

Furthermore, the guide states that the incorporation of an electronic judicial file into a document management system must comply with the provisions of the Interoperability and Security Guides for the Electronic Judicial Document and the Electronic Document Management Policy, which are described later in this report.

With regard to the metadata that must be associated with an EJE, the guide itself defines which must be included (along with their cardinality, metadata type, allowed value schemes, and an example of each). For better understanding, some of these metadata elements are included below:

Metadata	Description/Use conditions	Cardinality	Type	Value scheme	Example	Observations
NIGIndex	Content of the NIG index	1				
IndexNIGContent	Content of the index of the electronic judicial file					
Signatures	There shall be, at minimum, one signature of the contents of the index of the electronic court file	1				
NIGMetadata	Minimum mandatory metadata of the NIG	1				
GISVersion	Standardized identifier of the version of the Interoperability and Security Guide (GIS) for the electronic judicial file, according to which the electronic judicial file is structured.	1	URI			
NIGMetadata	Minimum mandatory metadata of the NIG	1				

	NIG	General Identification Number that will be used to identify the case file.	0:1	String	\d{19} <Court location> + <Type of body> + <Jurisdiction> + <Year> + <Sequential registration number within the year>	<28003> + <13> + <1> + <2011> + <000000000005>	(See below)

Table 1: Example of metadata associated to the electronic judicial file.

In the above table, the "observations" cell contains the following clarification:

19 digits:

- Digits 1 to 5 represent the "Court location" (expressed using the Municipality Code from the Master Data Table of the Technical Regulation of CTEAJE "municipios") of the Functional Unit registering the case.
- Digits 6 to 7 represent the "Type of body" initiating the case (expressed using the Type of Body Code from the Master Data Table of the Technical Regulation of the CTEAJE "tipoOrgano").
- Digit 8 represents the "Jurisdiction" (expressed using the Jurisdiction Code from the Master Data Table of the Technical Regulation of the CTEAJE "Jurisdicciones").
- Digits 9 to 12 represent the year the case is registered.
- Digits 13 to 19 represent a sequential registration number within the year.

All the mandatory minimum metadata that must be associated with the electronic judicial file, as established by this interoperability and security guide, will be assigned in each case for the transmission or availability of the file. Furthermore, during the procedural processing of the file, metadata may not be modified except in cases of clerical error, omission, clarification or rectification of data or rulings, or when ordered by a judicial authority. While exceptions are made for those metadata which, by their very nature or definition, are subject to updating as the procedure progresses, traceability and recording of modifications must be ensured in all cases.

In addition, the assignment of complementary metadata is also contemplated to address specific descriptive needs, in which case the Interoperability and Security Guide for the Electronic Document Management Policy must be followed.

Regarding the exchange of electronic judicial files, the GIS for the Electronic Judicial File establishes that, in order for the exchange to occur:

1. The XML schema structure outlined in Annex II of the guide must first be transmitted (please consult it);

2. Each of the electronic documents that constitute all or part of the file to be exchanged must then be sent.

In any case, the electronic index of the NIG technical layer subject to exchange must include, at a minimum, the date of generation of the index and the judicial proceedings and parts it comprises. The electronic index for the judicial proceedings or parts grouped under that NIG must indicate, at a minimum, the following for each electronic document: its identifier, hash, the algorithm used to generate that hash, the date of inclusion in the electronic judicial file, and the document's order within the file. Additionally, if applicable, the index should reflect any nested electronic administrative files.

It is also established that the verification of the authenticity and integrity of an electronic judicial file will be carried out under the responsibility of the transferring judicial body at the moment the transfer takes place.

Other aspects, such as reproduction, management, and preservation of an electronic judicial file, are addressed in separate guides:

- GIS on Authentic Copying Procedures and Conversion between Electronic Judicial Documents for reproduction;
- GIS on the Electronic Document Management Policy for management and preservation.

1.5.4. Interoperability and Security Guide for the Electronic Judicial Document

The Interoperability and Security Guide for the Electronic Judicial Document aims to establish the components of electronic judicial documents and other electronic documents that may be part of an electronic judicial file, as well as the technical structure and format to ensure their exchange.

The components of an electronic judicial document are:

a. Content, understood as the set of data or information contained in the document.

b. Recognized electronic signature, in accordance with applicable legislation.

c. Metadata of the electronic judicial document (attached to the guide; please consult).

d. Metadata of the electronic document according to the specification established in the Technical Interoperability Standard for Electronic Documents (equivalent to the GIS for judicial documents but applied to administrative electronic documents).

The guide also states that any electronic document that includes a timestamp and a recognized electronic signature from a Judicial Administration Lawyer, within the scope of their competencies and in accordance with procedural law, will be considered a public document. Moreover, it establishes the mandatory requirement that all electronic judicial documents must always include at least one electronic signature.

As for metadata, the considerations are analogous to those already described for the electronic judicial file. Metadata must always allow for the location and contextualization of the document within the body, function, or procedure to which it pertains.

Regarding format, the guide establishes that the content files of electronic judicial documents must conform to the formats defined for such files in the Technical Interoperability Standard for the Catalogue of Standards (used by the General State Administration, which includes widely used formats such as PDF). The choice of format will be made according to the nature of the information, prioritizing the intended use of each format. Other formats may be used where justified by particular needs or necessity.

Considerations regarding the exchange of electronic judicial documents are also equivalent to those described for judicial files, with the added requirement that this exchange should preferably be carried out through the Network of Public Administration Communications of Spain (RedSARA).

A specific section of this GIS addresses access to electronic judicial documents. It provides that when the Justice Administration bodies provide access to these documents through their electronic judicial portals or the appropriate communication channels, the following must be shown:

- the content of the electronic judicial document (when it can be graphically represented),
- the basic information of each of the document's signatures, and
- the description and value of the mandatory minimum metadata.

On the other hand, the reality is that not all documents managed by the Administration of Justice need to be part of an electronic judicial file. Consequently, the guide states that such documents will also be considered electronic documents within the Justice Administration and must meet all the aforementioned requirements, except the obligation to include a recognized signature.

The management and preservation of electronic judicial documents will follow the same rules as for judicial files, in accordance with the GIS on the Electronic Document Management Policy.

1.5.5. From the Justice Administration to other Administrations

The interoperability services platform of the General Directorate for the Digital Transformation of the Administration of Justice (DGTDAJ) is the system that provides Ministry of Justice applications with a centralized and standardized channel to communicate with each other and with other applications from various Public Administrations (external). For example, with the Judicial Neutral Point of the General Council of the Judiciary or the Intermediation Services Platform of the Ministry for Digital Transformation and Public Function (General State Administration).

For these communications, the interoperability services platform of the DGTDAJ applies audit, authentication, and authorization policies, defined by the General Directorate itself and set out in its Policy for the Publication and Consumption of Services. This policy is a key element for the proper functioning of the interoperability services platform, as it forms the basis for the service consumption agreements signed with each and every system using its services.

2. Digital Transformation of Justice to become an innovation leader

Data orientation is the gateway for any Administration of Justice to become a true reference in technological innovation — that is, in the adoption of new technologies such as automation, low-code, or artificial intelligence (AI). When Justice structures its digital transformation based on data — and not merely on the management of electronic documents — enormous opportunities are unlocked to improve efficiency, interoperability, and the quality of the public justice service delivered to citizens.

If we now examine the second half of Figure 2:

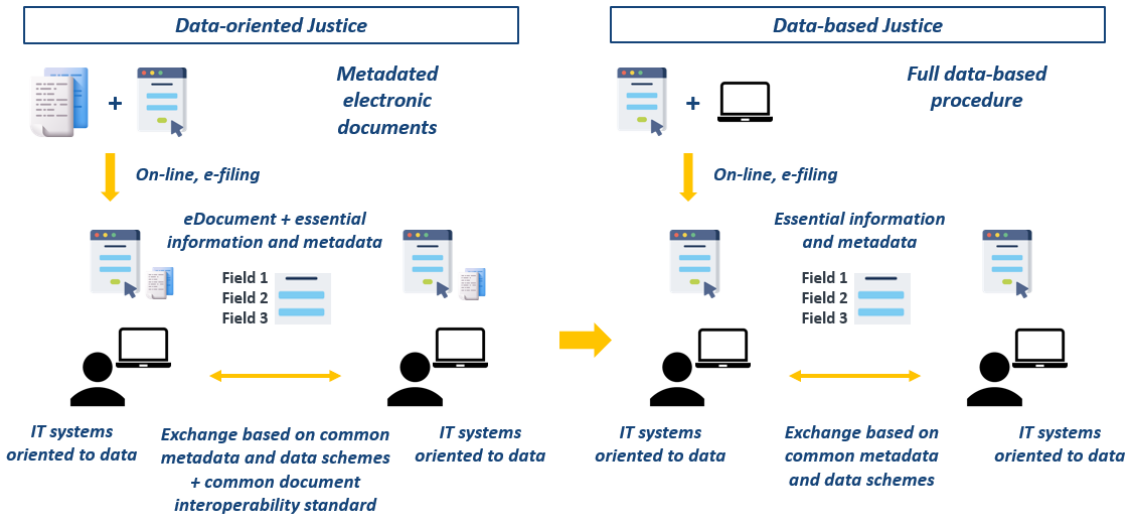

Figure 7: Abstract conceptualizations of data-oriented and data-based Justice from the perspective of systems interconnection.

We can reinterpret it as a conceptualization of data orientation from the perspective of system interconnection, rather than from the perspective of the basic unit of work (recall: data vs. document). Thanks to this new perspective, we can understand that when such interconnection of systems is organized around structured and standardized data, rather than documents, the possibility of automating processes becomes significantly easier.

Let us consider a practical example to understand this better. Imagine that the information needed on one end of the communication is a simple yes or no — for example, a confirmation that a person does not have a criminal record. In a document-based justice model, the Central Register of Convicted Persons would send this communication in the form of a PDF certificate, which a civil servant would then need to examine in order to verify that the certificate confirms that the person in question has no record. However, in a data-oriented justice model, the Central Register of Convicted Persons sends that information in a machine-readable format, which software can extract and store without any human intervention.

Data orientation opens the door for technologies such as Robotic Process Automation (RPA) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) to fully deploy their potential, as will be seen below through various RPA use cases in the Spanish Administration of Justice.

2.1. Robotic Process Automation in the Administration of Justice

With more than 25 use cases and sub-use cases of robotic process automation currently serving the Administration of Justice — and several more in pilot or development phases — the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with Parliament of Spain is an international reference in process automation.

However, in its path to becoming one, the Ministry had to face multiple challenges — from the lack of specialized human resources in the field (both in the civil service and the private sector) to change management in a sector such as Justice, which is traditionally cautious about the implementation of new technologies.

This caution was precisely one of the main challenges encountered when process automation began to be introduced, and for that reason, I consider it fundamental to share the strategy followed by the Ministry:

STRATEGY

Start by automating those processes that:

1) are either low-risk or so overloaded that they cannot be handled with the available workforce; and that,

2) deliver highly visible or high-impact results, to generate the trust and autoritas needed to address more complex automation projects.

As an example of how this strategy was put into practice, some of the most significant automation projects implemented by the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with Parliament of Spain are described in the following subsections.

However, before going into the details of each use case, it is essential to emphasize that robotic process automation is not artificial intelligence (though it can be combined with it), and therefore its associated risk is lower and of a different nature (related to the configuration of the robot, not its independent operation). Knowing this, it is also important to clarify that all of the automations described below underwent exhaustive quality testing before going into production. Intensive randomized sampling tests ensure that the error rate of the automation is 0%.

2.1.1. Nationality by Residency Grants

When a person from the Philippines, certain Latin American countries, Equatorial Guinea, Portugal, Andorra, or of Sephardic Jewish origin meets the following four conditions:

1. Has legally resided in Spain for a continuous and immediate period of two (2) years before submitting the application.
2. Has no police record.
3. Has no criminal record.
4. Demonstrates sufficient knowledge of Spanish (DELE A2 exam) and of Spanish culture (constitutional and sociocultural knowledge exam — CCSE).

Then, the law recognizes that person's right to become a Spanish national.

At first glance, it is a simple process: once the requirements are met and the application is filed, the applicant only needs to wait for the State to verify compliance and grant nationality.

In practice, however, things were more complex. The extraordinarily high volume of nationality-by-residency applications from people who met the above requirements meant that the average wait time for a resolution was five years — far beyond the one-year period set out in Article 11 of Royal Decree 1004/2015, after which the request is deemed rejected by negative administrative silence, potentially leading to contentious litigation.

Why so long? The truth is that the verifications themselves were not particularly complex in most cases — but they took time because they were carried out manually. To address this situation, Spain approved several emergency action plans, each costing several million euros, to temporarily reinforce the staff dedicated to processing these applications. These plans briefly reduced wait times, but once the extra resources were exhausted, the average delay returned to five years.

This made it clear that alternative solutions were needed. Maintaining multi-million-euro contingency plans was not sustainable. Technology was brought in.

In line with the strategy mentioned earlier, the volume of nationality applications was so large that it could not be managed with the available workforce. Moreover, a successful automation would generate high visibility, reputation, and confidence for the General Directorate for the Digital Transformation of the Administration of Justice.

In this context, automation was implemented for gathering the data necessary to process a case: verifications of no police record (with the Ministry of the Interior), no criminal record (within the Ministry of Justice), and verifications of legal residence and cultural knowledge.

Note that not all systems involved needed to be data-oriented for this automation to be viable. Imagine the National Police systems were not data-oriented (in reality, they are): how would we automate the police background check? Simply by having the information sent in a machine-readable format (e.g., a .csv file). If the police systems were not data-oriented, they could still manually fill out the .csv — and that would be sufficient for automation.

The result? The average wait time for nationality-by-residency applications — for citizens of the Philippines, certain Latin American countries, etc. — was reduced from five years to five months. Some procedures have even been resolved in just two weeks. From July 28, 2022, to May 1, 2025, a total of 579,194 nationality-by-residency applications had been elevated, in the form of grant proposals, for signature by the Director General of Legal Security and Public Faith, the competent authority.

It is key to note that this automation does not automate the granting of nationality itself, but only the checks needed to generate a grant proposal. This is, therefore, an assisted action, with the final step — the signature — still carried out by the competent authority. Further on, in section 2.1.7, we will see the legal definitions of automated, proactive, and assisted actions.

Today, alongside the assisted automation for nationality grants, RPA has also been incorporated into rejection proposals — to expedite those applications that fail to meet the legal residency requirement. Notably, this automation was implemented after the grant

process, so that the technology would first benefit citizens directly by accelerating approvals.

2.1.2. Criminal Record Expungement

When a person has served their criminal sentence, and enough time has passed without committing another offense — as established by law — they have the right to have their criminal record expunged. This right facilitates reintegration into society and allows them, for example, to apply for public employment or a visa to the United States.

In this criminal record expungement process, the automation introduced acts as a calculator: it verifies whether a given record can already be expunged. If no date of cancellation is yet recorded, the system calculates whether the elapsed time since the sentence was served is sufficient, per the law. If so, it generates a proposal for expungement, to be signed by the Director General for the Digital Transformation of the Administration of Justice. If the case is really complex — for example, if the person has multiple convictions requiring layered calculations — it is referred to a qualified official for manual resolution.

The benefits of this automation are numerous. Before, all expungement procedures had to be initiated by the individual. Often, this involved paying a lawyer a hefty fee — even though the Ministry provides the service for free. People unaware of this free service faced an unfair barrier to reintegration. Now, expungement is initiated ex officio — this is a proactive automation.

Nearly 100% of applications received today have already been processed before they are even submitted. Still, requests continue because the Ministry often lacks the person's address for notification, and the individual is unaware that their record has already been cleared. This knowledge gap is another issue the automation helps address: the workload reduction has allowed staff from the Central Register of Convicted Persons to visit 45 prisons to hold workshops informing inmates of their right to expungement.

Previously, about 50,000 expungements were processed annually — manually and upon request. In just the first week of the automation's operation, approximately 146,000 criminal records were expunged — ex officio.

2.1.3. Information Forward between the Case Management System and the Courts' Bank Account IT System

One of the most successful automations so far in the Spanish Administration of Justice is the automatic transfer of information between the case management system and the IT system for court bank accounts. Unlike the two previous examples (nationality and expungement), which were administrative procedures, this was the first automation deployed in the judicial domain proper — inside a courtroom. This was made possible by the confidence generated from the earlier successes.

This task — transferring data between the case management system and the court's banking system (under the responsibility of the Judicial Administration Lawyer, who directs the court office) — was one of the most delay-prone. Yet it is critical, since it affects the payment of child support, unpaid rent, garnishments, etc. Although operationally simple (download a document from the banking system and upload it into the case management system), the sheer volume of repetitive actions made it unmanageable.

Once the robot was configured with a 0% error rate and launched in real conditions, the impact was undeniable. Since going live in May 2023, this automation has helped transfer over €7.955 billion (as of May 17, 2025) — a sum equivalent to 0.5% of Spain's GDP in 2024.

2.1.4. Order for Payment Procedure

Following the success of the automation described above, the Ministry decided to implement RPA (within its jurisdiction) for certain steps in the Order for Payment procedure — the most common civil process in Spain's legal system.

Automated tasks include:

- Acceptance and initiation (assigning a case number);
- Admission or correction during the opening phase;
- Proposal of final decrees during the decision phase;
- and, during enforcement, steps such as checking the public court register and telematic garnishments.

In 2025 alone (as of May 17), these automations accelerated Order for Payment cases worth over €116 million. Including 2024, the total is €128 million — over 136,000 automated operations, speeding up a procedure that accounts for about 60% of civil case volume in Spain.

2.1.5. Automated, Proactive and Assisted Actions

The actions described above are regulated in Royal Decree-Law 6/2023, each according to how they contribute to procedure automation:

Royal Decree-Law 6/2023

Title III, Chapter VII. Of automated, proactive, and assisted actions.

Article 56. Automated actions.

1. Automated action is understood to be the procedural action produced by a properly programmed information system without the need for human intervention in each unique case.
2. The computer systems used in the Administration of Justice will make it possible to automate simple processing or resolution actions, which do not require legal interpretation. Among others:

   a) The numbering or pagination of the files.

   b) The referral of matters to the archive when the procedural conditions for this are met.

   c) The generation of copies and certificates.

   d) The generation of books.

   e) Verification of representations.

   f) The declaration of finality, in accordance with the procedural law.

3. Proactive actions are understood to be automated actions, self-initiated by information systems without human intervention, that take advantage of the information incorporated in a file or procedure of a Public Administration for a specific purpose, to generate notices or direct effects for other purposes, in the same or in other files, of the same or another Public Administration, in all cases in accordance with the law.

   Within the framework of the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, collaboration with other public administrations will be encouraged in the identification of actions that, where appropriate, can be proactive, as well as in the definition of the parameters and compatibility requirements necessary for this.

4. In relation to the actions provided for in this Article, the Justice Administration systems will ensure:

   a) That all automated and proactive actions can be identified as such, traced and justified.

   b) That it is possible to carry out the same actions in a non-automated manner.

   c) That it is possible to disable, reverse or render ineffective the automated actions already produced.

Article 57. Assisted performances.

1. An assisted action is considered one for which the information system of the Administration of Justice generates a total or partial draft of a complex document based on data, which can be produced by algorithms, and can constitute the basis or support of a judicial or procedural resolution.

2. In no case will the draft document thus generated constitute in itself a judicial or procedural resolution, without validation by the competent authority. The Justice Administration systems will ensure that the draft document is only generated at the user's will and can be freely and entirely modified by the user.

3. The constitution of a judicial or procedural resolution will always require validation of the final text, by the judge, magistrate, prosecutor, or lawyer of the Administration of Justice, within the scope of their respective powers and under their responsibility, as well as the identification, authentication, or electronic signature that the law provides in each case, in addition to the requirements established by the procedural laws.

Article 58. Common requirements for automated, proactive, and assisted actions.

1. In the case of automated, assisted, or proactive action, the definition of the specifications, programming, maintenance, supervision, and quality control and, where appropriate, the audit of the information system may be carried out by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration. and its source code.

2. The decision criteria will be public and objective, leaving a record of the decisions made at all times.

3. The systems will include the management indicators established by the National Judicial Statistics Commission and the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, each within the scope of their powers.

3. Digitalization: key enabler for justice professionals

3.1. Case Management Systems in Spain

There are currently 9 different case management systems in operation in Spain: Minerva/Atenea in the Autonomous Communities managed by the Ministry of Justice, as well as in Galicia, Asturias, La Rioja, the National High Court, and the Supreme Court; Fortuny, in the Public Prosecutor's Office; and several others in regions such as Madrid, Catalonia, and Andalusia. In territories where Minerva/Atenea operates, the judicial file is 100% electronic.

3.1.1. MINERVA / ATENEA

Minerva (Minerva 2025) is the case management system that supports the processing of information related to judicial proceedings, allowing any judicial body involved in the handling of a particular case to access its associated information, with the required guarantees of confidentiality, control, and privacy. It allows for integrated management of all the functional areas of judicial offices, offering each one a personalized work context based on their staff and functions.

Users with access to Minerva — including case managers, court administrators, Judicial Administration Lawyers, Judges, and Magistrates — authenticate through the DGTDAJ's Active Directory, facilitating system management and cybersecurity.

In recent years, Atenea (Atenea 2025) has been developed as a technological evolution of Minerva, with the goal of eliminating dependence on UNIFACE technology. This transition has been implemented without functional changes and in the most transparent manner possible for users. The goal is to achieve a system free of technological risks, based on open-source solutions, and avoiding dependence on specific vendors. This allows for agile system maintenance and evolution, while delivering high-quality technological support to users, professionals, and citizens.

With the same authentication as Minerva, users in courts and registration and case distribution offices where Atenea is already operational are benefiting from:

- An application with optimized usability for locating relevant information.
- Direct incorporation into the system of filings and matters submitted through LexNET.
- Greater agility in performing key tasks that support daily work.
- Contextual help on each screen to resolve usage questions.
- The ability to telework normally.

3.1.2. FORTUNY

Fortuny (Fortuny 2025) is the application that enables the electronic registration and processing of judicial cases and proceedings within the Public Prosecutor's Office. It is the electronic work tool used by prosecutors for registering and managing both proceedings initiated by the Public Prosecutor's Office (pre-trial investigations) and proceedings

originating from judicial bodies under the jurisdiction of the Prosecutor's Office. All prosecutors and administrative staff in prosecutor's offices across the country have access to this application via the RedSARA, the Spanish Public Administrations' communications network.

Among other features, Fortuny offers:

- Electronic management of criminal, social, administrative, and civil cases, as well as prison oversight matters.
- Specific registration options for specialized areas such as immigration, road safety, gender-based violence, workplace accidents, environmental issues, and urban planning.
- Monitoring of actions performed within the application via statistics and periodic reports.

The evolution of Fortuny as part of the Digital Prosecutor's Office project in 2018 resulted in the creation of electronic files through the addition of new electronic features:

- Electronic reception of case initiations: the Prosecutor's Office electronically receives all judicial proceedings of interest. Criminal and civil proceedings are delivered automatically upon initiation in the court, and others are forwarded when the Prosecutor's Office becomes involved.
- To facilitate notification registration, case initiation exchanges have been expanded to include proceedings beyond criminal cases. This includes cases in which the Prosecutor is a party from the beginning and which are numerically significant in prosecutorial work.
- Download and registration of notifications: a feature that allows for the telematic reception and registration of notifications from the Judicial Office within Fortuny.
- Signature and dispatch of opinions: a feature that allows for the telematic registration, signature, and transmission of legal opinions from Fortuny to the Judicial Office.
- Review of the visa process: this previously existing feature has been adapted to facilitate registration and oversight by the end user and streamline review by the Inspectorate of the Prosecutor's Office.
- Submission of initiating filings for judicializing pre-trial investigations.
- Reception of copies of police reports submitted to the courts served by the Prosecutor's Office.

Fortuny is integrated with LexNET electronic communications services for information exchange with the courts, as well as with document management and e-signature platforms for internal handling of electronic files. Also, Fortuny enables shared knowledge and helps uphold the principle of unity of action within the Public Prosecutor's Office.

3.2. The HORUS file viewer

The HORUS File Viewer (HORUS 2025) is the one of easiest ways to access the Electronic Judicial File in Spain and visualize all documentation associated to a judicial process. Together with the case management system and LexNET (the electronic communications system, see next section 3.3.), HORUS is one of the most used tools in the everyday life of a judge, public prosecutor or state court lawyer in Spain. Lately, also authorized justice professionals and citizens have been granted access to the system, though with different options and visibility rules (to the ones offered to judges, for example), all according to their needs.

Built on top of the case management system, HORUS offers a clean, easy and intuitive interface. From this system, a state court layer (manager of the judicial office) may, for example, accept and initiate a new procedure (i.e. assignation of general number of identification, formal start of deadlines, activation of notification mechanisms, etc), accept procedural documents, see pending resolutions and documents pending signature (and sign them, too), check his/her own agenda and, of course, consult the electronic judicial file of all procedures which such state court lawyer is managing.

The view of the electronic judicial file in HORUS is one of the most applauded features of the system. When a file is selected, the view offered at the leftmost side of the screen is the tree, nested structure of the complete file:

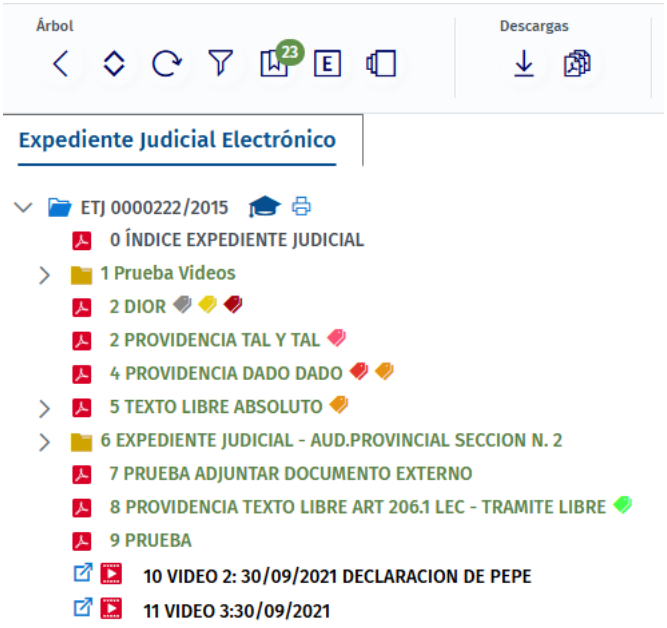

Figure 8: Tree, nested structure of a fake electronic judicial file. Screenshot from the HORUS training environment (fake data).

A view that allows for an immediate understanding of the content of the file, showing every single folder and document contain therein – documents that also include videos, for the minutes of hearing in Spain are the recordings of the hearings themselves, which need to be signed by the state court lawyer.

The options included as icons at the top of Figure 6 are meant to easy file navigation, including advanced filtering, marking, tagging and version control. Also, download options allow to retrieve both single documents as well as groups of them in the form of zip files.

On the other hand, when that same file is selected, the rightmost view displayed includes functionalities to mark the procedure as "favorite" (to easily retrieve it afterwards), to change the state of the procedure or to manage it as a reserved one. It also offers the possibility to consult the requests and resolutions history, to create requests about procedures in progress, to set the visibility rules for the procedure, to create subfolders and comments and, finally, to send requests to the archive or open the electronic signature application.

Under these options, the rightmost view displayed when a file is selected in HORUS shows the procedure's metadata: general metadata, data about interveners, objects contained in the file, a map of the procedure and a summary of the last consolidated documents visualized:

Figure 9: Multimenu interface displayed when an electronic judicial file is selected in HORUS. Some metadata of the fake procedure selected are also shown. Screenshot from the HORUS training environment (fake data).

To complete the description of HORUS, it may also be useful to understand what happens when a document, either in PDF or video format, is selected. When a user clicks one of the PDF documents showcased in the tree, nested structure of a file (see Figure 6), the view of the metadata of the procedure displayed in Figure 7 changes automatically to a triple view of such a document:

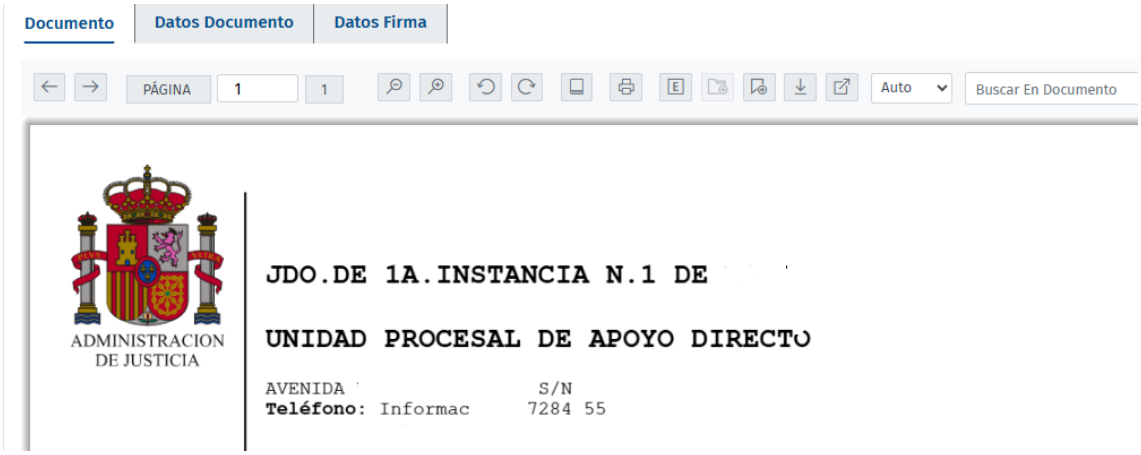

Figure 10: Triple view of a PDF document offered in the HORUS viewer, which allows the user to read the document itself, to consult the metadata associated to the document and to check the associated signature. Screenshot from the HORUS training environment (fake data).

A triple view that allows the user to read the document itself, to consult the metadata associated to the document (in Figure 8, “Datos Documento”) and to check the associated signature.

When a video document is selected, however, HORUS opens a new, dedicated window, that allows the user to watch the recording of the hearing, yes, but also to see the results of its textualization: its transcription through our speech-to-text AI tool.

A feature active since 2019, the textualization of hearings is another of the most well received digital services provided by the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations of Spain. A tool that not only allows to transcript hearings, but that also recognizes the different voices taking part in it, allowing the user to easily navigate the video to the parts where a given person said something. This navigation can also be made be looking in the textualization itself for particular words, as every transcribed moment is associated the timestamp of when it was said. Of course, the results of the textualization may also be downloaded to be copy-pasted, if needed, in resolutions, etc.

3.3. Electronic Communications and LexNET

LexNET (LexNET 2025) is the secure electronic information exchange platform, with full legal effects, between judicial bodies and legal professionals interacting with the Administration of Justice. It allows for the digital submission of filings and documents, as well as the transfer of copies when required, by legal operators, and for the sending of notifications from judicial bodies.

LexNET interoperates with various case management systems, including Minerva/Atenea (in Autonomous Communities under the Ministry of Justice’s jurisdiction), Atlante (Canary Islands), Adriano (Andalusia), Cicerone (Valencian Community), as well as a wide range of systems used by legal professionals.

The legal basis for LexNET is found in Law 42/2015, which amended the Civil Procedure Act to consolidate the use of new technologies in judicial operations, introducing the general obligation to communicate with the Administration of Justice via electronic means (with some exceptions, such as for communications with natural persons). This was followed by Royal Decree 1065/2015, which specifically regulates the LexNET system.

Based on both regulations, LexNET’s main features can be summarized as follows:

1. Legal and technical security, as LexNET guarantees the confidentiality, integrity, authenticity, and traceability of communications through the use of digital certificates and electronic signature systems.
2. Mandatory use for professionals, as of January 1, 2016, requiring the use of electronic means for submitting filings and documents, and for conducting procedural communications, by all legal professionals.
3. Interoperability, since LexNET is designed to enable interoperability between different judicial and administrative platforms, facilitating integration with regional and sector-specific systems.

The most recent regulation of electronic communications within the Administration of Justice is, however, established in Royal Decree-Law 6/2023:

Royal Decree-Law 6/2023

Title III, Chapter VI. Of electronic communications.

Article 49. Electronic communications in the field of the Administration of Justice.

1. Communications in the field of the Administration of Justice will be carried out by electronic means, including the procedural acts of communication provided for in Article 149 of Law 1/2000, of January 7, on Civil Procedure.

2. The bodies, judicial offices or prosecutor's offices will carry out communications by other means when people not required to interact with the Administration of Justice by electronic means do not choose to use these means.

3. Those people who are not obliged to interact with the Administration of Justice by electronic means may choose, at any time, the way to communicate with the Administration of Justice, and whether subsequent communications are carried out or no longer carried out by electronic means.

4. The interested person may identify an electronic device and, where applicable, an email address that will be used to send information and notices of making communication acts available.

5. Communications through electronic means will be made, in any case, subject to the provisions of the procedural legislation and will be valid as long as there is evidence of the transmission and reception, of their dates and of the full content of the communications, and that identify the sender and recipient of the same. The accreditation of the practice of the act of communication will be incorporated into the electronic judicial file.

Article 50. Procedural acts of communication by electronic means. Exceptions.

1. The procedural acts of communication provided for in Article 149 of the Civil Procedure Law that are carried out by electronic means may be carried out by appearing in the Justice Folder or corresponding electronic judicial headquarters, through the unique enabled electronic address provided for in the Law 39/2015, of October 1, or by other electronic means that are established by regulation and guarantee the exercise of the powers and rights provided for in this Royal Decree-Law. This without prejudice to the effectiveness of the communication when the recipient acknowledges it, in accordance with the provisions of article 166.2 of Law 1/2000, of January 7, on Civil Procedure.

   Appearance in the Justice Folder or in the electronic judicial headquarters will be understood as access by the interested person or their duly identified representative to the content of the communication.

2. In the event that the act of communication cannot be carried out by electronic means, it will be carried out in the other ways established in the procedural laws, and the information accrediting the practice of the act of communication will be incorporated into the electronic judicial file.

3. All acts of communication on paper that must be carried out to the interested person who is not obliged to interact electronically with the Administration of Justice, must be made available to them in the Justice Folder, and, where appropriate, in the corresponding electronic judicial headquarters, so that you can access its content voluntarily and with full effect.

Article 51. Common Point of Communication Acts.

1. The administrations competent in matters of justice will guarantee the existence of a Common Point of Communication Acts, in which professionals can access all the communication acts of which they are recipients, regardless of whether it is a Judicial Body, Judicial Office or Public Prosecutor's Office who issued them.

2. The Common Point of Communication Acts will interoperate in real time and automatically with the procedural management systems. In addition, it will allow judicial bodies to access all acts of electronic communication that are carried out from said systems to the parties and interested parties.

3. Likewise, the Common Point of Communication Acts will interoperate with the Public Administration records exchange system in order to channel communications between the bodies of the General Administration of the State and the judicial bodies, judicial offices, and prosecutor's offices. The Public Administrations with powers in matters of Administration of Justice will define the type of communications or communication notices that may be sent through the Public Administration records exchange system, being able to maintain the electronic judicial headquarters as a preferential point of access to the notification.

Article 52. Massive communications.

Communications and acts of communication by electronic means may be carried out individually or in bulk, under the terms defined by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration. In this case, the provisions of Article 37 of this Royal Decree-Law must be considered.

Article 53. Data-oriented communications.

The electronic channels used to carry out unidirectional or bidirectional communications will be metadata-oriented and data-oriented, and will ensure the entry, incorporation, and processing of information in the form of metadata in accordance with common schemes, and in common and interoperable data models, to which purposes provided for in Article 49 of this Royal Decree-Law.

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*Article 54 on the electronic edict communication and article 55 on cross-border communications, also part of Title III, Chapter VII of Royal Decree-Law 6/2023, are not included here, but can be consulted in Annex I.

3.4. The Electronic Judicial Headquarters and ACCEDA

The electronic judicial headquarters is, in line with the provisions of Royal Decree-Law 6/2023, the digitally enabled environment officially established by each administration with competence in the field of justice — that is, the Ministry of Justice or the Autonomous Communities with devolved powers — through which citizens, professionals, and legal operators can access the digital services, procedures, and information they share with the Administration of Justice. In particular:

Royal Decree-Law 6/2023

Title II, Chapter I. Of the electronic judicial headquarters.

Article 8. Electronic judicial headquarters.

1. The electronic judicial headquarters is the electronic address available to citizens through telecommunications networks whose ownership, management and administration corresponds to each of the administrations competent in matters of Justice.

2. The electronic judicial headquarters will be created by means of a provision published in the Official State Gazette or the Official Gazette or Gazette of the corresponding Autonomous Community, and will have, at least, the following contents:

   a) Identification of the reference electronic address of the headquarters, which includes the domain name granted by the competent Administration.

   b) Identification of its owner, as well as the administrative body or bodies in charge of management and the services made available to citizens and professionals in it.

   c) Identification of the access channels to the services available at the headquarters, including, where appropriate, the telephone numbers and offices through which they can also be accessed.

   d) Channels available for the formulation of suggestions and complaints regarding the service provided by the headquarters.

   e) Access to the electronic judicial file, to the presentation of documents, to the practice of notifications and to the agenda of signals and information, of the videoconferencing enabled systems.

3. The establishment of an electronic judicial headquarters entails the responsibility of its owner to guarantee the integrity and updating of the information provided, as well as access to the services provided therein.

4. The administrations competent in matters of Justice will determine the conditions and instruments for creating electronic judicial headquarters, subject to the principles of publicity, responsibility, quality, security, availability, accessibility, neutrality and interoperability.

5. The publication in electronic judicial offices of information, services and transactions will respect open standards and, where appropriate, those others that are widely used by citizens.

6. Electronic judicial headquarters will be governed, in addition to the provisions of this royal decree-law, by the provisions of article 38 of Law 40/2015, of October 1, on the Legal Regime of the Public Sector.

7. Electronic judicial headquarters will use encrypted communications based on qualified website authentication certificates or equivalent means, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) No. 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of July 23, 2014, relating to electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market.

8. The electronic addresses of the Administration of Justice that have the status of electronic judicial headquarters must be stated visibly and unequivocally.

9. The instrument for creating the electronic judicial headquarters will be accessible directly or through a link to its publication in the "Official State Gazette" or in that of the corresponding Autonomous Community.

10. The information systems that support electronic judicial headquarters must ensure the confidentiality, integrity, authenticity, traceability, and availability of the information they handle, and the services provided.

Article 9. Characteristics of electronic judicial headquarters and their types.

1. Electronic judicial headquarters will have systems that allow the establishment of secure communications whenever necessary.

2. When justified for technical or functional reasons, one or more electronic judicial headquarters may be created derived from an electronic judicial headquarter. These derivative offices must be accessible from the electronic address of the main office, without prejudice to the possibility of direct electronic access.

3. The associated electronic judicial headquarters will be created by order of the administrative body that has this competence and must meet the same publicity requirements as the main electronic judicial headquarters.

Article 10. Content and services of electronic judicial headquarters.

1. Every electronic judicial headquarters will have, at least, the following content:

   a) Identification of the headquarters, as well as the Public Administration or titular organisations and those responsible for management, the services made available therein and, where appropriate, the headquarters derived from it, as well as the body, office judicial or prosecutor's office that originates the information that must be included in the electronic judicial headquarters.

   b) Information necessary for its correct use, including the map of the electronic judicial headquarters or equivalent information, with specification of the navigation structure and the different sections available.

   c) List of identification and electronic signature systems that, in accordance with the provisions of this Royal Decree-Law, are admitted or used at the headquarters.

   d) Rules for creating the electronic registry or records accessible from the headquarters.

   e) Information related to the protection of personal data, including a link with the electronic headquarters of the Spanish Data Protection Agency and those of the Autonomous Data Protection Agencies, as well as the information provided for in Articles 13 and 14 of the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of April 27, 2016, and any other that allows compliance with the principle of transparency, as well as the inventory of treatments referred to in Article 31.2 of Organic Law 3 /2018, December 5.

2. The electronic judicial headquarters will have, at least, the following services available to citizens and professionals:

   a) The list of services available in the electronic judicial headquarters.

   b) The services charter and the electronic services charter.

c) The list of electronic means that citizens and professionals can use in each case in the exercise of their right to communicate with the Administration of Justice.

d) Access to the electronic judicial file, to the presentation of documents, to the practice of communication acts and to the agenda of signals and information, where appropriate, of the enabled videoconferencing systems.

e) A link for making suggestions and complaints to the corresponding bodies.

f) Access, in the terms established in the procedural laws, to the status of the processing of the file.

g) A link to the single Judicial Edictal Board, as a means of publication and consultation of the resolutions and communications that by legal provision must be posted on the notice board or edicts.

h) Verification of the electronic seals of the public bodies or organisations that cover the headquarters.

i) Verification of the authenticity and integrity of the documents issued by the public bodies or organizations covered by the headquarters, which have been authenticated using a secure verification code.

j) Electronic advisory services to the user for the correct use of the headquarters.

k) Charter of Citizens' Rights in the Justice System.

l) Link to the instructions or appointment management section for requesting free legal assistance.

3. It will not be necessary to collect the information and services referred to in the previous sections at the derived headquarters when they already appear at the headquarters from which they derive.

4. The electronic judicial headquarters will guarantee the linguistic co-official regime in force in its territory.

Article 11. Special liability rule.

The body that creates the information that must be included in the electronic judicial headquarters will be responsible for the veracity and integrity of its content. The electronic judicial headquarters will establish the necessary means so that the citizen knows whether the information or service he or she accesses corresponds to the headquarters itself or to an access point that does not have the character of headquarters or to a third party.

Article 12. General Access Point of the Administration of Justice.

1. The General Access Point of the Administration of Justice will be a portal aimed at citizens that will have its electronic headquarters that, at a minimum, will contain the Justice Folder and the directory of electronic judicial headquarters that, in this area, facilitate the access to accessible services, procedures and information corresponding to the Administration of Justice, the General Council of the Judiciary, the State Attorney General's Office and the public organisations linked or dependent on it, as well as the administrations with jurisdiction in matters of Justice. It may also provide access to services or information corresponding to other public administrations or corporations that represent the interests of professionals who are related to the Administration of Justice, through the celebration of the corresponding agreements.

2. The General Access Point of the Administration of Justice will be managed by the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations in accordance with the agreements adopted in the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, with the objective of ensuring complete and exact incorporation of the information and access published therein, in an interoperable manner with the possible points located in the portals enabled by each competent administration.

3. The general access point will respond to the principles of universal accessibility and clarity of information, and will include content aimed at vulnerable groups, especially children and adolescents, that may be of interest to them.

4. The General Access Point of the Administration of Justice will offer citizens, at least, a service for consulting files in which they appear as a party to judicial proceedings, and in any case the possibility of knowing and accessing receiving notifications of all judicial bodies.

5. Legal entities, whose volume of cases could make management through the general access point difficult, will be offered specific systems based on volume levels of files or management areas in response to the aforementioned agreements adopted in accordance with Section 2 of this Article.

Technically, the aforementioned provisions have translated into the web applications Sede Judicial Electrónica:

https://sedejudicial.justicia.es/

As a complement to the electronic judicial headquarters, ACCEDA Justicia and ACCEDA Fiscalía (for the Public Prosecution), allow to easily carry out certain procedures.

In the case of ACCEDA Justicia (ACCEDA Justicia 2025):

- Request for a copy of an electronic judicial file, so that professionals request from courts documentation from the judicial files in which they are involved, without the need to appear in person at the courthouse. The courts themselves could also send the copy of the electronic judicial file ex officio through this solution.

- LexNET size limit: to avoid the professional's physical travel to deliver documentation that could not be sent via LexNET (when the professional submits writings to the courts that include documentation whose volume exceeds LexNET's capacity). In that case, and before ACCEDA Justicia had this feature incorporated, LexNET would only send part of the information and professionals would have to appear in person at the court to deliver the rest of the information, so that the court could attach it to the judicial file.

- Transfer of judicial files: this feature avoids the physical transfer of information between courts located in territories with different case management systems, which are usually not integrated. This information transfer involves judicial files (jurisdiction waivers, appeals, etc.) and documents that until recently were sent in some physical medium (paper, CD, USB drive).

- Request for review of measures / annual rendering of accounts: to allow the telematic submission, without needing to appear at the court, of a request for review of guardianship files by persons entitled to do so in accordance with Law 8/2021, which reforms civil and procedural legislation to support persons with disabilities.

As of 1 May 2025, more than 600,000 requests had been submitted through ACCEDA Justicia.

In the case of ACCEDA Fiscalía (ACCEDA Fiscalía 2025), it allows individuals, legal entities, prosecutors and professionals to have secure access to complete online procedures with full guarantees, allowing for better access traceability and the provision of communications and notifications electronically, in the domain of the public prosecution.

3.5. SIR and INSIDE

SIR (SIR 2025), short for Sistema de Interconexión de Registros (Interconnection System of Registries), is the basic infrastructure that enables the exchange of electronic registry entries between public administrations in Spain. This exchange occurs not only with the Administration of Justice, but also across the General State Administration, Autonomous Communities, and Local Authorities. In fact, SIR was initially designed by and for the General State Administration and was later adopted by other administrations.

Its implementation allows for the elimination of paper transfers between administrations, increasing efficiency and eliminating the costs associated with handling and mailing physical documents, thanks to the generation of authentic electronic copies of the documents submitted in registry entries.

In the case of Justice, SIR is connected to case management systems, allowing courts to receive non-judicial communications and documentation, such as notifications or reports, sent from other administrations (city councils, regional ministries, state ministries, etc.). Similarly, when a court needs to send an administrative document (for example, a request for information) to another administration, it can use SIR to send it through an official electronic channel.

On the other hand, independently of SIR, INSIDE (INSIDE 2025) allows for the transfer of electronic administrative case files to any court, in the legal context of contentious-administrative proceedings, in accordance with the National Interoperability Framework (the equivalent, within the General State Administration, of the Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme).

In this way, when a court, the National High Court, or the Supreme Court needs to request an administrative case file as part of a judicial proceeding, the order requesting the file is sent via SIR, while the actual case file is delivered through INSIDE. This exchange of information, which used to be conducted on paper, now in its digital version allows for an average savings of two weeks in the time it takes for the Administration of Justice to receive the administrative file.

3.6. Systems for Electronic Identification and Signature

After having described the more technical aspects of identification, authentication, and electronic signature in section 1.5.2 of this report — concerning the Interoperability and Security Guide on Authentication, Certificates, and Electronic Signature — we now describe the main systems used for both purposes: Cl@ve, Cl@ve Justicia, and portafirmas.

Cl@ve (Cl@ve 2025) is a common platform for identification, authentication, and electronic signature across the entire Spanish public sector. It is an interoperable and horizontal system that spares public administrations from having to implement and maintain their own identification and signature systems, and spares citizens from having to use different identification methods to interact electronically with the administration.

Cl@ve allows eGovernment applications to define the assurance level (QAA level) they require for authentication quality, based on the data they handle and their security classification (in accordance with the National Security Framework, Royal Decree 311/2022). The citizen accessing the electronic administration service can then choose the identification method they wish to use from among those available for the required level of assurance.

Among these methods, Cl@ve supports both:

- Concerted key-based identification systems (e.g., username and password), and
- Electronic certificates (including the electronic ID card — DNIe).

Regarding concerted keys, Cl@ve supports two use cases:

- Cl@ve PIN: A one-time code received by SMS. It is aimed at occasional users and is the most popular among citizens, as it does not require remembering a password.
- Cl@ve Permanente: A longer-term password system (not indefinite), aimed at regular users. It corresponds to a username/password system reinforced with one-time SMS codes. This system also provides citizens with access to cloud-based electronic signing.

To use these concerted keys and the cloud signing services, users must register in the system, providing the necessary personal information. Registration can be completed in person or online.

Built on top of Cl@ve, Cl@ve Justicia functions as an interface that allows Judicial Administration officials to verify that the person being identified remotely is indeed who they claim to be, using a two-step identification system with a mobile phone and the data from their national ID (DNI) or foreign ID number (NIE). This setup ensures the legal certainty required by national and European regulations in terms of identity verification, digital signature, and personal data protection when accessing public services via secure videoconference. This authentication and signature framework grants videoconferencing the same legal value as physical presence.

In parallel to Cl@ve — which allows for non-cryptographic, one-by-one signing — Spain has also developed the portafirmas application (literally, “signature holder”).

The idea is the same as a physical signature holder, but in a digital and remote format: to provide the user with a tool to manage electronic signature workflows using a personal (qualified) certificate, enabling them to sign documents remotely, even from a mobile device where their certificate is installed.

This horizontal solution acts as a centralized hub for all applications within the Administration of Justice that require multi-document or multi-signer electronic signatures. With portafirmas, each signer accesses their inbox of pending documents and performs the electronic signature operation. Once signed, the system notifies the next user in the signature flow, and after all signatures are completed, portafirmas returns the signed document to the application that originally initiated the request.

3.7. Scheduling of Hearings & Courtroom Equipment

Another of the solutions that has proven most useful for improving court efficiency is the coordinated hearings agenda.

The reason that led to the development of this solution is straightforward: in a country with transferred competences such as Spain, with its plurality of IT systems, when a professional was summoned to a hearing in two territories under the competence of different Administrations, it could happen that they were summoned on the same day and at the same time in two opposite ends of the country. A situation that inevitably resulted in their absence from one of the two hearings, which then had to be rescheduled, causing a delay in the resolution of the case and a waste of time and effort for the judicial office.

The solution was to develop a coordinated hearings agenda, which integrates all the existing ones in such a way that, when an attempt is made to schedule a new hearing, and one of the parties already has the target date committed, the system automatically searches for the next available date for all parties, thereby avoiding overlapping and subsequent delays and inefficiencies.

As for the equipment of the courtrooms, the one that allows hearings to be recorded and for that recording to later be incorporated into the electronic judicial file as the official hearing record, these courtrooms are equipped with the following technology:

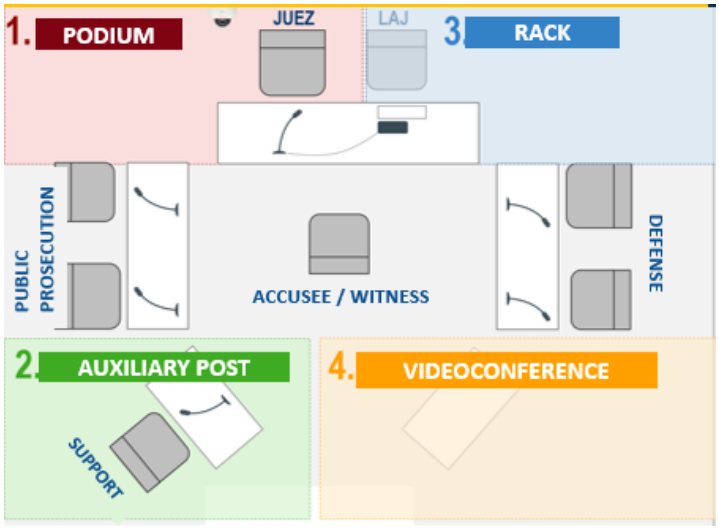

Figure 11: Technological equipment of an average courtroom in Spain.

To maximize the quality of the recordings, each courtroom is equipped with:

1. Microphones for all individual interveners, as well as a camera placed behind the judge, which records what happens in the courtroom;
2. An auxiliary post, from where a specifically trained court officer decides which microphone to turn on or off during the recording;
3. A semi-professional video rack, consisting of a KVM, a capture card, audio mixer, network card, and workstation (to run the hearing recording application and capture the audiovisual signal);
4. A videoconferencing station, with a media converter, projector, and videoconferencing system that can also be used as a second camera.

4. Digital Transformation to improve public services and bridge divides

4.1. Telematic actions and services

Royal Decree-Law 6/2023, as a landmark regulation in the digital transformation of the Administration of Justice in Spain, dedicates a significant portion of its provisions to establishing the legal foundations for remote presence, as well as for non-face-to-face services and assistance.

Regarding remote presence in judicial proceedings, Article 59 of Royal Decree-Law 6/2023 decisively introduces remote participation as the ordinary mechanism for the conduct of procedural acts, provided that it is compatible with procedural principles and the fundamental rights of the parties:

Royal Decree-Law 6/2023
Title IV. Of non-face-to-face acts and services.

Article 59. Non-face-to-face attention and services.

1. Attention to citizens will be carried out through telematic presence, by videoconference or other similar system, whenever the citizen is interested, and it is possible depending on the nature of the act or information required and in compliance with the applicable regulations. regarding the protection of personal data.
2. Attention to professionals may also be provided by telematic presence or videoconference, always in accordance with these.
3. Serving the public and professionals by videoconference or a similar system will require the participation of the citizen or professional from a safe access point.
4. The personnel at the service of the Administration of Justice must manage appointments for telematic attention through a system that provides legal security to the attention process and guarantees the encryption and integrity of communications.
5. The administrations with competence in Justice will guarantee the interoperability and compatibility of the different systems that enable telematic presence and videoconferencing that are used in each of the territorial areas of provision of the public Justice service.

One of the key innovations introduced by the previous article is the concept of a *safe access point* as the designated location for holding remote judicial proceedings with all necessary guarantees. This concept is further developed in subsequent provisions of the text:

Royal Decree-Law 6/2023
Title IV. Of non-face-to-face acts and services.

Article 62. Safe access points and safe places.

1. For the purposes of the rules on attention to the public and professionals through telematic presence contained in this Royal Decree-Law, and the procedural rules on

intervention in procedural acts through telematic presence, a safe access point and a safe place, respectively, will be considered as those that comply with the provisions of this Article.

2. Safe access points are devices and information systems that meet the requirements determined by the regulations of the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, which in any case must meet, at least, the following:

   a) Allow the secure transmission of communications and the protection of information.
   b) Allow and guarantee the identification of those involved.
   c) Comply with the requirements of integrity, interoperability, confidentiality, and availability of the actions taken.

3. Safe places are those that meet the requirements determined by the regulations of the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, which in any case must meet, at least, the following:

   a) Have devices and systems that have the status of safe access point, in accordance with the previous section.
   b) Guarantee verification of the identity of those involved and the autonomy of their intervention.
   c) Ensure all the guarantees of the right of defense, including the power to meet privately with the lawyer.
   d) Have means that allow the digitisation of documents for their viewing by videoconference.

4. In addition, the following places will be understood as safe in any case:

   a) The judicial office corresponding to the competent court, or any other judicial or prosecutor's office, and the justice offices in the municipality.
   b) Civil Registries, for actions related to their scope.
   c) The National Institute of Toxicology and Forensic Sciences and the Institutes of Legal Medicine, for the intervention of Forensic Doctors, Physicians, Technicians and Laboratory Assistants.
   d) The headquarters of the State Security Forces and Bodies, for the intervention of their members.
   e) The official headquarters of the State Attorney's Office, the Legal Service of the Social Security Administration, and the Legal Services of the Autonomous Communities, for the intervention of the members of such services.
   f) Penitentiary centres, bodies dependent on Penitentiary Institutions, detention centres for foreigners and detention centres for minors, for inmates and public officials.
   g) Any other places established by regulation of application throughout the territory of the State, following a favourable report from the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration.

As can be read in the aforementioned article, an essential condition for any safe access point is that it must enable and ensure the identification of participants, and it must guarantee the integrity of the actions performed (i.e., the signing of the resulting electronic judicial documents). These aspects — identification and signature — are of such relevance that they are, in fact, addressed in a dedicated article:

Royal Decree-Law 6/2023
Title IV. Of non-face-to-face acts and services.

Article 60. General rule of identification and signature.

1. Without prejudice to the electronic identification regulated in the following articles and the application of the rules contained in procedural laws, the people participating in a videoconference must identify themselves at the beginning of the event.

   The judge, magistrate, representative of the Public Prosecutor's Office or lawyer of the Administration of Justice who directs the act or action will adopt the appropriate provisions for this purpose.

   When the action is not directed by the above, the public official who provides the service will ensure that the interveners identify themselves at the beginning.

2. Likewise, access by citizens and professionals to those judicial and procedural actions held by videoconference in which they are part or have a legitimate and direct interest, will preferably be carried out through electronic identification, which will be prior or simultaneous to the moment of each action and specific to it.

3. The provisions of the previous sections may be exempted in the case of protected witnesses or experts, police officers, undercover police officers, and, ultimately, in the case of any person whose identity must be preserved in the process in accordance with the law.

4. The judicial or public prosecutor's office will verify the identity of the persons involved in the actions carried out by electronic procedures through the basic identification data that have been previously provided by them, in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

5. In the videoconference intervention, no systems or applications may be used that alter or distort the image and sound transmitted, except for exceptions related to the safeguarding of identity in the cases provided for in Section 3 of this Article.

6. Those taking part in a videoconference must observe the same rules of decorum, dress and respect required in actions carried out in person in courtrooms and in the headquarters of courts, judicial offices, and prosecutor's offices.

7. When an action carried out by videoconference requires the signature of the person involved by this same means, it will generally require:
   a) Prior verification of the information to be signed by the person involved.
   b) The authentication of the person involved in accordance with the provisions of this Royal Decree- Law.

The use of signatures in each of the actions carried out by videoconference will be determined within the framework of the State Technical Committee of Electronic Judicial Administration.

The rules on identification and signature rely on the Cl@ve and Cl@ve Justicia systems, already described in Chapter 3, section 3.6., of this report.

Lastly, a fundamental aspect of the digital transformation of any Administration is the ability to guarantee non-repudiation of actions carried out by digital means. This is an

obvious requirement in the case of electronic signatures, for instance, but it was also explicitly incorporated into Royal Decree-Law 6/2023 for telematic proceedings, as follows:

Royal Decree-Law 6/2023
Title IV. Of non-face-to-face acts and services.

Article 61. Effects of videoconference proceedings.

1. Failure to comply with the provisions of the previous articles does not in itself deprive the action carried out by videoconference of procedural and legal effects, nor does it imply its ineffectiveness or nullity.
2. If, once the corresponding action has been carried out, the identification or signature made in the videoconference is challenged, the competent Administration will proceed to verify that it meets all the requirements and conditions established in the previous Article.
3. If said verifications offer a positive result, the authenticity of the identification will be presumed, with the costs, expenses and rights generated by the verification being exclusively the responsibility of the person who formulated the challenge.
4. If the verifications offer a negative result or if, despite their positive result, the plaintiff maintains the objection, the judge or court competent in the matter will resolve the corresponding reasoned decision, after hearing the parties.

4.1.1. The Virtual Desktop for Digital Immediacy (EVID)

One of the main tools provided by the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Parliament for conducting remote judicial proceedings is the Virtual Desk for Digital Immediacy (EVID) (EVID 2025).

EVID is a hyper-videoconferencing system that enables the execution of any procedure configured in the system via videoconference, with full legal and cybersecurity guarantees. EVID offers the additional advantage of being integrated with the Appointment Booking Service, allowing appointments for videoconferences to be scheduled and managed directly within the tool.

In fact, EVID is used throughout all stages of the citizen service process:

- Before the appointment:
  - A notification is sent to the citizen with connection instructions.
  - The citizen is allowed to submit documentation related to the procedure.
  - The civil servant can access this documentation prior to the appointment.
- During the appointment:
  - EVID is used to open the videoconference, manage the recording, and administer speaking turns.
  - It integrates electronic forms for providing consent to the administrative procedure.
  - It also allows for document exchange and includes an electronic signature protocol.

- After the appointment:
    - EVID enables the storage of all submitted documentation, the recording, and a proof of completion.
    - It also generates cryptographic hashes and evidentiary logs of the interactions—essential for the legal security of the procedure.

This operational flow is particularly relevant in maximizing the efficiency of the process, as once the procedure (whatever it may be) is concluded, its supporting documentation is automatically submitted for signing by the State Court Lawyer. Once signed, it is then automatically incorporated into the Electronic Judicial Case File.

The identification and authentication of the participants in this process is carried out through the Cl@ve Justicia system, as described in Section 3.6 of this report.

4.1.2. The Justice Office in the Municipality

In Spain, most economic activity is centered around province capitals and, mostly, around those capitals near the coastline, except Madrid. This situation leaves vast extensions of national territory with very little economic activity, where the provision of public services becomes a challenge. Not to mention the situation of the Balearic and Canary Islands where, in some cases, such as that of the island of Formentera, some services may only be provided in another island (e.g., in the case of Formentera, its court is in the island of Ibiza).

The numbers speak for themselves when it comes to the deliver of the public service of Justice in Spain: in a country with more than 8.000 municipalities, only 431 of them count with a court within their municipal area. For the rest, citizens need to travel to their corresponding court as defined by law – it is true that municipalities that do not have a court do have a *peace* court, but the competences of this figure are very limited. A clear disadvantage for all these citizens, who in many cases suffer a real burden in terms of time and money spent in case they need to appear before court.

The solution to this situation is being put forward with the implementation of Organic Law 1/2025, of efficiency measures of the public service of Justice. With Organic Law 1/2025, combined with Royal Decree-Law 6/2023, peace courts are being transformed into modern Justice Offices in the Municipalities (or, shortly, *OJM*): fully functional offices staffed by a trained official from where all neighbors of a given town can request to appear before their corresponding court through videoconference, for example (OJMs are considered safe places). Or where they can be given access to their electronic judicial file (with the same visibility restrictions as the ones that the attorney of such person would have). Or where they can be supported to download any of the certificates that the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations offers (criminal records, absence of sexual records, etc). Certificates that also include those of the Civil Registry because, in fact, each and every single OJM becomes, at the same time, a Civil Registry Office.

¿And how was this possible? Thanks to technology. Because Spain has a data-oriented Justice, citizens can be served their electronic judicial file instantly at any Justice Office in the Municipality; because a really high proportion of Civil Registry books have been digitalized, citizens may now, for example, download their birth certificate in one click. Because videoconference equipment is provided all around the country, telematic presence was established in law as the default means of attention to citizens.

4.2. Carpeta Justicia

Carpeta Justicia (Carpeta Justicia 2025) (in English, the Justice Folder) is a digital platform developed by the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with the Parliament of Spain. Its main objective is to facilitate access to judicial services for citizens, companies, and legal professionals, consolidating in a single virtual space a wide array of functionalities that streamline interaction with the Justice Administration.

The platform is designed to be inclusive and accessible to a variety of user profiles:

- Citizens: Individuals wishing to view or manage their personal judicial matters.
- Companies: Legal representatives of entities needing access to information or to carry out formalities related to judicial proceedings.
- Justice professionals: Lawyers, court representatives, and labor relations experts requiring specialized tools for case management and communication with judicial bodies.

Access to Carpeta Justicia is carried out through secure electronic authentication systems, such as Cl@ve, ensuring the protection of personal data and the confidentiality of judicial information.

Among its main features, the platform offers:

- Consultation of Electronic Judicial Case Files (EJEs). Users can access and view the EJEs in which they are involved and, using the HORUS viewer, securely browse and download them in an orderly manner.
- Consultation of powers of attorney. The platform enables users to check the status of powers of attorney and download related documentation in PDF format.
- Consultation of notifications and hearing schedules. Carpeta Justicia provides up-to-date information on judicial notifications and scheduled hearings, allowing users to stay informed about dates and details of court appearances.
- Access to edicts and judicial rulings. Users can consult edicts (notifications published when personal delivery was unsuccessful) through the Judicial Edicts Public Board, as well as associated rulings—ensuring transparency and access to case-related information.
- Deposit of funds into Court Deposit and Consignment Accounts. Users can make payments via credit or debit card without additional fees. Legal professionals may also consult transactions and request access to accounts related to ongoing proceedings.
- Request official certificates. The platform allows users to request a variety of official certificates issued by the Ministry, such as birth, marriage, and death certificates (from the Civil Registry); criminal record certificates and certificates of no criminal offences of a sexual nature; as well as certificates of wills and life insurance coverage.
- AI-powered document summarization and anonymization. The platform incorporates AI tools to summarize documents by extracting key paragraphs or

sentences. It also includes a plain-language translation feature, which provides summaries in everyday language, helping the public understand complex legal texts. Finally, the anonymization tool allows personal data—such as names, national ID numbers, dates, and amounts—to be removed from documents, ensuring privacy and compliance with data protection regulations.

In addition, Carpeta Justicia provides access to a number of related services, such as appointment scheduling at Ministry offices, civil registries, and court facilities, as well as access to the judicial electronic headquarters of both the Ministry and the Autonomous Communities.

The implementation of Carpeta Justicia was made possible thanks to the collaboration between the Ministry and the Autonomous Communities with devolved powers in the field of justice. This coordination has enabled the integration of diverse systems and applications, promoting interoperability and offering users a unified experience, regardless of their geographical location.

Since its official launch in October 2023, Carpeta Justicia has experienced significant adoption, with over 420,000 unique registered users:

- 86% are natural persons (individuals),
- 14% are legal persons (companies),
- 25% are legal professionals (of whom 22% are lawyers, 79% court representatives, and 16% labor relations experts).

The platform has been recognized both nationally and internationally for its contribution to the digital transformation of justice in Spain, standing out for improving the efficiency, accessibility, and sustainability of the country's Justice Administration.

In conclusion, Carpeta Justicia represents a major step forward in the digitalization of the Spanish Justice Administration, offering citizens, companies, and legal professionals a comprehensive tool to manage and consult judicial information in an efficient and secure way. With a user-centered design, advanced functionalities, and a robust technological infrastructure, it stands as a benchmark model for the modernization of public justice services. If the Justice Offices in Municipalities aim to bridge physical divides—such as geographic or age-based gaps—Carpeta Justicia uses digital technology to close the digital divide within the digital realm itself.

5. Digital Rights and Duties in the Administration of Justice

These rights are gathered in Title I of Royal Decree-Law 6/2023:

Royal Decree-Law 6/2023

Title I. Digital rights and duties in the Administration of Justice.

Article 5. Citizens' Rights.

1. Citizens have the right to interact with the Administration of Justice using electronic means for the exercise of the rights provided for in Chapters I and VII of Title III of Book III of Organic Law 6/1985, of July 1, of the Judiciary, in the form and with the limitations established therein.

2. In addition, citizens have, in relation to the use of electronic means in judicial activity and in the terms provided for in this Royal Decree-Law, the following rights:
   a) To a public service of justice provided by digital means, in the terms set out in paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 4 of this Royal Decree-Law.
   b) Equality in electronic access to the services of the Administration of Justice.
   c) The quality of public services provided by electronic means.
   d) To a personalised service of access to procedures, information and accessible services of the Administration of Justice in which they are parties or legitimate interested parties.
   e) To choose, among those that are available at any given time, the channel through which to interact by electronic means with the Administration of Justice.
   f) To know by electronic means the status of processing of the procedures in which they are a procedural party or legitimate interested parties, in the terms established in Organic Law 6/1985, of July 1, and in the procedural laws.
   g) To access and obtain a copy of the electronic judicial file and the electronic documents that are part of procedures in which they have the status of a party or demonstrate legitimate and direct interest, in the terms established in Organic Law 6/1985, of July 1, and in procedural laws.
   h) To the conservation by the Administration of Justice in electronic format of electronic documents that are part of a file in accordance with current regulations on judicial files.
   i) To use the identification and electronic signature systems of the national identity document before the Administration of Justice, those other devices made available to you in order to facilitate its authentication or signature in accordance with the provisions of Article 20 of this Royal Decree-Law, as well as those others determined therein.
   j) To the protection of personal data and, in particular, to the security and confidentiality of the data that are subject to processing by the Administration of Justice, in the terms established in Organic Law 6/1985, of July 1, and with the specialties established by it; in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of April 27, 2016, regarding the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and the free circulation of

these data and by the that Directive 95/46/EC is repealed; in Organic Law 3/2018, of December 5, on the Protection of Personal Data and guarantee of digital rights; and in Organic Law 7/2021, of May 26, on the protection of personal data processed for the purposes of prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of criminal infractions and the execution of criminal sanctions, as well as those derived from procedural laws.

k) To choose the applications or systems to relate to the Administration of Justice as long as they use open standards or, where appropriate, those others that are widely used by citizens and, in any case, as long as they are compatible with those that the judicial bodies provide, and the guarantees and requirements provided for in the procedure in question are respected.

l) That the applications or systems to relate electronically with the Administration of Justice are available in all the official languages of the State in the terms provided for in Article 231 of Organic Law 6/1985, of July 1.

3. Legal entities have their rights recognised in Section 1 and in letters a), b), c), d), f), g), h), i), j) and l) of section 2 of this Article. In any case, they will be subject to the special provisions established by this Royal Decree-Law.

Article 6. Rights and duties of professionals who relate to the Administration of Justice.

1. Professionals who interact with the Administration of Justice have the right to interact with t through electronic means.

2. Furthermore, with respect to the use of electronic media in judicial activity and in the terms provided for in this Royal Decree-Law, professionals who relate to the Administration of Justice have the following rights:

a) To access and know by electronic means the status of the processing of the procedures in which, as stated in the judicial procedure, they hold the procedural representation or assume the legal defence of a personal party or who has proven legitimate and direct interest, in the terms established in Organic Law 6/1985, of July 1, and in procedural laws.

b) To access and obtain a copy of the electronic judicial file and the electronic documents that are part of procedures in which, as stated in the judicial procedure, they hold the procedural representation or assume the legal defence of a party that is a person or that has proven legitimate and direct interest, in the terms established in Organic Law 6/1985, of July 1, and in the procedural laws.

c) To access in electronic format the documents kept by the Administration of Justice that are part of a file, according to current regulations on judicial files.

d) To use the established identification and signature systems provided for in this Royal Decree-Law and in accordance with it. To this end, the corresponding General or Superior Professional Councils must make available to the judicial bodies, judicial offices and prosecutor's offices the protocols and interconnection systems that allow the necessary access by electronic means to the registry of practicing collegiate professionals provided for in Article 10 of Law 2/1974, of February 13, on Professional Associations, guaranteeing that it contains their professional data, such as the name and surname of the registered professionals, membership number, official titles of those they hold, professional address and status of professional qualification, and, in the case of professional societies,

the corporate name of the same, as well as the data of the granting partners and the professionals who act within them.

1.

e) To the guarantee of security and confidentiality and availability in the processing of personal data carried out by the Administration of Justice that appears in the files, systems and applications of the Administration of Justice in the terms established in Organic Law 6/1985, of July 1, and with the specialties established by this; in procedural laws, in this Royal Decree-Law, in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of April 27, 2016; in Organic Law 3/2018, of December 5; and in Organic Law 7/2021, of May 26, as well as those derived from procedural laws. It will be up to the competent Administration to comply with the responsibilities that, as a benefit administration, it has attributed in this matter.

f) That the information systems of the Administration of Justice enable and encourage digital disconnection, in a way that allows the conciliation of the work, personal and family life of the professionals who relate to the Administration of Justice, with respect to what is provided in the procedural legislation.

The administrations with jurisdiction in matters of Justice must define, through agreements and protocols, the terms, means and appropriate measures, in the technological field, to enable disconnection, conciliation and rest in procedurally non-working periods and in those in which professional people from the Legal Profession, the Attorney General's Office and Social Graduates are making use of the possibilities provided for this purpose in the procedural rules.

3. The professionals who relate to the Administration of Justice, in the terms provided for in this Royal Decree-Law, have the duty to use electronic means, applications or systems established by the administrations competent in matters of Justice, respecting in any case the guarantees and requirements provided for in the procedure in question.

4. The administrations competent in matters of Justice will ensure the access of professionals to the electronic services provided in their field through electronic access points, consisting of electronic judicial headquarters created and managed by them and available to professionals through of communication networks, in the terms provided for in this Royal Decree-Law.

Article 7. Mandatory use of electronic means and instruments by the Administration of Justice.

1. The judicial bodies and offices, Public Prosecutors' Offices, and prosecutor's offices will use the technical, electronic, computer and electronic means made available to them by the competent Administration for the development of their activity and exercise of their functions, provided that said means comply with the national schemes of interoperability and security, as well as with technical regulations, technical security instructions, functional requirements set by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration and personal data protection regulations.

2. Public administrations with jurisdiction over material and personal resources of the Administration of Justice will provide the judicial bodies and offices and prosecutor's offices with technological systems that allow the electronic processing of procedures and comply with the requirements defined in the previous section.

3. Instructions of general or singular content regarding the use of technologies that the General Council of the Judiciary or the State Attorney General's Office direct to Judges and Magistrates or Prosecutors, respectively, will be mandatory. The same will be those that the head of the General Secretariat of the Administration of Justice directs to the lawyers of the Administration of Justice.

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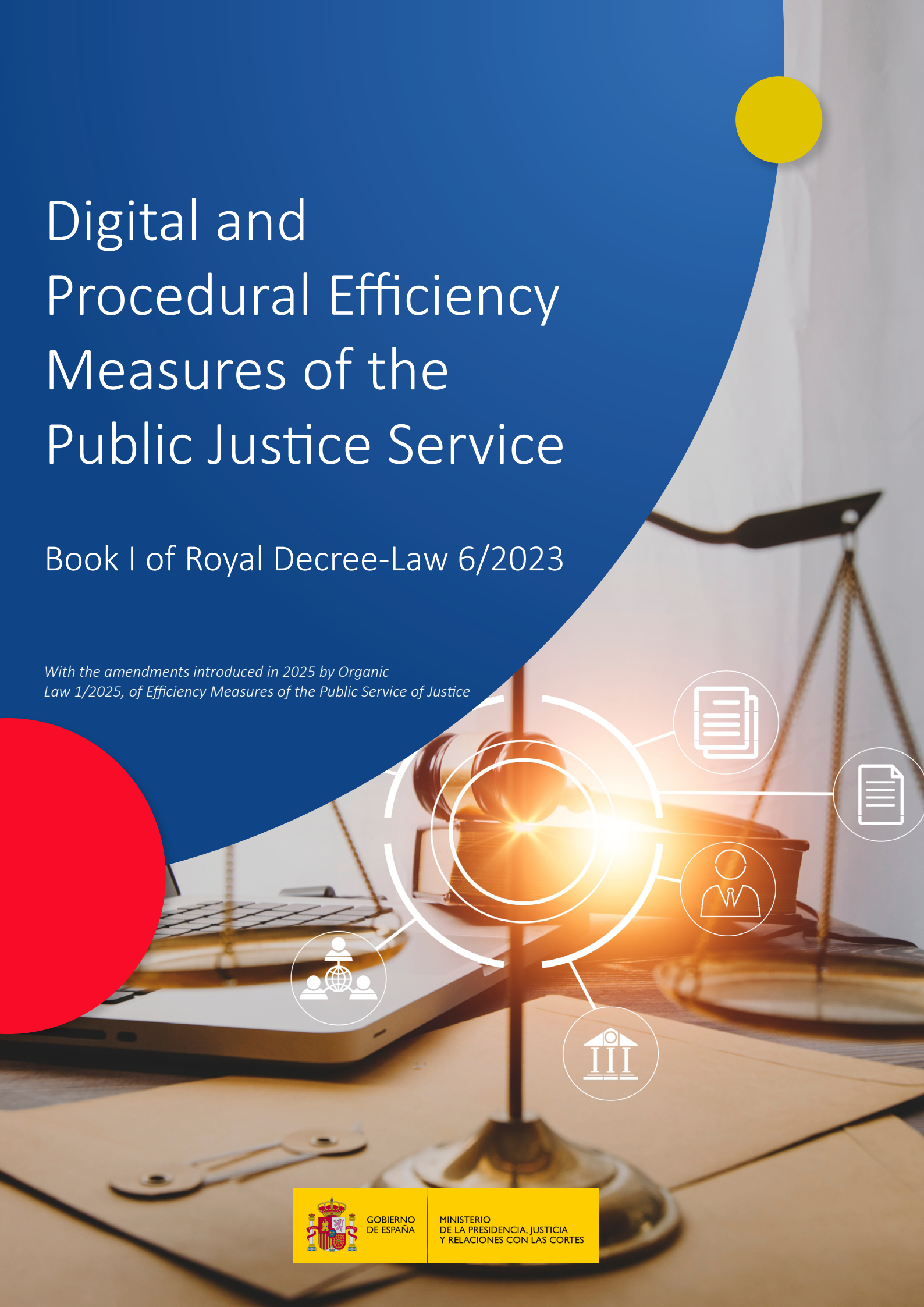
Annex I: English translation of Royal Decree-Law 6/2023

Digital and Procedural Efficiency Measures of the Public Justice Service

Book I of Royal Decree-Law 6/2023

With the amendments introduced in 2025 by Organic Law 1/2025, of Efficiency Measures of the Public Service of Justice



GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA
MINISTERIO DE LA PRESIDENCIA, JUSTICIA Y RELACIONES CON LAS CORTES

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PRELIMINARY TITLE
GENERAL DISPOSITIONS

GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA
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Article 1. Object and principles.

1. This book aims to regulate the use of information technologies by citizens and professionals in their relations with the Justice Administration, and in the relations of the Justice Administration with the rest of public administrations, and their public bodies and linked and dependent public law entities.
2. In the Administration of Justice, information technologies will be used in accordance with the provisions of this Royal Decree-Law, ensuring digital legal security, access, authenticity, confidentiality, integrity, availability, traceability, conservation, portability and interoperability of the data, information, and services it manages in the exercise of its functions.
3. Information technologies in the field of the Administration of Justice will be instrumental in supporting judicial activity, with full respect for procedural and constitutional guarantees.

Article 2. Scope of application.

This Royal Decree-Law shall apply to the Administration of Justice, to citizens in their relations with it and to professionals acting in its field, as well as to the relations between it and the rest of public administrations, and its public bodies and related and dependent public entities.

The general references to citizens made in this Royal Decree-Law include legal persons and other entities without legal personality, except where the same rule specifies otherwise. The general references to professionals include the persons who practice Law, Procuradores*, and Graduates and Social Graduates, among other professionals, except in cases where the same rule specifies otherwise.

Article 3. Terminology.

For the purposes of this Royal Decree-Law, the terms used therein shall have the meaning that may be determined in the Royal Decree-Law itself or in its final annex.

Article 4. Electronic Services of the Administration of Justice.

1. In the terms provided for in this Royal Decree-Law, public administrations with competence in material and personal means of the Administration of Justice shall guarantee the provision of the public justice service by equivalent digital means, interoperable and with comparable levels of quality, which ensure throughout the territory of the State, at least, the following services:
a) The roaming of electronic files and the transmission of electronic documents between any judicial bodies and offices, the European Public Prosecutor's Office, or Prosecutor's Offices.
b) The interoperability of data between any judicial or prosecutorial bodies, for the purposes provided for in the laws.
c) The retention and long-term access of electronic files and documents.

"Procurador" is a professional who has a degree in Spanish Law and is specialised in judicial procedure, that is, in procedural law. This figure of the legal profession is the one that represents both individuals, entities or companies in any court and before any tribunal in Spain. In essence, they carry out the following tasks:
- Follow the process, be aware of all the steps that need to be taken and keep the client and his lawyer informed.
- Be responsible for all procedures: receive and sign summonses, notifications, etc.; attend all necessary proceedings and actions of the lawsuit. All this on behalf of, and in favour of their client.
- Transmit to the lawyer all the documents and instructions that come into their hands.
- Pay the expenses generated at the request of the client and provide a documented account of them.

d) The submission of documents and communications addressed to the judicial bodies, offices, and prosecutor's offices through a common register for the entire administration of justice, in a complementary and interoperable manner with electronic judicial registers corresponding to one or more judicial offices in the different areas of competence, for those users outside these areas of competence.

e) A General Access Point of the Administration of Justice.

f) A personalised service, with access to the different services, procedures and accessible information of the Administration of Justice that affect a citizen when they are a legitimate and direct party or interested in a procedure or judicial action. This service may be accessible through a central service, through the respective Electronic Judicial Headquarters of each of the territories, or through both systems.

g) A common data register for the electronic contact of citizens and professionals, interoperable with possible existing registers, to facilitate the contact of users in the different areas of competence.

h) Access by professionals through a common point to all acts of communication to which they are addressed, whatever the judicial body or prosecutor's office that issued them. Such access may be made through a common point, through the respective Electronic Judicial Headquarters of each of the territories, or through both systems.

i) The Single Judicial Edictal Board.

j) Data portals in the terms provided in this Royal Decree-Law.

k) An interoperable register showing staff in the service of the Administration of Justice who have been authorised to carry out certain formalities or actions therein.

l) The Judicial Power of Attorney Electronic Registry.

m) The possible textualisation of oral performances recorded on a suitable medium for the recording and reproduction of sound and image.

n) The identification and signature of the parties involved in non-face-to-face proceedings.

ñ) Cross-border electronic communications relating to actions of international legal cooperation, through a common node ensuring compliance with the interoperability requirements agreed in the framework of the European Union or, where appropriate, the applicable conventional rules.

o) Identification and non-cryptographic signature in judicial proceedings and proceedings carried out by videoconference, and in non-face-to-face services and actions.

p) Those other services that are determined by the public administrations with competences in material and personal means of the Administration of Justice, within the institutional framework of cooperation defined in this Royal Decree-Law.

The conditions of the provision of these services will be approved by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, each Public Administration with competence in matters of Administration of Justice determine whether the provision is made through common services, through the respective electronic headquarters of each territory, or through both.

2. The systems used for the provision of services shall be interoperable between all organs, judicial offices and prosecutor's offices, Institutes of Legal Medicine, National Institute of Toxicology and

Forensic Sciences, offices for the care of crime victims and any other offices that, by reason of their functions or competences, are directly related to the Administration of Justice, regardless of where they are located.

They should also be fully interoperable with other public administrations, and their public bodies and public law entities linked and dependent. Likewise, all systems used must be fully accessible electronically to those related to the Administration of Justice.

3. Public administrations with competence in material and personal means of the Justice Administration shall enable different channels or means for the provision of electronic services, ensuring in any case and in the way they deem appropriate access to them to all citizens, regardless of their personal circumstances, means or knowledge.

For these purposes, the administrations responsible for justice shall have at least the following means:

a) Information and attention to the public offices which, in proceedings in which citizens appear and act without legal assistance and without procedural representation, shall make freely available and free of charge the necessary means and instruments to exercise the rights recognised in Article 5 of this Royal Decree-Law, having assistance and guidance on their use, either by the staff of the offices in which they are located or by systems incorporated into the medium or instrument itself.

b) Electronic judicial offices created and managed by the different administrations competent in the field of justice and available for the relations of citizens with the Justice Administration through communication networks. Such offices shall be interoperable with the Justice Folder and their relationship shall be published by the competent administration.

c) Telephone services with the existing security criteria and technical possibilities, which facilitate citizens' relations with the Administration of Justice regarding the electronic services mentioned in this provision.

d) Electronic information points, located in the judicial buildings.

TITLE 1
DIGITAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES IN THE FIELD OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA
MINISTERIO DE LA PRESIDENCIA, JUSTICIA Y RELACIONES CON LAS CORTES

Article 5. Citizens' Rights.

1. Citizens have the right to interact with the Administration of Justice using electronic means for the exercise of the rights provided for in Chapters I and VII of Title III of Book III of Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, of the Judiciary, in the form and with the limitations established therein.

2. In addition, citizens have, in relation to the use of electronic means in judicial activity and in the terms provided for in this Royal Decree-Law, the following rights:

a) To a public service of justice provided by digital means, in the terms set out in paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 4 of this Royal Decree-Law.

b) Equality in electronic access to the services of the Administration of Justice.

c) The quality of public services provided by electronic means.

d) To a personalised service of access to procedures, information and accessible services of the Administration of Justice in which they are parties or legitimate interested parties.

e) To choose, among those that are available at any given time, the channel through which to interact by electronic means with the Administration of Justice.

f) To know by electronic means the status of processing of the procedures in which they are a procedural party or legitimate interested parties, in the terms established in Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, and in the procedural laws.

g) To access and obtain a copy of the electronic judicial file and the electronic documents that are part of procedures in which they have the status of a party or demonstrate legitimate and direct interest, in the terms established in Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, and in procedural laws.

h) To the conservation by the Administration of Justice in electronic format of electronic documents that are part of a file in accordance with current regulations on judicial files.

i) To use the identification and electronic signature systems of the national identity document before the Administration of Justice, those other devices made available to them in order to facilitate its authentication or signature in accordance with the provisions of Article 20 of this Royal Decree-Law, as well as those others determined therein.

j) To the protection of personal data and, in particular, to the security and confidentiality of the data that are subject to processing by the Administration of Justice, in the terms established in Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, and with the specialties established by it; in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 27 April, 2016, regarding the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and the free circulation of these data and by which Directive 95/46/EC is repealed; in Organic Law 3/2018, of 5 December, on the Protection of Personal Data and guarantee of digital rights; and in Organic Law 7/2021, of 26 May, on the protection of personal data processed for the purposes of prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of criminal infractions and the execution of criminal sanctions, as well as those derived from procedural laws.

k) To choose the applications or systems to relate to the Administration of Justice as long as they use open standards or, where appropriate, those others that are widely used by citizens and, in any case, as long as they are compatible with those that the judicial bodies provide, and the guarantees and requirements provided for in the procedure in question are respected.

l) That the applications or systems to relate electronically with the Administration of Justice are available in all the official languages of the State in the terms provided for in Article 231 of Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July.

3. Legal entities have their rights recognised in Section 1 and in letters a), b), c), d), f), g), h), i), j) and l) of section 2 of this Article. In any case, they will be subject to the special provisions established by this Royal Decree-Law.

Article 6. Rights and duties of professionals who relate to the Administration of Justice.

1. Professionals who interact with the Administration of Justice have the right to interact with it through electronic means.

2. Furthermore, with respect to the use of electronic media in judicial activity and in the terms provided for in this Royal Decree-Law, professionals who relate to the Administration of Justice have the following rights:

a) To access and know by electronic means the status of the processing of the procedures in which, as stated in the judicial procedure, they hold the procedural representation or assume the legal defence of a personal party or who has proven legitimate and direct interest, in the terms established in Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, and in procedural laws.

b) To access and obtain a copy of the electronic judicial file and the electronic documents that are part of procedures in which, as stated in the judicial procedure, they hold the procedural representation or assume the legal defence of a party that is a person or that has proven legitimate and direct interest, in the terms established in Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, and in the procedural laws.

c) To access in electronic format the documents kept by the Administration of Justice that are part of a file, according to current regulations on judicial files.

d) To use the established identification and signature systems provided for in this Royal Decree-Law and in accordance with it. To this end, the corresponding General or Superior Professional Councils must make available to the judicial bodies, judicial offices and prosecutor's offices the protocols and interconnection systems that allow the necessary access by electronic means to the registry of practicing collegiate professionals provided for in Article 10 of Law 2/1974, of 13 February, on Professional Associations, guaranteeing that it contains their professional data, such as the name and surname of the registered professionals, membership number, official titles of those they hold, professional address and status of professional qualification, and, in the case of professional societies, the corporate name of the same, as well as the data of the granting partners and the professionals who act within them.

e) To the guarantee of security and confidentiality and availability in the processing of personal data carried out by the Administration of Justice that appears in the files, systems and applications of the Administration of Justice in the terms established in Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, and with the specialties established by this; in procedural laws, in this Royal Decree-Law, in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 27 April 2016; in Organic Law 3/2018, of 5 December; and in Organic Law 7/2021, of 26 May, as well as those derived from procedural laws. It will be up to the competent Administration to comply with the responsibilities that, as a benefit

administration, it has attributed in this matter.

f) That the information systems of the Administration of Justice enable and encourage digital disconnection, in a way that allows the conciliation of the work, personal and family life of the professionals who relate to the Administration of Justice, with respect to what is provided in the procedural legislation.

The administrations with competence in matters of Justice must define, through agreements and protocols, the terms, means and appropriate measures, in the technological field, to enable disconnection, conciliation and rest in procedurally non-working periods and in those in which professional people from the Legal Profession, the Attorney General's Office and Social Graduates are making use of the possibilities provided for this purpose in the procedural rules.

3. The professionals who relate to the Administration of Justice, in the terms provided for in this Royal Decree-Law, have the duty to use electronic means, applications or systems established by the administrations competent in matters of Justice, respecting in any case the guarantees and requirements provided for in the procedure in question.

4. The administrations competent in matters of Justice will ensure the access of professionals to the electronic services provided in their field through electronic access points, consisting of electronic judicial headquarters created and managed by them and available to professionals through of communication networks, in the terms provided for in this Royal Decree-Law.

Article 7. Mandatory use of electronic means and instruments by the Administration of Justice.

1. The judicial bodies and offices, Public Prosecutors' Offices, and prosecutor's offices will use the technical, electronic, computer and electronic means made available to them by the competent Administration for the development of their activity and exercise of their functions, provided that said means comply with the national schemes of interoperability and security, as well as with technical regulations, technical security instructions, functional requirements set by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration and personal data protection regulations.

2. Public administrations with competence over material and personal resources of the Administration of Justice will provide the judicial bodies and offices and prosecutor's offices with technological systems that allow the electronic processing of procedures and comply with the requirements defined in the previous section.

3. Instructions of general or singular content regarding the use of technologies that the General Council of the Judiciary or the State Attorney General's Office direct to Judges and Magistrates or Prosecutors, respectively, will be mandatory. The same will be those that the head of the General Secretariat of the Administration of Justice directs to the lawyers of the Administration of Justice.

TITLE 2
DIGITAL ACCESS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA
MINISTERIO DE LA PRESIDENCIA, JUSTICIA Y RELACIONES CON LAS CORTES

CHAPTER I
From the electronic judicial headquarters instruments by the Administration of Justice.

Article 8. Electronic judicial headquarters.

1. The electronic judicial headquarters is the electronic address available to citizens through telecommunications networks whose ownership, management and administration corresponds to each of the administrations competent in matters of Justice.

2. The electronic judicial headquarters will be created by means of a provision published in the " Official Diary of the Spanish State " or the Official Diary or Diary of the corresponding Autonomous Community, and will have, at least, the following contents:

a) Identification of the reference electronic address of the headquarters, which includes the domain name granted by the competent Administration.

b) Identification of its owner, as well as the administrative body or bodies in charge of management and the services made available to citizens and professionals in it.

c) Identification of the access channels to the services available at the headquarters, including, where appropriate, the telephone numbers and offices through which they can also be accessed.

d) Channels available for the formulation of suggestions and complaints regarding the service provided by the headquarters.

e) Access to the electronic judicial file, to the presentation of documents, to the practice of notifications and to the agenda of signals and information, of the videoconferencing enabled systems.

3. The establishment of an electronic judicial headquarters entails the responsibility of its owner to guarantee the integrity and updating of the information provided, as well as access to the services provided therein.

4. The administrations competent in matters of Justice will determine the conditions and instruments for creating electronic judicial headquarters, subject to the principles of publicity, responsibility, quality, security, availability, accessibility, neutrality and interoperability.

5. The publication in electronic judicial offices of information, services and transactions will respect open standards and, where appropriate, those others that are widely used by citizens.

6. Electronic judicial headquarters will be governed, in addition to the provisions of this royal decree-law, by the provisions of article 38 of Law 40/2015, of 1 October, on the Legal Regime of the Public Sector.

7. Electronic judicial headquarters will use encrypted communications based on qualified website authentication certificates or equivalent means, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) No. 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 23 July 2014, relating to electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC.

8. The electronic addresses of the Administration of Justice that have the status of electronic judicial headquarters must be stated visibly and unequivocally.

9. The instrument for creating the electronic judicial headquarters will be accessible directly or through a link to its publication in the " Official Diary of the Spanish State " or in that of the corresponding Autonomous Community.

10. The information systems that support electronic judicial headquarters must ensure the confidentiality, integrity, authenticity, traceability, and availability of the information they handle, and the services provided.

Article 9. Characteristics of electronic judicial headquarters and their types.

1. The actions, procedures and services that require the authentication of the Administration of Justice or of citizens and professionals by electronic means will preferably be carried out through electronic judicial offices. These services may be accessible from the Justice Folder under the conditions established by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, to ensure the complete and accurate incorporation of the information and access published therein.

2. Electronic judicial headquarters will have systems that allow the establishment of secure communications whenever necessary.

3. When justified for technical or functional reasons, one or more electronic judicial headquarters may be created derived from an electronic judicial headquarter. These derivative offices must be accessible from the electronic address of the main office, without prejudice to the possibility of direct electronic access.

4. The associated electronic judicial headquarters will be created by order of the administrative body that has this competence and must meet the same publicity requirements as the main electronic judicial headquarters.

Article 10. Content and services of electronic judicial headquarters.

1. Every electronic judicial headquarters will have, at least, the following content:

a) Identification of the headquarters, as well as the Public Administration or titular organisations and those responsible for management, the services made available therein and, where appropriate, the headquarters derived from it, as well as the body, office judicial or prosecutor's office that originates the information that must be included in the electronic judicial headquarters.

b) Necessary information for its correct use, including the map of the electronic judicial headquarters or equivalent information, with specification of the navigation structure and the different sections available.

c) List of identification and electronic signature systems that, in accordance with the provisions of this Royal Decree-Law, are admitted or used at the headquarters.

d) Rules for creating the electronic registry or records accessible from the headquarters.

e) Information related to the protection of personal data, including a link with the electronic headquarters of the Spanish Data Protection Agency and those of the Autonomous Data Protection Agencies, as well as the information provided for in Articles 13 and 14 of the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 27 April 2016, and any other that allows compliance with the principle of transparency, as well as the inventory of treatments referred to in Article 31.2 of Organic Law 3 /2018, of 5 December.

2. The electronic judicial headquarters will have, at least, the following services available to citizens and professionals:

a) The list of services available in the electronic judicial headquarters.

b) The services charter and the electronic services charter.

c) The list of electronic means that citizens and professionals can use in each case in the exercise of their right to communicate with the Administration of Justice.

d) Access to the electronic judicial file, to the presentation of documents, to the practice of communication acts, and to the schedule of hearings and information, where appropriate, of the enabled videoconferencing systems.

e) A link for making suggestions and complaints to the corresponding bodies.

f) Access, in the terms established in the procedural laws, to the status of the processing of the file.

g) A link to the Single Judicial Edictal Board, as a means of publication and consultation of the resolutions and communications that by legal provision must be posted on the notice board or edicts.

h) Verification of the electronic seals of the public bodies or organisations that cover the headquarters.

i) Verification of the authenticity and integrity of the documents issued by the public bodies or organizations covered by the headquarters, which have been authenticated using a secure verification code.

j) Electronic advisory services to the user for the correct use of the headquarters.

k) Charter of Citizens' Rights in the Justice System.

l) Link to the instructions or appointment management section for requesting free legal assistance.

3. It will not be necessary to collect the information and services referred to in the previous sections at the derived headquarters when they already appear at the headquarters from which they derive.

4. The electronic judicial headquarters will guarantee the linguistic co-official regime in force in its territory.

Article 11. Special liability rule.

The body that creates the information that must be included in the electronic judicial headquarters will be responsible for the veracity and integrity of its content.

Article 12. General Access Point of the Administration of Justice.

1. The General Access Point of the Administration of Justice will be a portal aimed at citizens that will have its electronic headquarters that, at a minimum, will contain the Justice Folder and the directory of electronic judicial headquarters that, in this area, facilitate the access to accessible services, procedures and information corresponding to the Administration of Justice, the General Council of the Judiciary, the State Attorney General's Office and the public organisations linked or dependent on it, as well as the administrations with competence in matters of Justice. It may also provide access to services or information corresponding to other public administrations or corporations that represent the interests of professionals who are related to the Administration of Justice, through the celebration of the corresponding agreements.

2. The General Access Point of the Administration of Justice will be managed by the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations in accordance with the agreements adopted in the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, with the objective of ensuring complete and exact incorporation of the information and access published therein, in an interoperable manner with the possible points located in the portals enabled by each competent administration.

3. The general access point will respond to the principles of universal accessibility and clarity of information, and will include content aimed at vulnerable groups, especially children and adolescents, that may be of interest to them.

4. The General Access Point of the Administration of Justice will offer citizens, at least, a service for consulting files in which they appear as a party to judicial proceedings, and in any case the possibility of knowing and accessing receiving notifications of all judicial bodies.

5. Legal entities, whose volume of cases could make management through the general access point difficult, will be offered specific systems based on volume levels of files or management areas in response to the aforementioned agreements adopted in accordance with Section 2 of this Article.

CHAPTER II
The Justice Folder

Article 13. The Folder in the field of the Administration of Justice.

1. The Justice Folder is a personalised service that will facilitate access to the services, procedures and accessible information of the Administration of Justice that affect a citizens when they are a party or justifies a legitimate and direct interest in a judicial procedure or action. This service may be offered through a common system, through the respective electronic judicial headquarters of each of the territories, or through both systems. To do this, the citizens and their authorised professional must previously identify themselves in one of the ways provided for in this Royal Decree-Law.

2. By regulation and following a report from the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, the requirements that the Justice Folder must meet throughout the entire territory of the State will be established.

3. In accordance with the agreements adopted by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, the Justice Folder will be managed to ensure the complete and accurate incorporation of the information and access published therein, under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations.

4. In everything that is not regulated in this Royal Decree-Law or in its regulatory development, the regulatory provisions established for the Citizen Folder of the State Public Sector will be applied, provided that by their nature they are compatible.

5. The Justice Folder will be interoperable with the Citizen Folder of the State Public Sector.

Article 14. Liability.

1. Public administrations with competence in matters of Justice will ensure compliance with the principles of confidentiality, integrity, authenticity, traceability, availability and updating of the information and services that make up the Justice Folder, adopting the pertinent measures to guarantee them.

2. Citizens and professionals are obliged to make good use of the services and information available in the Justice Folder, otherwise being subject to the responsibilities that arise from their misuse.

Article 15. Justice Folder content.

1. The Justice Folder must contain, at least:

a) The information necessary to allow citizens to use it.

b) The list of the services that can be obtained through it.

c) The rights and obligations of citizens derived from its use.

d) The possibility of verifying previous access by the citizen.

e) Access to judicial files in which the citizen was a party or and interested party, in accordance with the provisions of this Royal Decree-Law.

f) Access and signing of the pending communication acts of the Administration of Justice, as well as access to the communication acts already carried out.

g) Access to personalised information contained in the Single Judicial Edictal Board.

h) Obtaining and managing prior appointments in the judicial field.

i) Access to a personalised agenda of actions before the Administration of Justice.

j) Access to channels to make suggestions and complaints.

16. Access of citizens to the services of the Justice Folder.

1. The computer systems will ensure that every time the citizen accesses the Justice Folder, there is a record of the information that has been accessed, as well as the date and time of said access.

2. The citizens may obtain the original, copy or proof, as appropriate, of the documents, procedural and judicial resolutions to which they have access through the Justice Folder.

3. The citizens may channel, through their Justice Folder, the exercise of the rights provided for in the applicable regulations regarding the protection of personal data.

Article 17. Access to the electronic judicial file.

1. The Justice Folder will provide a service to consult the status of the processing, as well as access to all electronic judicial files in which the citizen is a party.

2. Within the framework of the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, other profiles may be defined for access, or limited consultation, to the status of the procedure or to other information and documents by those who, without being a party, justify legitimate and direct interest.

3. The accesses and consultations referred to in the previous sections will comply with the provisions of procedural laws, with special attention to the regulations on actions declared secret or reserved and on the protection of personal data.

4. In the case of judicial procedures that are not in electronic format, electronic information services will also be enabled to include at least the status of the processing and the competent judicial body.

5. For the purposes provided for in this Article, the case management systems will be interoperable with the Justice Folder in the terms defined by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration.

Article 18. Appointment.

1. Citizens will be able to request an appointment before the judicial bodies and offices and prosecutor's offices through the Justice Folder, as well as view their previous appointments indicated in the system.

2. The appointment services of the Public Administrations with competence in matters of Administration of Justice will be interoperable with the appointment service of the Justice Folder, in the terms defined by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, without prejudice to the interoperability that they can maintain with other services.

CHAPTER III
Electronic identification and signature.

Section 1. Common provisions of identification and signature systems

Article 19. Identification systems admitted by the Administration of Justice.

Identification in procedural and judicial actions will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of Law 39/2015, of October, on the Common Administrative Procedure of Public Administrations, and in Regulation (EU) No. 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of July 2014, and Law 6/2020, of November, regulating certain aspects of electronic trust services, without prejudice to the recognition of the identification systems of others countries with which the Administration of Justice has reached an agreement, within the framework of what is established by the European Commission. Other digital identification systems may be enabled by regulation.

Article 20. Signature systems admitted by the Administration of Justice.

1. The signature in the procedural and judicial actions will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of article 10 of Law 39/2015, of October, and in Regulation (EU) No. 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of July 2014, and Law 6/2020, of November, without prejudice to the recognition of the signature systems of other countries with which the Administration of Justice can reach an agreement, within the framework of what is established by the European Commission. Other signature systems may be enabled by regulation.

Within the framework of the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, the signature level applicable in each of the actions in the field of the Administration of Justice may be determined. Said determination must be made in the Interoperability and Security Guide for authentication, certificates, and electronic signature, in proportion to the level of security deemed necessary for each type of action.

2. When expressly provided for by the applicable regulatory regulations, the Administration of Justice may admit the identification systems contemplated in this Royal Decree-Law as signature systems when they allow the authenticity of the expression of the will and consent of the citizens and of the professionals who are related to the Administration of Justice.

3. When a signature system of those provided for in this Article is used to interact with the Administration of Justice, the identity will be deemed to have already been accredited through the act of signature itself.

Article 21. Signature systems for legal persons and entities without legal personality.

Legal persons and entities without legal personality may use electronic signature systems with representative attributes for all procedures and actions before the Administration of Justice, provided that this is in accordance with procedural laws.

Article 22. Use of identification and signature systems in the Administration of Justice.

1. The Administration of Justice will admit and require the electronic signature in all cases in which, in accordance with procedural laws, the judicial bodies require the signature, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 29.1.

2. In the other cases, to carry out actions or access services before the Administration of Justice, it will be sufficient to previously prove one's identity through any of the means of identification provided for in this Royal Decree-Law.

The access regime to electronic services in the field of the Administration of Justice for cases of substitution between professionals, as well as for the qualification of its employees, will be regulated by the respective competent Administration through regulatory provisions.

3. The use of the electronic signature does not exclude the obligation to include in the document or electronic communication the identification data that are necessary in accordance with the applicable legislation.

4. The bodies of the Administration of Justice or linked or dependent public bodies may process the personal data recorded, for the purposes of verifying the signature.

Article 23. Secure identification system in videoconferences.

1. In cases where it is determined by the judge or court, representative of the Public Prosecutor's Office or State Court Lawyer who in each case directs the judicial actions and procedures carried out by videoconference, or the personnel at the service of the Administration of Justice that in the absence of those attending the action or providing the in-person service, an information system may be used for identification and non-cryptographic signature, in the terms and conditions of use established in the regulation on digital identification, both national and in the European Union.

2. The system will serve to certify electronic identification in the judicial procedure before any judicial or prosecuting body or office.

3. The Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations will enable the provision of a service adjusted to the characteristics indicated in this article to public administrations with competence in material and personal means of the Administration of Justice that decide to make use of it, in accordance with the conditions determined by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration.

Section 2. Identification and signature of the Administration of Justice

Article 24. Identification systems of the Administration of Justice.

The Administration of Justice may be identified through the identification systems established in Article 40 of Law 40/2015, of 1 October.

Article 25. Signature systems of the Administration of Justice.

1. The Administration of Justice may use qualified electronic entity seal certificates contemplated in EU Regulation No. 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 23 July 2014, associated with the judicial headquarters or other bodies to which that the headquarters is assigned, to generate sealed electronic documents.

2. To identify the exercise of competence in automated judicial action, public administrations with competence over material and personal means of the Administration of Justice may use the following electronic signature systems:

a) Qualified certificates of electronic seal of Public Administration, in accordance with the provisions of article 42 of Law 40/2015, of 1 October, or in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EU) No. 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 23 July2014.

b) Secure Verification Code Systems.

3. The use of the certificates referred to in the previous section must include the information necessary to determine the organisational, territorial scope or the nature of the action itself.

Article 26. Secure Verification Code Systems.

1. Public administrations with competence in the material and personal resources of the Administration of Justice may manage Secure Verification Code systems that, when they appear in an electronic document or in its printed version, allow the verification of the authenticity and integrity of the document. The comparison of documents with the Secure Verification Code will be carried out at the electronic judicial headquarters corresponding to the body that issued the document.

2. The inclusion of Secure Verification Codes in the documents will be accompanied by the electronic address where the comparison can be carried out.

3. The Secure Verification Codes will be codified in accordance with the terms defined within the framework of the State Technical Committee for Electronic Judicial Administration.

4. Restrictive identification or similar requirements may be established on some documents, to prevent them from being accessible only by their Secure Verification Code, when there are information protection reasons.

5. Mechanisms may be enabled to offer the document in an anonymised version. Electronic documents may contain security measures such as watermarks, anti-copy systems or personalised versions of documents that allow detecting the specific person who has disseminated a document in an unauthorised manner.

Article 27. Signature systems for those who serve in the Administration of Justice.

1. In cases in which this Royal Decree-Law does not provide otherwise, the identification and authentication of the tax body or office, when using electronic means, will be carried out through an electronic signature of the head of the body or office or public official, in accordance with the provisions of the following sections.

2. The State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration will determine the signature systems that must be used by prosecutors, lawyers of the Administration of Justice and other personnel at the service of the Administration of Justice. These systems will be able to jointly identify the holder and the position. The electronic signature systems for judges will be determined and provided by the General Council of the Judiciary. This may establish, through agreements, that the supplier is the competent Administration.

3. Public administrations, within the scope of their powers, will provide electronic signature systems that comply with the provisions of this Royal Decree-Law to those who are responsible for the defence and representation of the State and the public sector, to which the Article refers. 551 of Organic Law 6/1985, of July.

Section 3. Interoperability, identification and representation of citizens

Article 28. Admission of electronic signature and identification systems notified to the European Commission.

Without prejudice to the electronic signature obligation provided for in Article 27.1 of this Royal Decree-Law for all cases in which it is appropriate in accordance with procedural laws, the Administration of Justice will admit all electronic signature and identification systems included in the published list by the European Commission in the "Official Journal of the European Union" referred to in Article 9(2) of Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014.

Article 29. Identification of citizens by a public official.

1. In cases in which to carry out any action by electronic means, the identification of the citizen is required in the terms provided for in this Royal Decree-Law, and they do not have such means, the identification and authentication may be validly carried out by public official personnel authorized for this purpose, through the use of the electronic signature system with which they are equipped.

2. For the provisions of the previous section to be effective, the citizens must identify themselves and give their express consent, and this must be recorded in cases of discrepancy or litigation.

3. If the certificate is obtained using a signature, it may be handwritten, either on paper or using technical devices suitable for its capture that manage the signature with security measures equivalent to the advanced signature defined in Regulation (EU) No. 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of July 2014, and as established in the Guide to Interoperability and Security of Authentication, Certificates and Electronic Signature approved by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration.

Article 30. Electronic data exchange in closed communication environments.

1. Electronic documents transmitted in closed communication environments established between administrations with powers in matters of Justice, bodies and entities of public law will be considered valid for the purposes of authentication and identification of the issuers and receivers under the conditions established in this Article.

2. When the participants in the communications belong to the Administration of Justice, the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration will determine the conditions and guarantees by which they will be governed, which will at least include the relationship of authorized senders and receivers and the nature of the data to exchange.

3. When the participants belong to different administrations or public law entities, the conditions and guarantees mentioned in the previous section will be established by agreement.

4. In any case, the security of the closed communications environment and the protection of the data transmitted must be guaranteed.

TITLE 3
OF THE ELECTRONIC PROCESSING OF JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA
MINISTERIO DE LA PRESIDENCIA, JUSTICIA Y RELACIONES CON LAS CORTES

CHAPTER I
Common provisions and commencement of the procedure

Article 31. Integrity and activity register.

1. The information and communication systems used by the Administration of Justice will keep a record of the processing activities in accordance with the provisions of the data protection regulations. In addition, they must maintain records of at least the following processing operations in automated processing systems: collection, alteration, consultation, communication, including transfers, and combination or deletion. The records will make it possible to determine the justification, date and time of such operations, as well as the person who makes the query or communication of the personal data and the identity of the recipients of said data.

2. The functionalities referred to in the previous section will apply to anyone who interacts with the system, including personnel in administration, maintenance and support tasks of the information systems, or inspection of the systems, as well as to automated actions and the staff of the service and support centres for users of public administrations.

3. Prior authorisation will be required from the lawyer of the competent Administration of Justice, or, where appropriate, from the functional superior of the service, any access carried out to the information systems, whether for the purposes of the previous section, or for any other foreign purpose or unrelated to or different from the ordinary access made by judges, magistrates, prosecutors, lawyers of the Administration of Justice, and personnel of the judicial office for the purposes of the exercise of competenceal activity and the processing of judicial procedures, and which, in accordance with this Royal Decree-Law and the procedural laws, are carried out by the parties, those who have justified legitimate and direct interest, and the legal professionals in the exercise of technical defence or representation procedural.

4. Any access to the information systems by the competent bodies dependent on the General Council of the Judiciary, the State Attorney General's Office and the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations, will require the notification of the Service Administration, which must facilitate access to comply with the inspection and control functions established in the laws and their implementing regulations.

Article 32. Integrity and activity register.

1. The presentation of documents, acts of communication, consultation of judicial files or their processing status, any other actions and all services provided by the Administration of Justice will be carried out by electronic means. Exceptions to the above are natural persons who, in accordance with procedural laws, do not act represented by the Attorney General. In these cases, natural persons may choose, at any time, whether to communicate with the Administration of Justice through electronic means or not, except in those cases in which they are expressly obliged to communicate through such means.

2. Likewise, communications, transfer of electronic judicial files, documents and data, and all exchange of information, between judicial and prosecutorial bodies and offices, and other bodies, administrations, and institutions in the field of the Administration of Justice.

Article 33. Start of the procedure by electronic means.

1. The initiation by citizens of a judicial procedure by electronic means in those matters in which procedural representation or legal assistance is not necessary, will require making the corresponding standardised models or forms available to the interested parties, at the electronic judicial headquarters, which must be accessible without technological restrictions other than those strictly derived from the use of communication and security standards and criteria applicable in accordance with national and international standards and protocols.

2. In any case, when the documents are presented on paper by the persons referred to in Section 1 of this Article, they will be digitised by the corresponding section of the common procedural service that has been assigned these functions.

3. The professionals who are related to the Administration of Justice will present their claims and other documents electronically, using the electronic signature established in this Royal Decree-Law for the main document.

4. Every document initiating the procedure must be accompanied by a standardised form duly completed in the terms established by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration.

Article 34. Processing of the procedure using electronic means.

1. The electronic management of judicial procedures will respect compliance with the formal and material requirements established in the procedural rules.

2. The applications and information systems used for the management of procedures by electronic means must guarantee the control of times and deadlines, the identification of the body or office responsible for the procedures, the orderly processing of the files, and will also facilitate the simplification and publicity of procedures.

3. The communication systems used in the electronic management of the procedures for communications between the units involved in the processing of the different phases of the process must meet the requirements established in this Royal Decree-Law and in the regulatory provisions of development.

4. When electronic means are used in the management of the procedure, the acts of communication and notification that must be carried out will be carried out in accordance with the provisions contained in this Royal Decree-Law.

5. The submission of administrative files by the different administrations and public bodies, provided for in the procedural laws, will be carried out through the tools for telematic submission of administrative files made available to them.

CHAPTER II
Data-oriented processing.

Article 35. General principle of data orientation.

1. All information and communication systems used in the field of the Administration of Justice, even for purposes of supporting governmental purposes, will ensure the entry, incorporation, and processing of information in the form of metadata, in accordance with common schemes, and in common and interoperable data models that enable, simplify and favour the following purposes:

a) The interoperability of the computer systems available to the Administration of Justice.

b) The electronic processing of judicial procedures.

c) The search and analysis of data and documents for competenceal and organisational purposes.

d) The search and analysis of data for statistical purposes.

e) The anonymisation and pseudonymisation of data and documents.

f) The use of data through dashboards or similar tools, by each Public Administration within the framework of its powers.

g) Document management.

h) Self-documentation and the transformation of documents.

i) The publication of information on open data portals.

j) The production of automated, assisted, and proactive judicial and procedural actions, in accordance with the law.

k) The application of artificial intelligence techniques for the above purposes or others that serve to support the competenceal function, the processing, where appropriate, of judicial procedures, and the definition and execution of public policies related to the Administration of Justice.

l) The transmission of data between judicial bodies, public administrations and also with citizens or legal entities, in accordance with the law.

m) Any other legitimate purpose of interest to the Administration of Justice.

2. The use of data models will be mandatory under the conditions determined by regulation, following a report from the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, for the entire territory of the State.

Article 36. Data-oriented exchanges.

1. The computer and communication systems used in the Administration of Justice will enable the exchange of information between judicial bodies, as well as with the parties or interested parties, in structured data format.

2. The transmission of information in data models and standards between bodies, judicial offices, and prosecutor's offices and between these and other participants will be carried out in the terms determined in the applicable technical regulations, defined by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, which in any case will ensure its reliability, its possible automation and integration into the electronic judicial file for viewing by the user.

3. To this end, the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations will make available to the Administration that requires it, a data interoperability platform, for the operation and management of which it will be responsible.

4. Public Administrations with competence in matters of Administration of Justice can exchange information and use the information exchanged through said platform, complying with the technical regulations established.

5. Public administrations with competence in Justice will promote the exchanges provided for in the previous section for the purposes of streamlining judicial processes and procedural efficiency, developing the appropriate actions, among which may be the signing of agreements with public law entities or private law subjects.

6. Within the framework of the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, collaboration with other public administrations will be encouraged in the identification of utilities for the exchange of information in structured data format, as well as in the definition of the parameters and compatibility requirements necessary for it.

7. The data interoperability platform referred to in Section 3 must be fully interoperable with the Data Intermediation Platform of the General State Administration, when the data is necessary for the processing of any administration.

Article 37. Massive exchanges.

1. The Administration of Justice will have massive information exchange systems.

2. The systems provided for in the previous section may be subject to special service conditions, including hours, in order to avoid system saturation or for other reasons of technological efficiency, within the terms defined in the State Technical Committee of electronic judicial administration.

Legal persons, entities without legal personality to which the law recognises the capacity to be a party and groups of natural persons, as well as professionals in the Legal Profession, Procuradores and Social Graduates, will be obliged to use the systems to which the previous section refers in the cases and conditions established by regulation or by technical regulations.

3. The use of mass presentation models and systems will be voluntary in the case of natural persons.

Article 38. Documents generated and presented automatically.

The writings and initiating or procedural documents presented in an automated manner must meet the procedural requirements, as well as the technical requirements determined by regulations of that nature.

CHAPTER III
From the electronic judicial document.

Article 39. Electronic Judicial Documents.

1. Information of any nature in electronic form, filed in an electronic medium, according to a specific format and susceptible to identification and differentiated treatment admitted in the Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme and in the regulations that develop it, and that has been generated, received or incorporated into the electronic judicial file by the Administration of Justice in the exercise of its functions, in accordance with procedural laws, will be considered an electronic judicial document.

All electronic judicial documents must contain metadata that enables interoperability, as well as have an associated seal or electronic signature, which records the issuing body, date and time of its presentation or creation, in accordance with Regulation (EU) No. 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 23 July, 2014, and with Law 6/2020, of 11 November.

2. The electronic judicial document that, in addition to the previous requirements, incorporates the electronic signature of the State Court Lawyer, will be considered a public document, provided that it is produced within the scope of the powers assumed in accordance with the procedural laws.

Article 40. Original document and electronic copies.

1. All electronic judicial documents emanating from the case management systems and provided with an electronic signature, as well as those corresponding to the writings and initiating or procedural documents presented by the parties and interested parties, will be considered as original documents once they have been incorporated into the electronic judicial file.

Judicial or administrative resolutions that have been signed electronically by the competent authority for issuance, through any of the legally established systems, including those based on the Secure Verification Code, will also be considered original documents.

For these purposes, digitalised copies of other documents included in the electronic judicial file will not be considered originals, unless expressly declared.

2. Authentic copies of original electronic judicial documents will be considered to be those issued, whatever their medium or format change that occurs, under the signature of the State Court Lawyer, and those obtained through automated actions on condition that they are provided with an electronic seal and also meet these requirements:

a) That the original electronic document is in the electronic judicial file.

b) That the electronic signature information, and where appropriate the qualified electronic seal, as well as its content, allow verification of the coincidence with said document.

3. The copies provided for in the previous section will enjoy the effectiveness provided for in procedural laws, provided that the electronic signature information and, where applicable, time stamp or qualified electronic seal, as well as its content, allow verification of the coincidence with said document.

4. They will also be authentic copies, provided that they are issued under the signature of the State Court Lawyer:

a) The electronic documents generated by the judicial office, in accordance with the technical regulations of the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, on judicial documents in paper format that appear in the judicial files.

b) The digitisation of paper documents presented by those who are not obliged to interact with the Administration of Justice by electronic means, provided that it is carried out in the terms defined by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, which in any case, will guarantee its authenticity, integrity and the proof of identity with the image document, as well as those established in the systems that will be recorded, and its validity may be challenged through the appropriate procedural channels.

5. Authentic copies will always be issued from an original or another authentic copy and will have the same validity and effectiveness as the original documents. This obtaining can be done automatically using the corresponding electronic seal, and, if the original format is altered, the copy condition must be included in the metadata.

6. The authenticity and integrity of all electronic judicial documents can be verified, preferably by automated cryptographic means, with systems based on Secure Verification Code also being valid that allow the authenticity of the copy to be verified through access to the electronic files of the judicial office. station. The verification addresses for the codes of such documents will be made public through the electronic judicial headquarters.

7. The printing or issuance of documents in paper format will not be permitted, except when the State Court Lawyer, in response to the concurrent circumstances, agrees to their issuance, or is requested by someone who is not obliged to interact with the Administration of Justice by electronic means. In these cases, the document generated will be considered an original, as long as it contains the Secure Verification Code, to guarantee its authenticity and integrity.

To guarantee the identity and content of the electronic or paper copies, and therefore their nature as authentic copies, the provisions of the Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme, as well as the technical development regulations, will be followed.

8. Anonymised copies will be considered those obtained in accordance with the technical regulations defined by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, through extracts

of the content of the source document through the use of automated electronic methods, which allow maintaining the confidentiality of the data that is determined.

CHAPTER IV
Presentation of documents.

Article 41. Form of presentation of documents.

1. The parties or interveners must present all types of documents and actions for incorporation into the electronic judicial file in electronic format.

Exceptions to the provisions of the previous paragraph are those cases provided for in the laws.

2. The presentation of documents in judicial procedures will comply with the provisions of procedural laws, guaranteeing in all cases that a receipt for their presentation will be obtained, recording its content, date, and time. The presentation of these documents will be carried out electronically through the systems intended for this purpose, which may include automated presentation systems.

3. When the document is presented in a format other than electronic, it will proceed in accordance with the provisions of this Royal Decree-Law.

Article 42. Submission of documents by electronic means.

1. The submission of writings and documents, or any other means or instruments, by electronic means, even those generated automatically, must comply with the provisions of the procedural laws and with the technical regulations established within the framework of the State Technical Committee of electronic judicial administration in procedural laws and, where appropriate, in technical regulations. They must necessarily include:

a) The identity of the person submitting it.

b) The judicial body, the judicial office or prosecutor's office to which it is directed.

c) The type and number of the procedure to which it must be incorporated.

d) The date of submission.

2. Documents that have been submitted electronically must be kept in a format that guarantees the authenticity, integrity, and conservation of the document, as well as its consultation regardless of the time elapsed since its issuance. In any case, the possibility of transferring the data to other formats and supports that guaranteed access from different applications will be ensured. The elimination of said documents must be authorised in accordance with the provisions of the applicable regulations on judicial archives.

3. When doubts arise about the integrity of the documents, to be included or already included

in the electronic judicial file, or there are doubts derived from the quality of the copy, the judicial office may require the presenter to exhibit the original document or information, in order to proceedproceed with its examination and evaluate the appropriateness of incorporation into the electronic judicial file. In case of challenge, the proceeding will be in accordance with the provisions of the procedural laws.

Article 43. Submission of documents on paper or other non-digital media.

1. Paper documents provided at any time during the procedure, provided that the party presenting them is not obliged to interact electronically with the Administration of Justice, must be digitised by the judicial office and incorporated into the electronic judicial file.

The digitisation referred to in the previous section must comply with the technical regulations established within the framework of the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, and with the provisions of this Royal Decree-Law, procedural laws, or other developmental regulations.

2. All documents that are in formats other than paper must be provided by whoever presents them in a compatible format for incorporation into the electronic judicial file.

If the person who presents them is not obliged to interact with the Administration of Justice by electronic means, they will be digitised with the means made available to the judicial or prosecutor's office by the competent Administration.

3. In the event that the document cannot be digitised due to historical reasons, heritage protection or other reasons, or when its conservation so advises in the opinion of the State Court Lawyer, it will be presented in the original format and will be preserved by the judicial office in the manner established by law.

4. The interested person must send said documentation to the judicial body, the judicial office or prosecutor's office in the manner established by the procedural rules, and must make reference to the identifying data of the electronic shipment to which it could not be attached, presenting the original to the judicial body on the business day following the day on which the electronic sending of the document was made, which must be accompanied in all cases. If it is not presented within this period, the document will be considered not presented for all purposes.

5. The existence of documents in non-electronic format will be recorded in the electronic judicial file, through the diligence of the State Court Lawyer.

6. Public administrations with powers over material resources in the Administration of Justice will provide the judicial offices and prosecutor's offices with the necessary means for the conversion of these documents.

7. Documents presented that should not be kept will be returned to the person who presented them immediately after digitisation. In case of impossibility, they will be given the destination provided for in the corresponding regulations on judicial archives, all without prejudice to the provision derived from Article 82.1 of this Royal Decree-Law.

Article 44. Submission and transfer of copies.

1. The transfer of copies between professionals will be carried out electronically simultaneously with the electronic presentation of original writings and documents before the corresponding court, judicial office, or prosecutor's office.

2. The copies that by legal provision must be transferred to the parties will be presented in digital format and must proceed in accordance with the provisions of this Royal Decree-Law in the event that the recipient is not obliged to communicate by electronic means with the Administration of Justice.

3. To do this, professionals may use storage codes that guarantee the identity, integrity, and invariability of the content, which will be the responsibility of the professional who presents it.

Article 45. Provision of documents in telematic oral proceedings.

1. In actions carried out with telematic intervention of one or more participants, and in non-face-to-face events and services, the parties may present and view the documentation regardless of whether their intervention is carried out electronically or in person. To this end, those who intervene electronically who want to present documentation in the same act must present it by the same means, even in cases in which, as a general rule, they are not required to interact with the Administration of Justice by electronic means, and always in accordance with procedural rules.

2. The documents that can or must be provided at the time of the trial or action in question will be presented in accordance with the provisions of this Royal Decree-Law and with the regulations of the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration.

3. When the party presenting the document or evidence cannot send the documentation in the manner provided above, they must justify the circumstance that prevents its sending, as well as inform the judicial body prior to the hearing or action, so that, for this purpose, whatever is appropriate is provided.

Article 46. Access to information on the processing status.

1. The electronic services that facilitate the parties and the professionals who intervene before the Administration of Justice access to the status of the procedure or the consultation of the electronic judicial file, will guarantee the application of the regulations that may establish restrictions on said information, with full respect to the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 27 April 2016; in Organic Law 3/2018, of 5 December; in Organic Law 7/2021, of 26 May, and its implementing regulations, with the specialties established in Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, and in procedural laws.

2. The information on the processing status of the procedure will include the list of the processing acts carried out, with an indication of their content, as well as the date on which the resolutions were issued.

CHAPTER V
The electronic judicial

Article 47. Electronic Judicial File.

1. The electronic judicial file is the ordered set of data, documents, procedures, and electronic actions, as well as audiovisual recordings, corresponding to a judicial procedure, whatever the type of information they contain and the format in which they have been generated.

2. A general identification number will be assigned to each electronic judicial file, which will be unique and unalterable throughout the entire process, allowing its unique identification by any court or judicial office in a data exchange environment.

3. Every electronic judicial file will have an electronic index, signed by the acting judicial office or by automated processes in accordance with the provisions of this Royal Decree-Law. This index will guarantee the integrity of the electronic judicial file and will allow its recovery whenever necessary, and it is acceptable for the same document to form part of different electronic judicial files.

4. The referral of files will be replaced for all legal purposes by making the electronic judicial file available, and all those who have the right in accordance with the provisions of the procedural rules may obtain an electronic copy of the same.

5. Making the electronic judicial documents available will be carried out in the manner established in this Royal Decree-Law for access and making available the electronic judicial file.

Article 48. Common System for the Exchange of electronic documents and judicial files.

1. The Common System for the Exchange of Electronic Judicial Documents and Files will aim to enable the roaming of electronic files and the transmission of electronic documents from one judicial or prosecutor's office or body to another, in cases where it corresponds by application of procedural laws, and regardless of whether the courts or offices involved use the same or different case management systems, and will be under the responsibility and management of the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations.

2. The Public Administrations with competence in matters of Administration of Justice will ensure the interoperability of the case management systems with the Common System for the Exchange of documents and files.

3. Its operating conditions will be established throughout the territory of the State, as well as the technical requirements and provisions for the interoperability of the Justice systems with it, by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration.

CHAPTER VI
Of electronic communications.

Article 49. Electronic communications in the field of the Administration of Justice.

1. Communications in the field of the Administration of Justice will be carried out by electronic means, including the procedural acts of communication provided for in Article 149 of Law 1/2000, of 7 January, on Civil Procedure.

2. The bodies, judicial offices or prosecutor's offices will carry out communications by other means when people not required to interact with the Administration of Justice by electronic means do not choose to use these means.

3. Those people who are not obliged to interact with the Administration of Justice by electronic means may choose, at any time, the way to communicate with the Administration of Justice, and whether subsequent communications are carried out or no longer carried out by electronic means.

4. The interested person may identify an electronic device and, where applicable, an email address that will be used to send information and notices of making communication acts available.

5. Communications through electronic means will be made, in any case, subject to the provisions of the procedural legislation and will be valid as long as there is evidence of the transmission and reception, of their dates and of the full content of the communications, and that identify the sender and recipient of the same. The accreditation of the practice of the act of communication will be incorporated into the electronic judicial file.

Article 50. Procedural acts of communication by electronic means. Exceptions.

1. The procedural acts of communication provided for in Article 149 of the Civil Procedure Law that are carried out by electronic means may be carried out by appearing in the Justice Folder or corresponding electronic judicial headquarters, through the unique enabled electronic address provided for in the Law 39/2015, of 1 October 1, or by other electronic means that are established by regulation and guarantee the exercise of the powers and rights provided for in this Royal Decree-Law. This without prejudice to the effectiveness of the communication when the recipient acknowledges it, in accordance with the provisions of article 166.2 of Law 1/2000, of 7 January 7, on Civil Procedure.

Appearance in the Justice Folder or in the electronic judicial headquarters will be understood as access by the interested person or their duly identified representative to the content of the communication act.

2. In the event that the act of communication cannot be carried out by electronic means, it will be carried out in the other ways established in the procedural laws, and the information accrediting the practice of the act of communication will be incorporated into the electronic judicial file.

3. All acts of communication on paper that must be carried out to the interested person who is not obliged to interact electronically with the Administration of Justice, must be made available to them in the Justice Folder, and, where appropriate, in the corresponding electronic judicial headquarters, so that they can access its content voluntarily and with full effect.

Article 51. Common Point of Communication Acts.

1. The administrations competent in matters of justice will guarantee the existence of a Common Point of Communication Acts, in which professionals can access all the communication acts of which they are recipients, regardless of whether it is a Judicial Body, Judicial Office or Public Prosecutor's Office who issued them.

2. The Common Point of Communication Acts will interoperate in real time and automatically with the case management systems. In addition, it will allow judicial bodies to access all acts of electronic communication that are carried out from said systems to the parties and interested parties.

3. Likewise, the Common Point of Communication Acts will interoperate with the Public Administration records exchange system in order to channel communications between the bodies of the General Administration of the State and the judicial bodies, judicial offices, and prosecutor's offices. The Public Administrations with powers in matters of Administration of Justice will define the type of communications or communication notices that may be sent through the Public Administration records exchange system, being able to maintain the electronic judicial headquarters as a preferential point of access to the notification.

Article 52. Massive communications.

Communications and acts of communication by electronic means may be carried out individually or in bulk, under the terms defined by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration. In this case, the provisions of Article 37 of this Royal Decree-Law must be considered.

Article 53. Data-oriented communications.

The electronic channels used to carry out unidirectional or bidirectional communications will be metadata-oriented and data-oriented, and will ensure the entry, incorporation, and processing of information in the form of metadata in accordance with common schemes, and in common and interoperable data models, to which purposes provided for in Article 49 of this Royal Decree-Law.

Article 54. Electronic edict communication.

1. The publication of resolutions and communication acts that by legal provision must be posted on a notice board, as well as the publication of procedural communication acts that must be inserted in the " Official Diary of the Spanish State " or in the Official Diary or Diary of the Autonomous Community or the respective province, will be replaced in all competenceal orders by their publication in the Single Judicial Edictal Board provided for in article 236 of Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July.

In any case, the recipient of the act of edict communication may obtain a full copy of the resolution that is the subject of the edict communication by accessing the electronic judicial headquarters, prior identification by one of the means provided for in this Royal Decree-Law, all of this without prejudice to the restrictions that may be established by data protection regulations.

2. The Single Judicial Edictal Board will be published electronically by the State Agency Official Diary of the Spanish State, in the manner provided by regulation, preventing in any case indexing by search engines. To this end, the Official Diary of the Spanish State State Agency will make available to judicial bodies an automated telematic referral and management system that will guarantee speed in the publication of the edicts, their correct and faithful insertion, as well as the identification of the sending body.

3. The publications that, in compliance with the provisions of the procedural laws, must be made in the Single Judicial Edictal Board will be free in any case, without any financial compensation being provided by those who have requested them. Likewise, consultations on the board will be free, as well as subscriptions that citizens can make to its alert system.

Article 55. Cross-border communications.

The Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations will establish a common service or application as a node for cross-border electronic communications related to Cross-border communications. It must comply with the interoperability requirements that have been agreed within the framework of the European Union or, where applicable, the applicable conventional regulations, and allow compliance with the substantive and procedural rules of the European Union and the international Treaties or Agreements in force.

The Autonomous Communities with competence over personal and material resources of the Administration of Justice will ensure the interoperability of the systems they establish with the common service or application provided for in this Article.

CHAPTER VII
Of automated, proactive, and assisted actions.

Article 56. Automated actions.

1. Automated action is understood to be the procedural action produced by a properly programmed information system without the need for human intervention in each unique case.

2. The computer systems used in the Administration of Justice will make it possible to automate simple processing or resolution actions, which do not require legal interpretation. Among others:

a) The numbering or pagination of the files.

b) The referral of matters to the archive when the procedural conditions for this are met.

c) The generation of copies and certificates.

d) The generation of books.

e) Verification of representations.

f) The declaration of finality, in accordance with the procedural law.

3. Proactive actions are understood to be automated actions, self-initiated by information systems without human intervention, that take advantage of the information incorporated in a file or procedure of a Public Administration for a specific purpose, to generate notices or direct effects for other purposes, in the same or in other files, of the same or another Public Administration, in all cases in accordance with the law.

Within the framework of the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, collaboration with other public administrations will be encouraged in the identification of actions that, where appropriate, can be proactive, as well as in the definition of the parameters and compatibility requirements necessary for this.

4. In relation to the actions provided for in this Article, the Justice Administration systems will ensure:

a) That all automated and proactive actions can be identified as such, traced and justified.

b) That it is possible to carry out the same actions in a non-automated manner.

c) That it is possible to disable, reverse or render ineffective the automated actions already produced.

Article 57. Assisted actions.

1. An assisted action is considered one for which the information system of the Administration of Justice generates a total or partial draft of a complex document based on data, which can be produced by algorithms, and can constitute the basis or support of a judicial or procedural resolution.

2. In no case will the draft document thus generated constitute a judicial or procedural resolution in itself, without validation by the competent authority. The Justice Administration systems will ensure that the draft document is only generated at the user's will and can be freely and entirely modified by the user. **3.** The constitution of a judicial or procedural resolution will always require validation of the final text, by the judge, magistrate, prosecutor, or State Court Lawyer, within the scope of their respective powers and under their responsibility, as well as the identification, authentication, or electronic signature that the law provides in each case, in addition to the requirements established by the procedural laws.

Article 58. Common requirements for automated, proactive, and assisted actions.

1. In the case of automated, assisted, or proactive action, the definition of the specifications, programming, maintenance, supervision, and quality control and, where appropriate, the audit of the information system may be carried out by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration. and its source code.

2. The decision criteria will be public and objective, leaving a record of the decisions made at all times.

3. The systems will include the management indicators established by the National Judicial Statistics Commission and the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, each within the scope of their powers.

TITLE IV
OF NON-FACE-TO-FACE EVENTS AND SERVICES

GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA
MINISTERIO DE LA PRESIDENCIA, JUSTICIA Y RELACIONES CON LAS CORTES

CHAPTER I
Judicial proceedings and non-face-to-face events and services.

Article 59. Non-face-to-face attention and services.

1. Attention to citizens will be carried out through telematic presence, by videoconference or other similar system, whenever the citizen is interested, and it is possible depending on the nature of the act or information required and in compliance with the applicable regulations. regarding the protection of personal data.

2. Attention to professionals may also be provided by telematic presence or videoconference, always in accordance with these.

3. Serving the public and professionals by videoconference or a similar system will require the participation of the citizen or professional from a Safe access point.

4. The personnel at the service of the Administration of Justice must manage appointments for telematic attention through a system that provides legal security to the attention process and guarantees the encryption and integrity of communications.

5. The administrations with competence in Justice will guarantee the interoperability and compatibility of the different systems that enable telematic presence and videoconferencing that are used in each of the territorial areas of provision of the public Justice service.

Article 60. General rule of identification and signature.

1. Without prejudice to the electronic identification regulated in the following articles and the application of the rules contained in procedural laws, the people participating in a videoconference must identify themselves at the beginning of the event.

The judge, magistrate, representative of the Public Prosecutor's Office or State Court Lawyer who directs the act or action will adopt the appropriate provisions for this purpose.

When the action is not directed by the above, the public official who provides the service will ensure that the interveners identify themselves at the beginning.

2. Likewise, access by citizens and professionals to those judicial and procedural actions held by videoconference in which they are part or have a legitimate and direct interest, will preferably be carried out through electronic identification, which will be prior or simultaneous to the moment of each action and specific to it.

3. The provisions of the previous sections may be exempted in the case of protected witnesses or experts, police officers, undercover police officers, and, ultimately, in the case of any person whose identity must be preserved in the process in accordance with the law.

4. The judicial or public prosecutor's office will verify the identity of the persons involved in the actions carried out by electronic procedures through the basic identification data that have been previously provided by them, in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

5. In the videoconference intervention, no systems or applications may be used to alter or distort the image and sound transmitted, except for exceptions related to the safeguarding of identity in the cases provided for in Section 3 of this Article.

6. Those taking part in a videoconference must observe the same rules of decorum, dress and respect required in actions carried out in person in courtrooms and in the headquarters of courts, judicial offices, and prosecutor's offices.

7. When an action carried out by videoconference requires the signature of the person involved by this same means, it will generally require:

a) Prior verification of the information to be signed by the person involved.

b) The authentication of the person involved in accordance with the provisions of this Royal Decree-Law.

The use of signatures in each of the actions carried out by videoconference will be determined within the framework of the State Technical Committee of Electronic Judicial Administration.

Article 61. Effects of videoconference proceedings.

1. Failure to comply with the provisions of the previous articles does not in itself deprive the action carried out by videoconference of procedural and legal effects, nor does it imply its ineffectiveness or nullity.

2. If, once the corresponding action has been carried out, the identification or signature made in the videoconference is challenged, the competent Administration will proceed to verify that it meets all the requirements and conditions established in the previous Article.

3. If said verifications offer a positive result, the authenticity of the identification will be presumed, with the costs, expenses and rights generated by the verification being exclusively the responsibility of the person who formulated the challenge.

4. If the verifications offer a negative result or if, despite their positive result, the plaintiff maintains the objection, the judge or court competent in the matter will resolve the corresponding reasoned decision, after hearing the parties.

Article 62. Safe access points and safe places.

1. For the purposes of the rules on attention to the public and professionals through telematic presence contained in this Royal Decree-Law, and the procedural rules on intervention in procedural acts through telematic presence, they will be considered a Safe access point and safe place, respectively, those that comply with the provisions of this Article.

2. Safe access points are devices and information systems that meet the requirements determined by the regulations of the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, which

a) Allow the secure transmission of communications and the protection of information.

b) Allow and guarantee the identification of those involved.

c) Comply with the requirements of integrity, interoperability, confidentiality, and availability of the actions taken.

3. Safe places are those that meet the requirements determined by the regulations of the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, which in any case must meet, at least, the following:

a) Have devices and systems that have the status of Safe access point, in accordance with the previous section.

b) Guarantee verification of the identity of those involved and the autonomy of their intervention.

c) Ensure all the guarantees of the right of defence, including the power to meet privately with the Lawyer.

d) Have means that allow the digitisation of documents for their viewing by videoconference.

4. In addition, safe places will be understood in any case:

a) The judicial office corresponding to the competent court, or any other judicial or prosecutor's office, and the justice offices in the municipality.

b) Civil Registries, for actions related to their scope.

c) The National Institute of Toxicology and Forensic Sciences and the Institutes of Legal Medicine, for the intervention of Forensic Doctors, Physicians, Technicians and Laboratory Assistants.

d) The headquarters of the State Security Forces and Bodies, for the intervention of their members.

e) The official headquarters of the State Attorney's Office, the Legal Service of the Social Security Administration, and the Legal Services of the Autonomous Communities, for the intervention of the members of such services.

f) Penitentiary centres, bodies dependent on Penitentiary Institutions, detention centres for foreigners and detention centres for minors, for inmates and public officials.

g) Any other places established by regulation of application throughout the territory of the State, following a favourable report from the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration.

Article 63. Technical means.

The Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations and the Autonomous Communities with powers in matters of Justice will provide the judicial and prosecutor's offices with the appropriate technical means so that non-face-to-face actions and services can be guaranteed.

Article 64. Non-competenceal actions.

1. Non-competenceal actions involving judges, magistrates, lawyers from the Administration of Justice and the Public Prosecutor's Office may be carried out in person or through the use of videoconference, or through any other systems that allow reproduction. of sound and image.

2. The Boards of Judges and the Government Chambers may carry out their actions electronically, in the terms established in this Royal Decree-Law and in accordance with what is regulated for this purpose by the General Council of the Judiciary. Meetings of prosecutors and lawyers of the Administration of Justice may be held electronically in the same way.

Article 65. Use of virtual hearing rooms.

1. Virtual courtrooms will be considered those generated in the digital medium, which have the same means of recording, security, and integration with the electronic judicial file as in-person or physical courtrooms, but which do not require special physical spaces, and allow its use independently from that of the in-person rooms.

2. The public administrations with powers in matters of Justice will provide judges, male and female magistrates, prosecutors, lawyers of the Administration of Justice and personnel at the service of the Administration of Justice with virtual rooms to carry out those actions that they must carry out in the exercise of their functions. The form and requirements for its use will be established by regulatory standard.

3. Improper use of virtual rooms may be sanctioned, where appropriate, in the terms determined by the applicable disciplinary regulations.

CHAPTER II
The broadcast of proceedings held by electronic means.

Article 66. The issuance of electronic proceedings and hearings.

1. The acts of trial, hearings, and other actions that, in accordance with the procedural laws, must be carried out in a public hearing, when they are held with telematic participation of all the participants, will be broadcast publicly in accordance with the technical aspects or specificities established by the State technical committee for electronic judicial administration.

Information and communication systems may establish different levels of security and public access to the broadcast.

In the cases of Article 138.2 of Law 1/2000, of 7 January, on Civil Procedure; 681.1 of the Criminal Procedure Law, or in any other case in which the procedural law allows the restriction of publicity, the judge or court may agree not to broadcast in the manner provided for by the procedural law.

2. In the acts of trial, hearings and hearings held with physical presence in the courtroom of one or some of the participants, and in those in which publicity is guaranteed through open access to the courtroom, the judge or court may agree by order not to broadcast in the cases of Section 1, third paragraph and also when it considers it strictly necessary in view of the concurrent circumstances.

3. Likewise, in the criminal sphere, in accordance with Article 682 of the Criminal Procedure Law, the judge or court, after hearing the parties, may restrict the presence of audiovisual media in the trial sessions and establish limitations to the recordings and taking of images, the publicity of information on the identity of the victims, witnesses or experts or any other person involved in the trial.

4. The list of trial acts and hearings to be held by each judicial body, and the form of access to them for publicity purposes, will be published in the electronic judicial headquarters.

5. In the case of oral proceedings held before the State Court Lawyer, the provisions of the previous sections will apply.

The lawyers of the Administration of Justice may agree by decree not to broadcast in the cases provided for in this Article in matters of their exclusive competence.

CHAPTER III
Data protection of actions collected in audiovisual support.

Article 67. Control over the dissemination of telematic actions.

1. Judicial proceedings carried out electronically must comply with current regulations on data protection.

2. In telematic judicial proceedings and in the non-face-to-face services described in this title, the parties, participants, or any person who has access to said proceedings may not record, take images, or use any means that allow subsequent reproduction of the sound and/or the image of what occurred.

3. The recordings to which any person has had access due to a judicial procedure may not be used, without judicial authorisation, for purposes other than competenceal ones.

4. In the event of non-compliance with the obligations established in this Article, the judge or court may impose a fine of 180 to 60,000 euros, which will be subject to the resources regime provided for in Title V of Book VII of Organic Law 6 /1985, of 1 July, without prejudice to the sanctions that apply if the action constitutes a violation of the regulations on the protection of personal data, and the administrative, civil or criminal responsibilities that may arise. For the imposition of sanctions, intentionality, the real harm caused to the Administration or citizens and the repetition or recurrence of the conduct will be considered.

CHAPTER IV
Security of remote work environments

Article 68. Remote work environments.

1. Remote work environments are understood to be workspaces that, meeting the requirements of security, interoperability, and management capacity, allow the provision of the public Justice service through the use of new technologies, regardless of whether the service provided is done in person or not.

2. Remote work environments must have appropriate security measures that guarantee the integrity, authenticity, confidentiality, quality, protection, and conservation of the information managed therein, in accordance with the applicable regulations and as long as they meet the conditions of use and safety considered by the competent administration. Specifically, they will ensure user identification and access control.

3. The National Security Scheme and the Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme will establish the minimum requirements that all public administrations with competence over Justice must guarantee in relation to remote work environments.

4. The provisions of this Article are understood without prejudice to the provisions of Article 62 of this Royal Decree-Law in relation to telematic actions in secure environments.

TITLE V
RECORDS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JUSTICE AND ELECTRONIC FILES

CHAPTER I
From the Data Registry for electronic contact with the Administration of Justice.

Article 69. Data Registration for electronic contact with the Administration of Justice.

1. The Electronic Contact Data Registry with the Administration of Justice will include the contact information that citizens and professionals who intervene before the Administration of Justice provide to a judicial body or office or Public Prosecutor's Office during the processing of any procedure in which they are parties or interested parties, and will be accessible to all judicial bodies and offices and public prosecutors' offices for competenceal purposes, in accordance with the provisions of the applicable regulations on the protection of personal data.

2. The professionals who intervene before the Administration of Justice are obliged to provide their personal data so that they are included in the Registry provided for in this Article.

3. *The Electronic Contact Data Register with the Administration of Justice will have a specific system for recording the circumstances determining the incapacity to practise Law, the Attorney General's Office, or the Social Graduate profession, as well as the period during which they apply.

The Bar, Procurador and Social Graduates are required to inform the Administration of Justice of these circumstances electronically, in accordance with the terms set out by technical regulations.

The system will also be interoperable with the administrative registers supporting the Administration of Justice.

4. Persons not required to interact with the Administration of Justice by electronic means may provide their personal data to be included in the Registry provided for in this article and may request their deletion at any time.

5. The Electronic Contact Data Registry with the Administration of Justice will be interoperable with the contact system of the General Administration of the State in the terms established by regulation.

* Please note that this section 3, amended by Final Provision 29.1 of Organic Law 1/2025, of 2 January, Ref. BOE-A-2025-76, will come into force on 3 April 2025, as established by Final Provision 38.1.
Previous wording:
"3. The Electronic Contact Data Registry with the Administration of Justice will have a specific system for recording the circumstances determining incapacity to practise as a Lawyer, a Prosecutor, or a Social Graduate, as well as the period during which they apply, with precise indication of the start and end dates.
The Bar Associations, Prosecutors, and Social Graduates are required to communicate these circumstances to the Administration of Justice by electronic means, as determined by technical regulations.
The system will also be interoperable with the administrative registries supporting the Administration of Justice."

CHAPTER II
The register of documents.

Article 70. Electronic judicial record.

1. The judicial offices with registration and distribution functions will have the appropriate electronic means for the reception and registration of writings and documents, transfer of copies, performance of communication acts and issuance of electronic receipts through secure transmission means, among which signature and time-stamping systems based on qualified electronic certificates will be included.

2. Only documents addressed to the judicial bodies, judicial offices and prosecutor's offices assigned to the electronic judicial register in question will be admitted in these electronic judicial records.

3. The reception of requests, writings and communications may be interrupted for the essential time only when there are justified technical or operational maintenance reasons. The interruption must be announced to potential users of the electronic registry as far in advance as is possible in each case. In cases of unplanned interruption in the operation of the electronic record, and whenever possible, measures will be provided so that the user is informed of this circumstance, as well as the effects of the suspension, with express indication, where appropriate. case, of the extension of the imminent expiration deadlines. Alternatively, a redirection may be established that allows the use of an electronic record to replace the one in which the interruption occurred.

Article 71. Functioning.

1. Electronic records will automatically issue a receipt consisting of an authenticated copy of the writing, document, or communication in question, including the date and time of presentation and the registry entry number.

2. The documents that accompany the corresponding writing or communication must comply with the format standards and security requirements determined in the institutional framework for cooperation in electronic administration. The electronic records will generate receipts accrediting the delivery of these documents that guarantee the integrity and non-repudiation of the documents provided, as well as the date and time of presentation and the entry registration number in the corresponding electronic judicial headquarters.

Article 72. Deadline count.

1. * The electronic registers shall be governed, for the purpose of calculating the deadlines applicable to both the submitters and the judicial offices, by the official date and time of the electronic judicial headquarters accessed, which must have the necessary security measures to ensure its integrity and be clearly visible. The commencement of the deadlines to be met by the judicial bodies, judicial offices, and public prosecutor's offices will be determined by the date and time of submission in the register itself.

2. Electronic records will allow the presentation of writings, documents, and communications every day of the year, twenty-four hours a day.

3. For the purposes provided by the procedural laws regarding the calculation of deadlines set in business or calendar days, and with regard to compliance with deadlines by the interested parties, the presentation by electronic means, on a non-business day for procedural purposes in accordance with the law, it will be understood to have been made in the first business hour of the first following business day, unless a rule expressly allows receipt on a non-business day.

4. Each electronic judicial headquarters in which an electronic record is available will indicate, considering the territorial scope in which the owners of the court exercise their powers, the days that will be considered non-business days for the purposes of the previous sections.

CHAPTER III
From the Common Electronic Registry of the Administration of Justice.

Article 73. Common Electronic Registry of the Administration of Justice.

1. The Common Electronic Registry of the Administration of Justice will enable the presentation of writings and communications addressed to the Administration of Justice and to the judicial bodies and offices, public prosecutor's offices, and prosecutor's offices, in a complementary and interoperable manner with the existing records in the administrations with competence in Justice.

2. The Common Electronic Registry of the Administration of Justice will be accessible through the General Access Point of the Administration of Justice and interoperable with the Common Electronic Registry of the General Administration of the State.

* Please note that this section 1, amended by Final Provision 29.2 of Organic Law 1/2025, of 2 January, Ref. BOE-A-2025-76, will come into force on 3 April 2025, as established by Final Provision 38.1.
Previous wording:
"1. Electronic records will be governed, for the purposes of calculating deadlines applicable both to the interested parties and to the judicial offices, by the official date and time of the electronic judicial headquarters of access, which must have the necessary security measures to ensure its integrity and be clearly visible. The start of the calculation of the deadlines to be met by the judicial bodies, judicial offices, and public prosecution offices will be determined by the date and time of submission in the register itself."

3. It will be managed by the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations. The State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration will establish the operating conditions, as well as the technical requirements and provisions for the adhesion to it of the existing systems in the Autonomous Communities with competence in the matter, with the common electronic registry having a complementary nature to these. The writings and communications that meet the requirements determined in the technical or development regulations, submitted to the Common Electronic Registry of the Administration of Justice, will generate automatic entry, providing an electronic acknowledgment of receipt with accreditation of the date and time of presentation.

4. Public administrations with competence over material and personal resources of the Administration of Justice will facilitate the interoperability of justice systems with the Common Electronic Registry of the Administration of Justice.

5. The Common Electronic Registry of the Administration of Justice will inform the citizens or professionals and will redirect them, when appropriate, to the competent registries for the reception of those documents that have specific applications or records for their treatment, either for reasons of the matter, either because the accession of areas of competence or competence to it has not yet been carried out.

CHAPTER IV
From the Judicial Powers of Attorney Electronic Registry.

Article 74. The Judicial Powers of Attorney Electronic Registry.

1. In the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations there will be a Judicial Powers of Attorney Electronic Registry in which the powers of attorney granted in person or electronically by whoever holds the status of interested party in a judicial procedure in favour of their representative must be registered to act on their behalf before the Administration of Justice. The other circumstances and representations provided for in this Royal Decree-Law must also be stated.

2. The Electronic Registry of Judicial Powers will allow valid verification of the representation held by those who act before the Administration of Justice on behalf of a third party.

3. The entries made in the Electronic Registry of Judicial Powers must contain, at least, the following information:

a) Name and surname or company name, number of national identity document, passport, foreign identification number or foreigner's identity document if it is a foreign person, tax identification or equivalent document of the principal, address, telephone number and, if applicable, email address.

b) A power of attorney so that the agent can act on behalf of the principal only in certain types of procedures.

c) A specific power of attorney so that the agent can act on behalf of the principal in a specific procedure.

The powers of the agent may be of a general or special nature as determined by the principal, in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 of Law 1/2000, of 7 January, on Civil Procedure.

5. The power of attorney in which the party grants its representation by electronic appearance, through an electronic judicial headquarters, in the electronic registry of judicial powers, will be carried out using the electronic signature systems provided for in this Royal Decree-Law.

When the principal do not have an electronic signature system provided for in this Royal Decree-Law, they may confer the power by personal appearance before the State Court Lawyer of any judicial office, and the latter must, in any case, ensure the registration in the Judicial Powers of Attorney Electronic Registry.

6. Registrations of powers of attorney in the Registry will have a maximum validity of five years from the date of registration. In any case, at any time before the end of said period the principal may revoke or extend the registration. The extensions granted by the principal to the power of attorney will have a maximum validity of five years from the date of registration or, where applicable, from the last extension.

7. Requests for revocation, extension, or denunciation of the power of attorney may be addressed to any Registry, and this circumstance must be registered in the Registry in which the power of attorney has effect and taking effect from the date on which said registration occurs.

8. The processing of data must be in accordance with the applicable regulations for the protection of personal data, incorporating the necessary technical and organisational measures for this purpose.

Article 75. Recognition of representations in the Electronic Registry of Powers of Attorney of the General Administration of the State.

1. The powers of attorney registered in the Electronic Registry of Powers of Attorney of the General Administration of the State provided for in Article 6 of Law 39/2015, of 1 October 1, may take effect before the judicial bodies, judicial offices, and prosecutor's offices, in the cases, with the requirements and limits determined by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration.

2. In any case, the compatibility and interoperability of the computer systems of the Electronic Registries of Judicial Powers of Attorney and Powers of Attorney of the General Administration of the State will be a requirement for this, and that the personnel at the service of the Administration of Justice can access and consult the Electronic Power of Attorney Registry of the General State Administration.

Article 76. Registration of the power of attorney by the procedural representatives.

The procedural representatives may directly register the power of attorney in their favour conferred in those procedures determined by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, assessing its amount or significance. In the event that the grant cannot be accredited in the form of the power of attorney thus registered, the person who has been granted representation will incur the civil, criminal, and disciplinary liability that may arise from their actions.

Article 77. Acreditation of procedural representation.

Procedural representation will be accredited through an automated query oriented to the data that confirms its registration in the Electronic Registry of Judicial Powers when the system allows it. In other cases, it will be accredited by certifying registration in the Judicial Powers Electronic Registry.

In all cases, whoever assumes procedural representation will indicate the number assigned to the registration in said Registry.

CHAPTER V
Register of authorised personnel at the service of the Administration of Justice.

Article 78. Register of authorised personnel at the service of the Administration of Justice.

Officials at the service of the Administration of Justice may be authorised to carry out certain procedures, actions or services by electronic means.

Such authorisations will be registered in a Registry interoperable with the systems of the Administration of Justice in the terms that are defined by technical regulations of the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration.

CHAPTER VI
Files in the Administration of Justice

Article 79. Filing system of the Administration of Justice.

Public Administrations with competence in matters of Administration of Justice will have an electronic judicial filing system that will ensure access and long-term conservation of electronic judicial files and documents. This filing system must be interoperable with all case management systems and other Justice systems for the provision of the public Justice service, ensuring equivalent characteristics and quality throughout the territory, in the terms that are defined by regulation or through technical regulations of the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, with respect to those established by the regulations on the protection of personal data. Each Administration with competence regarding the means of Justice must determine whether this system is provided through common services, through the respective electronic headquarters of each territory, or through both.

Article 80. Documents in non-electronic format.

1. After the period determined by regulation, the documents in non-electronic format that are in the courts, judicial offices and prosecutor's offices and of which an authentic electronic copy has been obtained for registration and incorporation into the corresponding electronic judicial file, may be returned to the party or interested party that contributed them or, where appropriate, destroyed, in accordance with the requirements established in this Royal Decree-Law or in its development through regulations or technical regulations.

2. The return or, where applicable, the destruction of the documents referred to in the previous section will be carried out under the responsibility of the State Court Lawyer, or by judicial resolution when the evidentiary nature or other competenceal purposes so advise, after a hearing. of the parties or interested parties in any case.

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MINISTERIO DE LA PRESIDENCIA, JUSTICIA Y RELACIONES CON LAS CORTES

TITLE VI
OPEN DATA

Article 82. About the conditions and licenses for data reuse.

1. The data, requests and licenses for the reuse of data, which in compliance with the provisions of the previous article were published in the open data section, will be subject to the provisions of Royal Decree-Law 24/2021, of 2 November, transposition of European Union directives on covered bonds, cross-border distribution of collective investment undertakings, open data and reuse of public sector information, exercise of copyright and related rights applicable to certain online transmissions and the broadcast of radio and television programs, temporary exemptions on certain imports and supplies, for consumers and for the promotion of clean and energy efficient road transport vehicles.

2. The administrations with competence in matters of Justice will promote the use, reuse and sharing of the data and information provided on the portals with the purpose of promoting the right to information of citizens and the duty of transparency of public powers.

3. The subsequent processing of non-competenceal information of open data or reuse of information that has been accessed in the competenceal field must comply with current data protection regulations.

Article 83. Automatically actionable data.

Public Administrations with competence in matters of Administration of Justice will ensure that the data published in the Data Portal of the Administration of Justice are automatically processable whenever this is possible. To this end, the procedural management computer systems of the Justice Administration and their associated applications must allow the automated extraction of the data necessary for the preparation of public information from the portals. It will be, in any case, the responsibility of each Administration with competence in matters of Justice to comply with the duty to provide the data in ideal conditions for its use in the information on the web portals.

Article 84. On the interoperability of open data.

The open data part of the Justice Administration Data Portal must interoperate with the State's Open Data Portal, as well as with that of the European Union. The different administrations can use the Justice Administration Data Portal directly or by interoperating the possible own portals that they have for this purpose.

TITLE VII

COOPERATION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIONS WITH Competence IN MATTERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. THE JUDICIAL INTEROPERABILITY AND SECURITY SCHEME

CHAPTER I
Institutional framework for cooperation in electronic administration.

Article 85. The State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration. Definition and functions.

1. The State Technical Committee for Electronic Judicial Administration is the cooperation body in matters of Electronic Judicial Administration. It will be made up of representatives of the General Council of the Judiciary, the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations, the State Attorney General's Office and the Autonomous Communities with competence in matters of Administration of Justice. It is co-chaired by a representative of the General Council of the Judiciary and another from the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations and will have the following purposes:

a) The promotion of co-governance of the digital administration of Justice.

b) The promotion and coordination of the development of the digital transformation of the Administration of Justice.

2. For the above purposes, the Committee will have the following functions:

a) Define and validate the functionality and security of the programs and applications that are intended to be used in the area of the Administration of Justice, prior to their implementation.

b) Promote and coordinate the development and execution of action initiatives and joint plans, agreements, and conventions, in order to achieve the digital transformation of the Administration of Justice.

c) Promote the implementation of integrated inter-administrative services and the sharing of technical infrastructure and common services, which allow the rationalisation of information and communication technology resources at all levels.

d) Establish and keep the Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme updated, so that it allows, through the necessary technological platforms, the total interoperability of all computer applications at the service of the Administration of Justice.

e) In terms of judicial cybersecurity, ensure the security of the systems, establishing the organisational framework through the Security Subcommittee, the security policy and promoting its regulatory development, as well as the definition and establishment of reference assessment criteria that allow the provisioning Administrations determine the level of security of each dimension of the information systems of courts, tribunals and public prosecutors' offices and the risk levels proposed by the instrumental administrations, in the terms established in the regulations relating to data protection and applicable security.

f) Inform the draft laws, the draft regulatory provisions, and other standards, which are submitted by the proposing bodies and whose purpose is the regulation of information and communication technologies applicable in the Administration of Justice.

g) Those others that are legally or regulatory determined.

Article 86. Relations with other bodies.

1. The State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration and the Sectoral Conference of Justice will coordinate in the exercise of their functions, for the sake of the efficiency of public services. To this end, the corresponding collaboration mechanisms will be arbitrated.

2. Within the governance model, with the aim of joining forces and coordinating the execution of the digital transformation process, a framework of constant collaboration will be established between the General Administration of the State and its linked or dependent Public Law bodies and entities, and the State Technical Committee for Electronic Judicial Administration.

This collaboration will be articulated through the Steering Committee for the Digitalisation of the Administration or equivalent body.

3. Likewise, in order to comply with the mandate contained in article 461 of Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, the necessary coordination mechanisms will be arbitrated between the National Commission of Judicial Statistics and the State Technical Committee of the Electronic judicial administration.

Article 87. Advisory Council for the Digital Transformation of the Administration of Justice.

1. Public administrations with competence in Justice will encourage the initiative, design, development, and production of systems to be carried out in collaboration with the private sector and the groups mainly affected.

2. To this end, an Advisory Council will be established that includes:

a) Trade Unions.

b) Professional Associations of judges, procuradores, and lawyers of the Administration of Justice.

c) General Councils of the Legal Profession, the Attorney General's Office, and Social Graduates.

d) Associations and Business Organisations, as well as the association or associations of electronics, information technology, telecommunications, and digitalisation companies.

e) The Official College of Property and Commercial Registrars of Spain.

f) The General Council of Notaries.

g) The Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces.

h) General Secretariat of Digital Administration.

i) Other organisations determined for the purposes of this article.

In the case of Administrations with transferred powers in matters of justice, territorial Councils may be created, whose composition will be adapted to the institutional, collegial, and associative representatives of each territory.

CHAPTER II
Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme.

Section 1. Judicial interoperability

Article 88. Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme.

1. The Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme will be constituted by the set of technical interoperability and security instructions approved by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration and that allow compliance with the National Interoperability Scheme and the National Security Scheme in the field of the Electronic Administration, collecting the particularities of the Administration of Justice that require specific regulation.

2. The indicated national schemes and their technical development instructions will be mandatory, without prejudice to the adaptations indicated in the previous section.

3. Likewise, part of the Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme is the set of technical instructions issued by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration in the exercise of its powers in accordance with Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July 1, and the present Royal Decree-Law.

4. The technical instructions indicated in the previous sections will be called interoperability and security technical guides.

5. The Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme, after analysing the risks, will incorporate the technical and organisational measures designed to guarantee and be able to prove that the processing of personal data is in accordance with the personal data protection regulations that will be reviewed and updated when necessary.

Article 89. Interoperability of information systems.

The information and communication systems used in the Administration of Justice must be interoperable with each other to facilitate their communication and integration, in the terms determined by the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration.

In order to ensure the interoperability referred to in the previous section, it will be up to the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration to identify and define the mandatory minimum metadata that judicial documents and complementary metadata must contain. The Justice systems will ensure in all cases the incorporation, entry, and processing, at a minimum, of the minimum mandatory metadata, both in exchanges between systems of the corresponding Administration, and in exchanges with other public administrations with powers in material and personal means. of the Administration of Justice, and with other public administrations.

Within the scope of this Royal Decree-Law, compliance with the National Interoperability Scheme, as well as the applicable European interoperability regulations, will be mandatory. To adapt its compliance, and if a specific regulation is required in accordance with the particularities of the Administration of Justice, the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration will develop technical interoperability standards that will be mandatory, through technical guides of interoperability and security of said Committee.

Article 90. General Councils and collegiate professions.

The applications and electronic services that the General Councils of the Legal Profession, the Attorney General's Office, and Social Graduates make available to professionals must interoperate with the case management systems, if necessary, through the services common to all the competent administrations provided for in this Royal Decree-Law.

By regulation, following a report from the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, after hearing the General Councils, the mandatory conditions and functionalities of interoperability will be established for the entire state level.

Article 91. Notaries and Registries of Property, Personal and Commercial Property and any other Public Registries with which the Administration of Justice and the rest of public administrations and their public bodies and linked and dependent public law entities are related.

The electronic records available to the Property, Commercial and Personal Property Registries, and any other Public Registries with which the Administration of Justice is related, as well as the electronic protocol of the Notaries, will guarantee accessibility and consultation for competenceal purposes by judicial bodies, judicial offices, and prosecutor's offices, and interoperability with case management systems, if necessary through the services common to all competent administrations provided for in this Royal Decree-Law, enabling the automation of interactions customary between the judicial body and the Registry or the judicial body and the Notary, which do not require the exercise of the qualifying function or public faith.

The interconnection will be done through an electronic accessibility and consultation protocol, which will be unique for the entire Administration of Justice, under agreement of the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration.

Likewise, the electronic records referred to in this provision will guarantee interoperability with the systems used by the rest of the public administrations, and their public bodies and public law entities linked and dependent in accordance with the regulations that apply in each case.

Article 92. International legal cooperation and cross-border electronic communications.

1. Communications between the individual and collegiate judicial bodies, as well as the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Judicial and Prosecutor's offices, and the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations, related to acts of international legal cooperation will be carried out by electronic means that ensure compliance of the technical requirements established in this Royal Decree-Law and the procedural and content requirements established in the current regulatory framework. Exceptions are cases in which the destination State does not admit electronic communications.

2. To this end, public administrations with powers in material and personal resources of the Administration of Justice will implement solutions that allow the electronic communication of data and documents between the courts and tribunals, as well as the judicial offices and prosecutor's offices, and the Ministry of Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations, in the terms provided in the previous section. These solutions will be interoperable with case management systems and will enable the entry, incorporation, and processing of information in the form of metadata, in accordance with common schemes, and in data models.

3. The computerised case management systems of the Administration of Justice will allow the automated extraction of data related to the judicial system when, by European Union law or international treaty in force, the State is obliged to communicate them to international organisations. The Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations will centralise the information for the purposes of its referral to the corresponding organisation**.**

Section 2. Judicial Cybersecurity

Article 93. Information security policy of the Electronic Judicial Administration.

1. The State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration is responsible for developing and updating the information security policy of the Administration of Justice, in its organisational, technical, physical, and regulatory compliance aspects.

2.* This information security policy shall apply to all information and communication systems that provide services to the Administration of Justice, in a unified manner, and will be approved by the State Technical Committee for Electronic Judicial Administration and published on the General Access Point of the Administration of Justice and in the electronic judicial headquarters.

3. Without prejudice to the declaration of conformity and certification with the National Security Scheme, the information systems of the Administration of Justice must accredit their conformity with the Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme, in accordance with the terms established by the Technical State Committee of the electronic judicial Administration.

4. Private sector entities that provide solutions or provide services to administrations, their organisations, and institutions subject to this Royal Decree-Law, must comply with the provisions of this security policy, as well as compliance with national security schemes, interoperability and security, the interoperability and security guides, and the technical security instructions of the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration that are applicable.

* Please note that this section 2, amended by Final Provision 29.3 of Organic Law 1/2025, of 2 January, Ref. BOE-A-2025-76, will come into force on 3 April 2025, as established by Final Provision 38.1.
Previous wording:
"2. This information security policy will apply to all information and communication systems providing services to the Administration of Justice, in a unique manner, and will be approved by the State Technical Committee of Electronic Judicial Administration and published as an agreement of the cooperation body in the " Official Diary of the Spanish State " and in the Official Bulletins or Journals of the Autonomous Communities with assumed responsibilities in the field of Justice, as well as in the General Access Point of the Administration of Justice and in the electronic judicial headquarters."

Article 94. Continuous improvement of the security process.

1. The comprehensive security process implemented must be continually updated and improved. To do this, the criteria and methods recognised in practice and national and international standards related to information technology management will be applied.

2. The Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme must be kept permanently updated. It will be developed and perfected over time in parallel with the progress of electronic administration services, technological evolution and as the infrastructures that support it are consolidated. To this end, the corresponding guides and technical standards for application will be developed.

3. It is up to the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration to approve the bases for updating the Judicial Interoperability and Security Scheme.

Article 95. Security Subcommittee.

1. The Security Subcommittee is the specialised and permanent body for judicial cybersecurity of the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration.

2. The Security Subcommittee will be made up of those people with responsibility for security matters from each of the administrations and institutions that are members of the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, as well as the people designated by the General Council of the Judiciary and the State Attorney General's Office. The necessary collaboration mechanisms will be arbitrated between the Security Subcommittee and the National Cryptological Centre.

3. The functions of the Security Subcommittee will be established by regulation, whose main objective will be the establishment of a common cooperation framework that allows the adoption of common and coordinated decisions on judicial cybersecurity.

4. The State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration will rely on the Security Subcommittee to prepare the necessary technical instructions and interoperability and security guides, in compliance with the National Security Scheme, as well as the regulations on the protection of personal data.

Article 96. Cybersecurity Operations Centre of the Administration of Justice.

The Cybersecurity Operations Centre of the Administration of Justice will strengthen the capabilities of surveillance, prevention, protection, detection, response to cybersecurity incidents, advice, and support for cybersecurity management in a centralised way, which allows for better effectiveness and efficiency.

To achieve this, the Cybersecurity Operations Centre of the Justice Administration will provide a set of horizontal cybersecurity services to public administrations providing the public Justice service.

The management of these services will fundamentally include the implementation of the technical infrastructure and tools, procedures, operation, and other associated issues. In the case of Administrations with powers in cybersecurity and horizontal services for the Justice Administration systems, and within the activity of the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration, working groups will be created in which the data will be specified. exchange and the means of collaboration that are considered necessary.

The Cybersecurity Operations Centre of the Justice Administration will articulate the response to security incidents and will act without prejudice to the response capabilities to security incidents that each Administration with powers in matters of Justice and judicial institutions subject to the present Royal Decree-Law, and the coordination function at a national and international level of the Computer Emergency Response Team of the National Cryptological Centre (CCN-CERT).

CHAPTER III
Reuse of applications and technology transfer. General directory of judicial technological information.

Article 97. Reuse of systems, infrastructure and applications owned by administrations with competence over Justice.

1. The administrations that own the intellectual property rights of applications, developed by their services or whose development has been the object of procurement, will make them available to any judicial institution or any Public Administration without compensation and without the need for an agreement.

2. The applications referred to in the previous section may be declared as open sources, when this results in greater transparency in the operation of the Administration of Justice. They will be published, in such case, as a public license of the European Union, without prejudice to other licenses that ensure that the programs, data or information that are shared:

a) They can be executed for any purpose.

b) They allow access to their source code. c) They can be modified or improved.

d) They can be redistributed to other users with or without changes, as long as the derivative work maintains these same four guarantees.

3. Public administrations with powers in Justice, prior to the acquisition, development or maintenance throughout the entire life cycle of an application, whether carried out with their own means or by contracting the corresponding services, must consult in the general directory of applications of the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice Parliamentary Relations and, where appropriate, they must consult the general directory of applications, dependent on the General Administration of the State, if there are solutions available for reuse, which may fully or partially satisfy the needs, improvements or updates that are intended to be covered, and provided that the technological requirements of interoperability and security allow it.

If there is a solution available for total or partial reuse, public administrations with powers over material and personal resources of the Administration of Justice may reuse it after formalising an agreement in accordance with the provisions of Article 47 of Law 40/ 2015, of 1 October, of the Legal Regime of the Public Sector.

Article 98. Technology transfer between administrations. General directory of judicial technological information.

1. The Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations will maintain a general directory of judicial applications for reuse and will promote its maintenance, in collaboration with the rest of the public administrations with powers in matters of Justice. The development of technical guides, formats, and common standards of special interest for the development of electronic judicial administration will be promoted in the institutional framework of cooperation in electronic administration.

2. The different administrations will maintain updated directories of applications for free reuse, especially in those fields of special interest for the development of electronic administration and in accordance with what is established in this regard in the institutional framework of cooperation in the field of electronic administration.

3. Administrations with competence in matters of Justice must consider the solutions available for free reuse that can fully or partially satisfy the needs of new systems and services or the improvement and updating of those already implemented. Specifically, they may voluntarily join the established platforms, applications, and registries through electronic means.

CHAPTER VI
Personal data protection.

Article 99. Data protection in the use of technological and computer media.

The systems used in the Administration of Justice and that process personal data that are going to be incorporated into a judicial process or tax file for competenceal purposes will comply with the regulations provided for in Articles 236 bis to 236 decies of the Organic Law 6/ 1985, 1 July; in article 2, paragraphs 4 and 5, of Organic Law 3/2018, of 5 December, and in article 2.2 of Organic Law 7/2021, of 26 May.

Article 100. Data protection in electronic judicial documents.

The judicial and prosecutor's offices will have the appropriate technological means for the automated implementation of the anonymization, pseudonymization and dissociation of personal data.

In order to make the provisions of the previous paragraph possible, procedural, and judicial resolutions must adapt to a standardised format agreed upon within the State Technical Committee of Electronic Judicial Administration.

TITLE VIII
PROCEDURAL EFFICIENCY MEASURES OF THE PUBLIC JUSTICE SERVICE

GOBIERNO DE ESPAÑA
MINISTERIO DE LA PRESIDENCIA, JUSTICIA Y RELACIONES CON LAS CORTES

Article 101. Modification of the Criminal Procedure Act, approved by the Royal Decree of 14 September 1882.

The Criminal Procedure Act will be modified as follows:

One. Article 109 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 109.** In the act of receiving a statement from the offended or harmed person, the State Court Lawyer will inform them of their right to appear as a party to the process and to waive or not waive the restitution of the thing, reparation of the damage, and compensation for the harm caused by the punishable act. Likewise, they will be informed of the rights included in current legislation, and this function may be delegated to personnel specialized in victim assistance. If they are minors, the same diligence will be carried out with their legal representative.

In processes in which people with disabilities participate, the necessary adaptations and adjustments will be made. These adaptations may refer to communication, understanding and interaction with the environment. It must be guaranteed that:

a) All communications with people with disabilities, oral or written, are carried out in clear, simple, and accessible language, in a way that considers their personal characteristics and needs, using means such as easy reading. If necessary, the communication will also be made to the person who provides support to the person with a disability in the exercise of their legal capacity.

b) The person with a disability is provided with the necessary assistance or support so that they can make themselves understood, which will include interpretation in legally recognised sign languages and the means to support the oral communication of deaf, hearing-impaired, and deafblind people.

c) The participation of an expert professional is allowed who, as a facilitator, carries out the necessary adaptation and adjustment tasks so that the person with a disability can understand and be understood.

d) The person with a disability may be accompanied by a person of their choice from the first contact with the authorities and officials.

Outside of the cases provided for in the two previous paragraphs, no notification will be made to those interested in civil or criminal actions that prolongs or stops the course of the case, which does not prevent the State Court Lawyer from instructing the absent offended party about that right.

In any case, in the processes followed for crimes included in Article 57 of the Penal Code, the State Court Lawyer will ensure communication to the victim of the procedural acts that may affect their safety. »

Two. Article 252 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 252.** The courts will refer, through electronic procedures, to the Central Registry of Sentenced Persons and the Central Registry of Precautionary Measures, Requisitions and Non-Firm Sentences and to the Central Registry for the Protection of Victims of Domestic and Gender Violence, established in the Ministry of Justice, respectively, authorised notes of the final sentences in which a penalty or security measure is imposed for a crime and of the records in which the defendants' default is declared.

In the procedures for cancelling the registration of criminal records in the Central Registry of Sentenced Persons initiated at the request of the interested party, once the maximum period established has elapsed without an express resolution having been issued and notified, the request will be deemed rejected. »

Three. A Title XIV to Book I will be added and will be worded as follows.

«**TITLE XIV. Of procedural acts through telematic presence. Article 258 bis. Celebration of procedural events through telematic presence.**

1. Once the judicial body is established at its headquarters, the acts of trial, hearings, appearances, statements and, in general, all procedural actions, will be carried out preferably, unless the judge or court, in response to the circumstances, orders otherwise, through telematic presence, provided that the judicial or prosecutor's offices have at their disposal the necessary technical means for this, with the specialties provided for in Articles 325, 731 bis and 306 of the Criminal Procedure Law, in accordance with the provisions in Section 3 of Article 229 and Article 230 of the Organic Law of the Judiciary, and additionally by the provisions of Article 137 bis of Law 1/2000, of 7 January, on Civil Procedure. Intervention through telematic presence will always be carried out through a Safe access point, in accordance with the regulations that regulate the use of technology in the Administration of Justice.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of the previous section, the physical presence of the accused at the headquarters of the judicial prosecution body will be necessary in trials for serious crimes and Jury Court trials, without prejudice to the provisions of the International Treaties in which Spain is a party, the rules of the European Union and other regulations applicable to cooperation with foreign authorities for the performance of the competenceal function.

In trials for a less serious crime, when the penalty exceeds two years in prison or, if it is of a different nature, when its duration does not exceed six years, the accused will physically appear before the headquarters of the prosecution body if requested by the court or his lawyer, or if the judicial body deems it necessary. The decision must be made in a self-motivated manner.

In the rest of the trials, when the accused appears, they will do so physically before the headquarters of the prosecution body if they or their lawyer so requests, or if the judicial body deems it necessary. The decision must be made in a self-motivated manner.

In any case, in processes and trials, when the accused resides in the same district of the judicial body that knows or should know the case, his appearance at the trial must take place physically at the headquarters of the judicial or prosecution body, unless justified causes or force majeure occur.

When the accused decides not to appear at the headquarters of the judicial body, they must notify at least five days in advance.

3. It will be especially guaranteed that the statements or interrogations of the accusing parties, witnesses or experts are carried out electronically in the following cases, unless the Judge or Court, through a reasoned resolution, considering the circumstances of the specific case, deems their physical presence necessary:

a) When they are victims of gender violence, sexual violence, human trafficking or when they are minor or disabled victims. All of them may intervene from the places where they are officially receiving assistance, attention, advice, or protection, or from any other place, as long as they have sufficient means to ensure their identity and the appropriate conditions of the intervention.

b) When the witnesses or experts appear in their capacity as an Authority or Public Official, then making their intervention from a Safe access point.

4. The provisions of this Article will also apply to proceedings held before the lawyers of the Administration of Justice or before the Public Prosecutor's Office.

5. The summons will inform about the possibility of declaring electronically under the conditions established in this Article».

Four. Article 265 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 265.**

1. Complaints may be made in writing or orally, personally or through an agent with a special power of attorney.

2. The complaint will contain the identification of the complainant and a detailed account of the incident. In the case of a legal person or entity without legal personality, the natural person who makes the complaint in its name must also be identified, indicating its relationship with the complaining legal person or entity without legal personality.

Likewise, if they are known, it will contain the identification of the people who committed it and those who witnessed it or have information about it. It will also indicate the existence of any source of knowledge of which the complainant has knowledge, which may serve to clarify the fact reported. »

Five. Article 266 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 266.** The complaint made in writing must be signed by the complainant in a handwritten way, if it is in person, and if they cannot do so, by another person at their request; or if it is filed electronically, with an electronic signature in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of Law 39/015, of 1 October, on the Common Administrative Procedure of Public Administrations and Regulation (EU) No. 910/ 2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC. In the case of legal entities, it will be signed with a qualified electronic certificate by an attributed representative, or the means provided for in the digital signature regulation that allow the identification of the legal entity, as well as the natural person who makes the complaint. »

Six. Article 512 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 512.** If the alleged convicts are not at home and their whereabouts are unknown, the judge will arrange for that person to be searched and requests will be sent to the System of Administrative Records to Support the Administration of Justice (SIRAJ), giving the appropriate orders to the State Security Forces and Corps and the Autonomous Police Corps of those Autonomous Communities with powers in matters of public security; and, in any case, the System of Administrative Records to Support the Administration of Justice will send the information for publication in the Single Judicial Edictal Board, guaranteeing interoperability between both platforms. »

Seven. Article 514 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 514.** The original request and proof of the sending made to the System of Administrative Records to Support the Administration of Justice and the referral to the Single Judicial Edictal Board will be attached to the case. »

Eight. Article 643 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 643.** When, in the case referred to in the previous Article, the whereabouts of those interested in the exercise of criminal action are unknown, they will be called by edicts that will be published in the Single Judicial Edictal Board.

Once the notice period has elapsed without the interested parties appearing, the procedure will be proceeded as stated in the previous Article. »

Nine. Sections 1 and 2 of Article 743 are modified, and will be worded as follows:

«''**1.** The development of the oral trial sessions and the rest of the oral proceedings will be documented in accordance with the provisions of Articles 146 and 147 of the Civil Procedure Law. The judicial office must ensure the correct incorporation of the recording into the electronic judicial file. If the systems do not provide electronic judicial records, the lawyer from the Administration of Justice must guard the electronic document that supports the recording.

The parties may request at their own expense a copy or, where appropriate, electronic access to the original recordings.''

''**2.** As long as the necessary technological means are available, they will guarantee the authenticity and integrity of what is recorded or reproduced. To this end, the State Court Lawyer will use the electronic signature or other security system that, in accordance with the law, offers such guarantees. In this case, the celebration of the event will not require the presence in the room of the State Court Lawyer unless the parties have requested it, at least two days before the hearing is held, or if exceptionally considered necessary by the State Court Lawyer, taking into account the complexity of the matter, the number and nature of the tests to be carried out, the number of participants, the possibility of incidents occurring that could not be recorded, or the concurrence of other circumstances equally exceptional that justify it. In these cases, the State Court Lawyer will issue a succinct record in the terms provided.''»

Ten. Section 3 of Article 954 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**3.** The review of a final judicial resolution may be requested when the European Court of Human Rights has declared that said resolution was issued in violation of any of the rights recognised in the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocols, provided that the violation, by its nature and severity, entails effects that persist and cannot be terminated in any other way than by this revision.

In this case, the review may only be requested by someone who, being entitled to file this appeal, would have been a plaintiff before the European Court of Human Rights. The request must be made within a period of one year from the date of the ruling of the aforementioned Court becomes final.

In these cases, except in those procedures in which one of the parties is represented and defended by the State lawyer, the State Court Lawyer will inform the General State Attorney's Office of the presentation of the request for review, as well as the decision on its admission. The State Attorney's Office may intervene, without having the status of a party, on its own initiative or at the request of the judicial body, by providing information or presenting written observations on issues related to the execution of the Judgment of the European Court of Human Rights.

The State Court Lawyer will also notify the decision of the review to the General State Attorney's Office. Likewise, if the review is approved, the lawyers of the Administration of Justice of the corresponding courts will inform the General State Attorney's Office of the main actions carried out as a result of the review. »

Two. Section 3 of Article 7 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

« **3.** The declaration of incompetence will take the form of an order and must be made before the ruling, sending the proceedings to the body with the deemed competent competence so that the process can continue before it, with notice to the parties so that they have ten days to appear before it. If the competence may correspond to a higher court, a reasoned statement will be attached, depending on the court's decision. »

Three. Section 3 is modified, and a new Section 4 to Article 23 is included, and will be worded as follows:

« ''**3.** Public officials may, however, appear on their own behalf in defence of their statutory rights, when they refer to personnel matters that do not imply separation of permanent public employees.

In this case, they will be obliged to use the existing electronic systems, both for the sending of writings, whether initiating or not, and other documents, as well as for the receipt of notifications, in such a way that their authenticity is guaranteed and there is reliable evidence of the complete submission and receipt, as well as the date on which these were made.''

''**4.** In any case, the representation provided for in this Article may be conferred electronically through the means established for this purpose.''»

Four. Section 2 of Article 36 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

« **2.** Of this request, which will result in the suspension of the course of the procedure, the State Court Lawyer will inform the parties so that they can present allegations within the common period of five days. Notwithstanding the above, the provisions already agreed upon will be maintained, provided that the decision on the extension is made before the celebration of those acts and does not interfere with the rights of the parties or the interest of third parties. »

Five. Article 39 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 39.** Only a reconsideration appeal will be given against resolutions on accumulation, extension, and preferential processing. »

Six. Section 1 of Article 47 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** Once the provisions of Article 45.3 have been fulfilled, the State Court Lawyer will agree, if requested by the appellant, on the next business day, to announce the filing of the appeal and will send the letter electronically for publication by the competent body without prejudice to the fact that it is paid for by the appellant, in the appropriate official newspaper taking into account the territorial scope of competence of the body responsible for the administrative activity appealed against. The lawyers of the Administration of Justice may also decide ex officio the publication, if they deem it appropriate. »

Seven. Sections 1, 4, 5, 7 and 8 of Article 48 are modified, and a new Section 11 is included, and will be worded as follows:

«''**1.** The State Court Lawyer, by agreeing to the provisions of Section 1 of the previous article, or by diligence if the publication is not necessary, will require the Administration to send him the administrative file, ordering it to carry out the summons provided for in Article 49. The file will be claimed from the body that authored the contested provision or act or from the one to which the inactivity or de facto action is attributed.''

''**4.** The file will be sent complete, in electronic format, numbered, authenticated, and accompanied by an index, also authenticated, of the documents it contains. When sending the file, the Administration must identify the body responsible for compliance with the judicial resolution.

If the file is claimed by several courts or tribunals, the Administration will send copies in electronic format of the same, which must meet the requirements expressed above.''

''**5.** When the appeal against the provision has been initiated by lawsuit, the court may obtain, ex officio or at the request of the plaintiff, the preparation file, which will be sent in electronic format. Once the file is received, the lawyer from the Administration of Justice will deliver it to the parties giving them five days to submit their allegations.''

''**7.** Once the deadline for submitting the file has elapsed without having been received in full, the claim will be reiterated and, if it is not sent within the period of ten days counted as provided in Section 3, after verifying its responsibility, after personally notifying the State Court Lawyer for the formulation of allegations, the judge or the court will impose a periodic penalty payment of three hundred to one thousand two hundred euros on the responsible authority or employee. The fine will be reiterated every twenty days, until the requirements are met.

If the cause of impossibility of individualised determination of the responsible authority or employee occurs, the Administration will be responsible for paying the fine without prejudice to its impact on the person responsible.''

''**8.** An appeal for reconsideration may be filed against the orders in which the imposition of fines referred to in the previous Section is agreed in the terms provided for in Article 79.''

''**11.** The Administration will send the file electronically, using, for this purpose, the interoperability systems that are applicable, so that the administrative file in electronic format thus sent is automatically integrated into the corresponding case management systems.''»

Eight. Sections 3 and 4 of Article 49 are modified, and will be worded as follows:

«''**3.** Once the file has been received, the lawyers of the Administration of Justice, in view of the result of the administrative actions and the content of the filing document and attached documents, will verify that the due notifications for summons have been made and, if he notices they notice that they are incomplete, will order the Administration to carry out the necessary measures to ensure the defence of the interested parties who are identifiable.''

''**4.** When it has not been possible to summon an interested party to the registered address, the State Court Lawyer will order the corresponding edict to be inserted in the Single Judicial Edictal Board. Those summoned by edicts may appear until the moment in which they have to be transferred to respond to the claim.''»

Nine. Section 1 of Article 52 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** Once the administrative file has been received in electronic format at the court or tribunal and the summons have been verified, and where appropriate, completed by the State Court Lawyer, it will be agreed to incorporate it into the records in that same medium and deliver it to the appellant so that the claim can be deducted within a period of twenty days, unless one of the cases in Article 51 occurs, in which case it will inform the court so that it can resolve what is appropriate. When there are several appellants, and even if they do not act under the same direction, the claim will be made simultaneously by all of them. The delivery of the file to the parties will be carried out by sending it electronically at the time of notifying the resolution in which it is provided or through the electronic access point to the judicial file. »

Ten. Section 3 of Article 54 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**3.** The response will be formulated first by the defendant Administration. When other defendants, in addition to the Administration, have to do so, and even if they do not act under the same direction, the response will be formulated simultaneously by all of them. In all cases, the delivery of the file will be carried out by sending it electronically at the time of notifying the resolution in which it is provided or through the electronic access point to the judicial file. »

Eleven. Sections 1 and 3 of Article 55 are modified, and will be worded as follows:

«''**1.** If the parties consider that the administrative file is not complete, they may request, within the period for formulating the claim or response, that the background information be requested to complete it. For these purposes, it will be understood that the administrative file is made up of the documents and other actions that make it up in accordance with the provisions of Article 70 of Law 39/2015, of 1 October. Documents or elements of evidence that are part of a different administrative file may not be requested through the procedure provided for in this Article.''

''**3.** The State Court Lawyer will resolve the pertinent matter within a period of three days.

If the request is accepted and it has been formulated within the first ten days of the period for formulating the claim or response, the period will restart once the complete file sent by the Administration has been made available to the requesting party. If the request is rejected or if, even if it is accepted, it has been submitted once the first ten days referred to above have elapsed, the calculation of the period will simply be resumed, unless, in the latter case, the State Court Lawyer considers it is appropriate that the deadline be restarted based on the volume or importance of the added documents for the case.

In no case will the period be restarted when the supplement request has been made by the defendant Administration.

The Administration, when sending the file again, must indicate in the index referred to in Article 48.4, the documents that have been added.''»

Twelve. Section 4 of Article 59 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**4.** The ruling on the previous allegations will declare the appeal inadmissible. If the lack of competence or competence has been declared, the provisions of Articles 5.3 and 7.3 will apply. »

Thirteen. Section 8 of Article 60 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**8.** The presentation of documents in the course of judicial or procedural acts held by videoconference will comply with the provisions of the Law that regulates the use of technologies in the Administration of Justice. »

Fourteen. Sections 3 and 4 of Article 63 are modified, and will be worded as follows:

«''*3.* The development of the oral trial sessions and the rest of the oral proceedings will be documented in accordance with the provisions of Articles 146 and 147 of the Civil Procedure Law. The judicial office must ensure the correct incorporation of the recording into the electronic judicial file. If the systems do not provide electronic judicial records, the lawyer from the Administration of Justice must guard the electronic document that supports the recording. The parties may request at their own expense a copy or, where appropriate, electronic access to the original recordings.''

''*4.* As long as the necessary technological means are available, they will guarantee the authenticity and integrity of what is recorded or reproduced. To this end, the State Court Lawyer will use the electronic signature or other security system that, in accordance with the law, offers such guarantees. In this case, the celebration of the event will not require the presence in the room of the State Court Lawyer unless the parties have requested it, at least two days before the hearing, or if exceptionally the State Court Lawyer considers it necessary, taking into account the complexity of the matter, the number and nature of the evidence to be carried out, the number of participants, the possibility of incidents occurring that could not be recorded, or the concurrence of other equally exceptional circumstances that make it possible to justify. In these cases, the lawyer from the Administration of Justice will issue a succinct record in the terms provided in the following Section.''»

Fifteen. Section 3 of Article 74 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**3.** The State Court Lawyer will inform the other parties, and in cases of popular action to the Public Prosecutor's Office, for a common period of five days. If they agree to the withdrawal or do not oppose it, a decree will be issued declaring the procedure over, ordering the files to be filed. »

Sixteen. Section 2 of Article 76 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**2.** The State Court Lawyer will order the parties to be heard within a common period of five days and, after verifying the allegations, the judge or the court will issue an order in which they will declare the procedure completed and order the file of the case. appeal, if the recognition did not manifestly infringe the legal system. In this last case, a sentence will be issued in accordance with the law. »

Seventeen. A new Section 4 is added to Article 77, and will be worded as follows:

«**4.** In any case, the actions provided for in this Article may be carried out by electronic means. »

Eighteen. Sections 1 and 3 of Article 79 are modified, and will be worded as follows:

«''**1.** An appeal for reconsideration may be filed against the rulings and orders that are not susceptible to appeal or cassation, without prejudice to which the contested resolution will be carried out, unless the competenceal body, ex officio or at the request of a party, agrees otherwise.''

''**3.** The appeal for reconsideration will be filed within a period of five days from the day following the notification of the contested resolution.''»

Nineteen. Section 2 of Article 81 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**2.** The following sentences will always be subject to appeal:

a) Those that declare the inadmissibility of the appeal in the case of letter a) of the previous section.

b) Those dictated in the procedure for the protection of the fundamental rights of the person.

c) Those that settle disputes between public administrations.

d) Those that settle indirect challenges to general provisions.

e) Those that, regardless of the amount of the procedure, are susceptible to extension of effects.

Twenty. Sections 3 and 4 of Article 85 are modified, and will be worded as follows:

«''**3.** In the documents filing the appeal and opposing it, the parties may request receipt of evidence for the practice of those that have been denied or have not been duly carried out in the first instance for reasons that are not attributable to them.''

''**4.** In the opposition document, the appealed party, if it considers that the appeal has been improperly admitted, must state it, in which case the State Court Lawyer will give the appellant a hearing, for five days, of this allegation. The appellants may also, in the same document, challenge the appealed sentence insofar as it is unfavourable to them, reasoning the points on which they believe that the sentence is detrimental to him, and in this case the lawyer of the Administration of Justice will inform the appellant of the opposition document for a period of ten days, for the sole purpose of being able to oppose the challenge.''»

Twenty-one. Sections 1 and 5 of Article 92 are modified, and will be worded as follows:

«''**1.** Once the appeal is admitted, the lawyers of the Administration of Justice of the Admission Section of the Contentious-Administrative Chamber of the Supreme Court will issue an ordering procedure in which they will order to refer the proceedings to the Section of said Chamber competent for their processing and decision and in which it will inform the appellant that it has a period of thirty days, counting from the notification of the appellant, to present the document filing the appeal in cassation at the Secretariat of that competent Section. During this period, the procedural actions and the administrative file will be manifest in the Judicial Office or by electronic means.''

''**5.** In other cases, it will agree to send the filing document to the party or parties appealed and represented so that they can oppose the appeal within the common period of thirty days. During this period, the procedural actions and the administrative file will be revealed in the Judicial Office or by electronic means. The inadmissibility of the appeal cannot be claimed in the opposition document.''»

Twenty-two. Section 2 of Article 102 bis is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**2.** There will be an appeal for review before the judge or court against the resolutive decree of the reinstatement and a direct appeal for review against the decrees that end the procedure or prevent its continuation. These resources will have no suspensive effects without, in any case, acting in a direction contrary to what has been resolved.

It will also be possible to file a direct appeal for review against the decrees in those cases in which it is expressly provided for. »

Twenty-three. The heading of Chapter IV of Title IV is modified and will be worded as follows:

«**CHAPTER IV Execution of sentences and other executive titles** »

Twenty-four. Section 1 of Article 103 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** The power to enforce the sentences and other executive titles adopted in the process corresponds exclusively to the courts and tribunals of this competenceal order, and its exercise is the responsibility of the person who has heard the matter in the first or only instance. »

Twenty-five. Section 1 of Article 104 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«*1.* After a sentence is final, the State Court Lawyer will communicate it within a period of ten days to the body previously identified as responsible for its compliance, so that, once the communication is received, it can be put into pure and due effect and practice what requires compliance with the statements contained in the ruling. »

Twenty-six. Sections 1 and 5 of Article 116 are modified, and will be worded as follows:

«''**1.** On the same day as the presentation of the appeal or on the following day, the State Court Lawyer will urgently request the corresponding administrative body, providing a copy of the filing document, to send the administrative file in electronic format within a maximum period of five days from receipt of the request.

This should be accompanied by any reports and data deemed appropriate, also sent in electronic format, with notice of what is established in Article 48. ''

''**5.** When the administrative file is received in the court or Chamber once the period established in Section 1 has elapsed, the State Court Lawyer will deliver it to the parties for a period of forty-eight hours, in which they may make allegations, and without alteration of the course of the procedure.'' »

Twenty-seven. Article 119 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 119.** Once the claim is formalised, the State Court Lawyer will forward it, with delivery of the administrative file, to the Public Prosecutor's Office and the defendants so that they can present their allegations within the common and non-extendable period of eight days and accompany the documents. that they deem appropriate. »

Twenty-eight. Section 2 of Article 122 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**2.** The State Court Lawyer, within the non-extendable period of four days, and delivering the file if it has been received, will summon the legal representative of the Administration, the Public Prosecutor's Office and the appellants or the person they designate as representative to a hearing in which the court, in a contradictory manner, will hear all the parties and resolve without further appeal.

Regarding the recording of the hearing and its documentation, the provisions contained in Article 63 will be applicable. »

Twenty-nine. Sections 3 and 4 of Article 127 are modified, and will be worded as follows:

«''**3.** Once the appeal has been filed or the suspended agreement has been transferred, the State Court Lawyer will require the corporation or entity that had issued it to send the administrative file in electronic format within a period of ten days, to allege what it deems appropriate in defence of the former and notify those who have a legitimate interest in its maintenance or annulment of the existence of the procedure, for the purposes of their appearance before the competenceal body within a period of ten days.''

''**4.** Once the administrative file has been received, the lawyer from the Administration of Justice will deliver it along with the proceedings to those appearing in the procedure, summoning them to hold the hearing, which will be held at least ten days after the delivery of the file.''»

Thirty. Section 4 of Article 139 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**4.** In the first or only instance, the party sentenced to pay costs will be obliged to pay a total amount that does not exceed one third of the amount of the process, for each of those benefited by that sentence; For these purposes alone, claims for an undetermined amount will be valued at 18,000 euros, unless, due to the complexity of the matter, the court reasonably orders otherwise.

In appeals, and without prejudice to the provisions of the previous section, the imposition of costs may be in their entirety, a part of them or up to a maximum amount. »

Thirty-one. Section 5 of the fourth additional disposition is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**5.** The acts and provisions issued by the Spanish Data Protection Agency, National Markets and Competition Commission, Transparency and Good Governance Council, Economic and Social Council, Cervantes Institute, Nuclear Safety Council, Council of Universities, Independent Authority of Protection of the Informant, A.A.I., and First and Second Sections of the Intellectual Property Commission, directly, before the Contentious-Administrative Chamber of the National Court. »

Thirty-two. The eleventh additional provision is added with the following wording:

« **Eleventh additional provision. References to the administrative file contained in Law 29/1998, of 13 July, regulating the Contentious-Administrative Competence.** All references to the administrative file contained in Law 29/1998, of 13 July, regulating the Contentious-Administrative Competence, will be understood to be made to the administrative file in electronic format. »

Article 103. Modification of Law 1/2000, of 7 January, on Civil Procedure.

Law 1/2000, of 7 January, of Civil Procedure, is modified as follows:

One. Article 7 bis is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 7 bis.** Adjustments for people with disabilities and senior citizens.

1. In processes in which people with disabilities and older people who request it participate or, in any case, people aged eighty years or older, the necessary adaptations and adjustments will be made to guarantee their participation under conditions of equality.

For these purposes, people aged sixty-five years or older will be considered senior citizens.

In the case of people with disabilities, said adaptations and adjustments will be made, both at the request of any of the parties or the Public Prosecutor's Office, or ex officio by the court itself.

In the case of older people who do not reach the age of eighty, said adaptations and adjustments will be made at the request of the interested person.

In the case of people aged eighty years or older, said adaptations and adjustments will be made, both at the request of the interested person and ex officio by the court itself.

Adaptations will be made in all phases and procedural actions in which it is necessary, including acts of communication, and may refer to communication, understanding and interaction with the environment.

2. People with disabilities, as well as older people, have the right to understand and be understood in any action that must be carried out. To this end:

a) All communications, oral or written, addressed to people with disabilities, aged eighty or over, and to older people who have requested it, will be made in clear, simple, and accessible language, in a way that considers their personal characteristics and their needs, making use of media such as easy reading. If necessary, the communication will also be made to the person who provides support to the person with a disability in the exercise of their legal capacity.

b) The person with a disability will be provided with the necessary assistance or support so that they can make themselves understood, which will include interpretation in legally recognised sign languages and the means to support the oral communication of deaf, hearing-impaired, and deafblind people.

c) The participation of an expert professional who, as a facilitator, will carry out necessary adaptation and adjustment tasks so that the person with a disability can understand and be understood.

d) The person with disabilities and the elderly may be accompanied by a person of their choice from the first contact with the authorities and officials.

3. All procedures, both in the declaratory and execution phases, in which one of the interested parties is a person aged eighty years or older, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, will be processed preferentially. »

Two. A new Article 11 quater with the following wording:

«**Article 11 quater.** Legitimation for the defence of the rights and interests of self-employed or self-employed workers in art and culture.

1. Legally constituted associations of professionals in the artistic and cultural sector whose purpose is their defence and protection, will be legitimised to defend in court the rights and interests of their members and those of the association, as well as the general interests of self-employed workers or freelancers of art and culture, as long as they have their authorisation. The federations, confederations and unions established by these associations will also enjoy the same legitimacy.

2. When the self-employed or self-employed workers in art and culture affected are an indeterminate plurality or one that is difficult to determine, the legitimacy to sue in court for the defence of these diffuse interests will correspond exclusively to the professional entities indicated in the previous section.

3. The Public Prosecutor's Office will be legitimised to exercise any action in defence of the interests of self-employed or self-employed workers in art and culture. »

Three. The first paragraph of Section 4 of Article 22 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**4.** The eviction processes of urban or rural property due to non-payment of rent or amounts owed by the tenant will end by means of a decree issued for this purpose by the State Court Lawyer if required in the terms provided in Section 5 of the Article 438, pays the plaintiff or makes available to him in Court or notarised, within the period conferred in the request, the amount of the amounts claimed in the lawsuit and the amounts owed at the time of said payment enervating the eviction. If the plaintiff opposes the enervation because the previous requirements are not met, the parties will be summoned to the hearing provided for in Article 443 of this Law, after which the Judge will issue a ruling declaring the action enervation or, in another case, the claim will be upheld, giving rise to eviction. »

Four. Article 24 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 24. Procurador's power of attorney.**

1. The power of attorney in which the party grants its representation to the procurador may be conferred in one of the following ways:

a) By electronic appearance, through an electronic judicial headquarters, in the electronic registry of judicial apud acta powers of attorney.

b) Before a notary or by personal appearance, whether in person or by electronic means before the State Court Lawyer of any judicial office. In these cases, the registration will be carried out in the electronic registry of judicial powers dependent on the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice, and Parliamentary Relations.

2. The granting of an apud acta power of attorney by personal or electronic appearance must be carried out at the same time as the presentation of the first document or, where appropriate, before the first action, without the need for the procurador to attend said granting. Procedural representation will be accredited through an automated query oriented to the data that confirms its registration in the Electronic Registry of Judicial Powers when the system allows it. In other cases, it will be accredited by certifying the registration in the Electronic Registry of Judicial Powers.

3. The powers of attorney registered in the Electronic Registry of Powers of Attorney of the General Administration of the State will produce effects in the judicial procedure, provided that they comply with the provisions of this Law and that the technical requirements provided for in the Law that regulates the uses of technology are met in the Administration of Justice and its regulatory development or technical regulations. »

Five. Section 2 is modified, and a new Section 4 is included in Article 34, and will be worded as follows:

«''**2.** Once the account is presented and admitted by the lawyers of the Administration of Justice, they will require the principal to pay said sum or challenge the account for being improper, within a period of ten days, under warning of coercion if they do not pay or file an objection.

If, within this period, the principal objects, the lawyers of the Administration of Justice will inform the procurador for three days to rule on the challenge. Next, the State Court Lawyer will examine the account and the procedural actions, as well as the documentation provided, and will issue, within a period of ten days, a decree determining the amount that must be satisfied to the attorney, under warning of duress if payment is not made within five days following notification.

This decree and the order that resolves the appeal for review will not prejudge, even partially, the sentence that could fall in a subsequent declaratory trial.''

''**4.** If the claim is directed against a natural person, the procurador must provide along with the account, the contract signed with the client, and the lawyer from the Administration of Justice, prior to making the request, will report to the judge to who can appreciate the possible abusive nature of any clause that constitutes the basis of the request or that would have determined the amount payable.

The judge will examine ex officio whether any of the clauses that constitute the basis of the request or that determined the amount required can be classified as abusive.

When it is determined that a clause can be classified as such, it will give a hearing to the parties for five days. Having heard these, it will resolve the matter by means of an order within the following five days. For this procedure, the intervention of a lawyer or procurador will not be mandatory.

If the abusive nature of any of the contractual clauses is deemed, the order issued will determine the consequences of such consideration, deciding either the inadmissibility of the claim or the continuation of the procedure without application of those considered abusive.

If the court does not consider the existence of abusive clauses, it will declare so and the lawyer from the Administration of Justice will proceed to request the debtor in the terms provided in Section 2.

The order issued will be directly appealable in any case. The pronouncement, once final, will have the force of *res judicata* .''»

Six. Section 2 is modified, and a new Section 4 is included in Article 35, and will be worded as follows:

«''**2.** Once this claim is presented, the State Court Lawyer will require the debtor to pay said sum or challenge the account, within a period of ten days, under warning of duress if he does not pay or file a challenge.

If, within the aforementioned period, the fees are challenged as undue, the provisions of the second and third paragraphs of Section 2 of the previous Article will apply.

If the fees are challenged for being excessive, the lawyer from the Administration of Justice will notify the lawyer for five days to rule on the challenge. If the requested reduction in fees is not accepted, the State Court Lawyer will previously proceed to regulate it in accordance with the provisions of Articles 241 et seq., unless the lawyer proves the prior existence of a budget in writing accepted by the contestant, and will issue a decree setting the amount due, under warning of enforcement if it is not paid within five days following the notification, and against which a direct appeal for review may be filed.

This decree and the order that resolves the appeal for review will not prejudge, even partially, the sentence that could fall in a subsequent declaratory trial.''

''**4.** If the claim is directed against a natural person, the lawyer must provide, along with the account, the contract signed with the client and the lawyer from the Administration of Justice, prior to making the request, will report to the judge so that they can appreciate the possible abusive nature of any clause that constitutes the basis of the request or that would have determined the amount required.

The judge will examine ex officio whether any of the clauses that constitute the basis of the request or that determined the amount payable can be classified as abusive.

When it is determined that a clause can be classified as such, it will give a hearing to the parties for five days. Having heard these, it will resolve the matter by means of an order within the following five days. For this procedure, the intervention of a lawyer or procurador will not be mandatory.

If the abusive nature of any of the contractual clauses is deemed, the order issued will determine the consequences of such consideration, deciding either the inadmissibility of the claim or the continuation of the procedure without application of those considered abusive.

If the court does not consider the existence of abusive clauses, it will declare so and the lawyer from the Administration of Justice will proceed to request the debtor in the terms provided in Section 2.

The order issued will be directly appealable in any case. The pronouncement, once final, will have the force of res judicata .''»

Seven. Section 2 of Article 41 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**2.** There will be an appeal against the order that agrees to the suspension and there will be no appeal against the orders issued in appeal agreeing or confirming the suspension. »

Eight. A new Article 43 bis included, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 43 bis. European preliminary ruling.**

1. When a court considers that in order to issue its ruling, at any stage of the procedure, a decision on the interpretation or validity of Union Law is necessary, under the terms of Article 267 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, it will issue an order in which, sufficiently specifying the doubt of interpretation or validity of Union Law, it will give a hearing for a common period of ten days to the parties and, in cases where legally appropriate, to the Public Prosecutor's Office. The order to raise the preliminary ruling question before the Court of Justice of the European Union will agree to the suspension of the proceedings until the resolution of the Court of Justice of the European Union is recorded in the record, or until the withdrawal of the preliminary ruling question is agreed. There is no appeal against the order or ruling mentioned in this section.

2. When a preliminary ruling question directly linked to the subject matter of the dispute before a court, already raised by another court of any Member State of the European Union, is pending before the Court of Justice of the European Union, if the court deems it necessary to decision of the Court of Justice of the European Union to resolve the dispute, may suspend the procedure with reasons. The suspension will be agreed upon, by order, after a hearing for a common period of ten days of the parties and, in cases that are legally appropriate, of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

An appeal may be filed against the order that denies the request, and an appeal may be filed against the judicial decree that agrees to the suspension.

The suspension referred to in this Section will be lifted by the State Court Lawyer once the resolution of the Court of Justice of the European Union has been accredited or, in other cases, by order of the court itself that agreed to the suspension. »

Nine. Section 2 of Article 48 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**2.** When the court hearing the matter in the second instance or in the process of cassation appeal understands that the court before which the first instance was followed lacked objective competence, it will decree the nullity of all proceedings, leaving the rights of the parties safe to exercise their actions before the corresponding type of court. »

Ten. Section 2 of Article 67 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**2.** In appeals and cassation appeals, allegations of lack of territorial competence will only be admitted when, in the case in question, mandatory rules apply. »

Eleven. Section 2 of Article 68 is modified, with the following wording:

«**2.** The lawyers of the Administration of Justice will not allow any matter subject to distribution to be processed if it does not contain the corresponding diligence or electronic annotation. In the event that said diligence or electronic annotation is not recorded, any action that does not consist of ordering that the matter be distributed will be cancelled, at the request of any of the parties. »

Twelve. Section 1 of Article 73 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** For the accumulation of shares to be admissible, it will be necessary:

1st. That the court that must hear the main action has competence and competence by reason of the subject matter or by reason of the amount to hear the accumulated or combined cases. However, the action that must be heard in an ordinary trial may be added to the action that, by itself, would have to be heard, due to its amount, in a verbal trial.

However, as provided in the previous paragraph, when several related actions are initially accumulated, whose knowledge is attributed to courts with different objective competence, it will be up to the Commercial Courts to hear all of them if they are competent to hear the main action and the others are related or prejudicial to it. In the event that such connection or prejudice does not occur, the procedure established in Section 3 will be followed.

When the main action must be heard by the Courts of First Instance, the initial accumulation of any others that are not within their objective competence will not be permitted, in accordance with the provisions of the first paragraph of this number.

2nd. That the accumulated actions should not, due to their subject matter, be heard in different types of trials. However, it will be possible to join the action to request the liquidation of the matrimonial property regime and the action for division of the inheritance in the event that the dissolution of the matrimonial property regime has occurred as a consequence of the death of one or both spouses and there has been subjective identity between those entitled to intervene in one procedure or another. In the event that both actions are accumulated, they will be carried out in accordance with the budgets and procedures of the procedure for judicial division of the inheritance.

3rd. That the law does not prohibit accumulation in cases in which certain actions are exercised due to their subject matter or due to the type of trial to be followed. »

Thirteen. A new Section 4 to Article 77 is added, and will become Section 5, and will be worded as follows:

«''**4.** The procedures for judicial division of assets may be accumulated when it is a question of accumulating to the procedure for judicial division of inheritance the procedure for liquidation of matrimonial property regime promoted when one or both spouses have died.''

''**5.** For the accumulation of processes to be admissible, it will be necessary for them to be in the first instance, and for none of them to have completed the trial referred to in Article 433 of this law.'' »

Fourteen. Section 2 of Article 85 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**2.** The judicial decree that denies the accumulation will condemn the party that had promoted it to pay the costs of the incident if it has acted recklessly or in bad faith. »

Fifteen. The heading of Chapter I of Title V of Book I is modified, with the following wording:

«CHAPTER I Of the place of judicial proceedings and procedural acts through telematic presence »

Sixteen. Section 2 is modified, and a new Section 4 is included in Article 129, and will be worded as follows:

«''**2.** The actions that must be carried out outside the judicial district where the headquarters of the court hearing the process are located will be carried out, when appropriate, by videoconference whenever possible and, in other cases, through judicial assistance.''

''**4.** Judicial proceedings may also be carried out through videoconference, in the terms established in Article 229 of Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, of the Judiciary.''»

Seventeen. A new Article 129 bis is added, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 129 bis. Celebration of procedural events through telematic presence.**

1. Once the Court or Tribunal is established at its headquarters, the proceedings, hearings, appearances, statements and, in general, all procedural acts, will be carried out preferably through telematic presence, provided that the judicial offices have the technical means at their disposal necessary for this. The intervention through telematic presence will always be carried out through a Safe access point, in accordance with the regulations that regulate the use of technology in the Administration of Justice.

2. However, what is established in the previous section, in acts that have as their objective the hearing, statement or interrogation of parties, witnesses or experts, the examination of the minor, the personal judicial recognition or the interview of a person with a disability, the physical presence of the person who is to intervene and, when this is one of the parties, that of their legal defence will be necessary. The following cases are excepted from the provisions of this Section:

a) Those in which the judge or court, based on the circumstances of the case, orders otherwise.

b) When the person who is to intervene resides in a municipality other than that in which the court has its headquarters. In this case, they may intervene, at his or her request, in a safe place within the municipality in which they reside, in accordance with the regulations that regulate the use of technology in the Administration of Justice.

c) In cases where the intervener does so in their capacity as an authority or public official, they should then carry out their intervention from a Safe access point.

3. The judge or court may in any case determine by means of a reasoned resolution the physical participation of any intervener of those indicated in letters b) and c) of Section 2 above, when they consider, based on precise causes and in the specific case, that the act requires their physical presence.

4. The provisions of this Article will apply to actions that are held only before the lawyers of the Administration of Justice or the representatives of the Public Prosecutor's Office, who in these cases may also resolve what is established in Sections 2 and 3.

5. The necessary measures will be adopted to ensure that the rights of all parties to the process are guaranteed in the use of electronic methods. In particular, the right to effective legal assistance, interpretation and translation, and information and access to judicial files. »

Eighteen. Sections 2 and 5 of Article 135 are modified, and will be worded as follows:

«''**2.** When the presentation of peremptory writings within the deadline by the electronic means referred to in the previous section is not possible due to unplanned interruption of the telematic or electronic communications service, whenever possible measures will be provided so that the user is informed of this circumstance, as well as the effects of the suspension, with express indication, where appropriate, of the extension of the imminent expiration periods. The sender may proceed, in this case, to present it at the judicial office on the first following business day, accompanying proof of said interruption.

In cases of planned interruption, it must be announced with sufficient advanced notice, informing of the alternative means of presentation that may be appropriate in such case.

When the presentation of peremptory briefs within the deadline is prevented by limitations, including time limits, in the use of technological solutions of the Administration of Justice, established in accordance with the regulations that regulate the use of technology in the Administration of Justice, such as rule, the sender may proceed to present it on the first following business day, providing sufficient justification to the judicial office. In the event that the impossibility of presentation is due to the nature of the document to be presented or the size of the file, the senders must proceed, in this case, to present the document by electronic means and present it at the judicial office within the first business day following the document or documents that they have not been able to attach.''

''**5.** The presentation of writings and documents, whatever the form, if subject to a deadline, procedural or substantive, may be carried out until fifteen hours on the business day following the expiration of the deadline.

In proceedings before civil courts, the presentation of documents in the court that provides the guard service will not be admitted.''»

Nineteen. A new Article 137 bis is added, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 137 bis. Carrying out judicial proceedings through the videoconference system.**

1. Judicial proceedings carried out by videoconference must be documented in the manner established in Article 147 of this law. The court will ensure compliance with the principle of publicity, agreeing on the measures that are necessary so that the procedural actions that are public and held by this means are accessible to citizens.

2. The professionals, as well as the parties, experts and witnesses who must intervene in any action by videoconference will do so from the judicial office corresponding to the judicial district of their home or place of work. If adequate means are available, said intervention can also be carried out from the magistrate's court of their home or place of work.

3. When the judges, based on the circumstances, deems it appropriate, these interventions may be made from any place, provided that they have the means to ensure the identity of the intervener in accordance with what is determined by regulation. In any case, when the declarant is a minor or a person who is involved in a procedure for judicial measures to support people with disabilities, the declaration by videoconference can only be made from a judicial office, in the terms of Section 2.

Victims of gender violence, sexual violence, trafficking in human beings, and victims who are minors or with disabilities may intervene from the places where they are officially receiving assistance, attention, advice, and protection, or from any other place if they so deem it appropriate by the judge as long as they have sufficient means to ensure their identity and the appropriate conditions of the intervention in accordance with what is determined by regulation.

4. The use of videoconferencing means must be requested with sufficient advance notice and, in any case, ten days before the date indicated for the corresponding action.

5. The provisions of the previous sections will also apply to those actions that must be carried out only before the lawyers of the Administration of Justice.

6. The provisions of this Article must be carried out guaranteeing universal accessibility. »

Twenty. Sections 1 and 2 of Article 146 are modified, and will be worded as follows:

«''**1.** Procedural actions that do not consist of writings and documents will be documented through minutes and proceedings.

When technical means of recording or reproduction are used, they must ensure the authenticity, integrity, and inalterability of what was recorded in the terms established by the regulations that regulate the uses of technology in the Administration of Justice. The State Court Lawyer will ensure in all cases the proper use of the same, and for the above purposes will make use of the electronic signature or another security system that is in accordance with the law.''

''**2.** When the law requires that minutes be drawn up, everything that was done will be recorded in them, , with the necessary length and detail.

If these are actions that, in accordance with this law, must be recorded on a medium suitable for recording and reproduction, and the State Court Lawyer has an electronic signature or another security system that, in accordance with the law, guarantees authenticity and integrity of what was recorded, the electronic document thus generated will constitute the record for all purposes. Without prejudice to any other identification measures of the participants, they must express, under their responsibility, before the authority presiding over the event their name and surname so that it is recorded in the recording.

If the guarantee mechanisms provided for in the previous paragraph cannot be used, the State Court Lawyer must record the following points in the minutes: number and type of procedure; place and date of celebration; duration time; attendees at the event; requests and proposals of the parties; in case of proposal of evidence, declaration of relevance and order in the practice of the same; resolutions adopted by the judge or Court, as well as the circumstances and incidents that could not be recorded in that medium.

In these cases, or when the recording means provided for in this Article cannot be used for any reason, the minutes will be drawn up by computer procedures, and cannot be handwritten except on occasions when the room in which the meeting is being held is action lacking computer means.''»

Twenty-one. Article 147 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 147. Documentation of the performances through image and sound recording and reproduction systems.**

Oral proceedings in hearings and appearances held before judges or magistrates or, where appropriate, before lawyers of the Administration of Justice, will be recorded on a medium suitable for the recording and reproduction of sound and image.

As long as the necessary technological means are available, they will guarantee the authenticity and integrity of what is recorded or reproduced. To this end, the State Court Lawyer will use the electronic signature or other security system that, in accordance with the law, offers such guarantees. In this case, the celebration of the event will not require the presence in the room of the State Court Lawyer unless the parties have requested it, at least two days before the hearing is held, or if exceptionally it is considered necessary by the State Court Lawyer taking into account the complexity of the matter, the number and nature of the tests to be carried out, the number of participants, the possibility of incidents occurring that could not be recorded, or the occurrence of other equally exceptional circumstances that justify it. In these cases, the State Court Lawyer will draw up a succinct record in the terms provided in the previous Article.

Oral proceedings and hearings recorded and documented in digital format may not be transcribed, except in those cases in which a law so determines.

The judicial office must ensure the correct incorporation of the recording into the electronic judicial file.

If the systems do not provide electronic judicial records, the lawyer from the Administration of Justice must guard the electronic document that supports the recording.

The parties may request, at their own expense, a copy or electronic access to the original recordings. »

Twenty-two. Article 148 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«Article 148. Training, custody, and conservation of the judicial decrees.

The lawyers of the Administration of Justice will be responsible for the proper preparation of the records, leaving a record of the resolutions issued by the courts, or by themselves when authorised by law. They will also be responsible for the conservation and custody of the same, except for the time in which they are in the power of the judge or magistrate rapporteur or other magistrates who are members of the Court.

In cases where the judicial body has an electronic judicial file, they will be responsible for its proper training, applying, or ordering the application, within the scope of its competence, of the regulations on electronic judicial filing. »

Twenty-three. Section 2 will be modified, and a new Section 6 will be added to Article 152, and will be worded as follows:

«''**2.** Communication acts will be carried out by electronic means:

a) When the subjects involved in a process are obliged to use the existing electronic systems in the Administration of Justice in accordance with Article 273.

b) When not being included in the previous case, the parties involved have been contractually obliged to make use of the electronic means existing in the Administration of Justice to resolve disputes arising from that specific legal relationship that binds them, and must indicate the means of those who try to help themselves. In adhesion contracts in which consumers and users are involved, the act of communication will be carried out in accordance with the provisions for those cases in which the parties involved are not obliged to interact electronically with the Administration of Justice, this last form being the one that will have validity for the purposes of computing deadlines.

c) When those, without being obliged, choose to use those means.

In the cases provided for in this Section, the notification will be made in accordance with the provisions contained in the regulations governing the use of information and communication technologies in the Administration of Justice.

The acts of communication that must be carried out by electronic means, when they are accompanied by elements that cannot be converted into electronic format, must be carried out by this means, but indicating the way in which said elements will be delivered. If this act of communication gives rise to the opening of a procedural period, it will begin to count from the moment all the elements that make up the act are received by the recipient.

The recipient must identify an electronic device, simple messaging service or an email address that will be used to inform him or her of the provision of an act of communication, but not for the practice of notifications. In such case, regardless of the way in which the act of communication is carried out, the judicial office will send the aforementioned notice. Failure to comply with this notice will not prevent the correctly made notification from being considered fully valid.''

''**6.** If the same act of communication is carried out two or more times, the first date on which it was verified will be effective for procedural purposes, regardless of the means used, except in cases in which procedural laws expressly provide for the possibility that a resolution is communicated more than once, in which case it will have the effects that said laws determine.''»

Twenty-four. Article 155 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 155. Acts of communication with parties not yet present or represented by a procurador. Home address.**

1. When the party not represented by a procurador is legally or contractually obliged to relate electronically with the Administration of Justice, the act of communication will be carried out by electronic means in accordance with Article 162.

However, if the purpose of the act of communication is the first summons or citation, or the personal performance or intervention of the parties in certain procedural actions and three days pass without the recipient accessing its content, it will be published by the via the Single Judicial Edictal Board in accordance with the provisions of Article 164.

Furthermore, in any case, it may also be carried out by delivering a copy of the resolution if the debtor appears at the headquarters of the judicial body, leaving a record of this in the diligence that is issued.

2. When the party not represented by a procurador is not legally or contractually obliged to interact electronically with the Administration of Justice:

a) If it is the first summons or citation to the defendant, it may be carried out by sending it to his or her home, or electronically in the terms provided for in Article 162.

The act of communication carried out by electronic means will produce full procedural effects only if it is voluntarily accepted by its recipient. If made available to the recipient at the electronic judicial headquarters, receipt by the recipient is not recorded within three days, it will be sent to the home address.

In any case, if there is an email address or contact messaging service for the recipient, informative notice will be given of the resolution being made available to them both in the judicial body and in the electronic judicial headquarters.

b) If the act of communication, not being the first summons or subpoena, has as its object the personal performance or intervention of the parties in certain procedural actions, it will be carried out in the terms of paragraph a), except that the intervener not obliged to do so has previously opted for the use of electronic means, in which case the provisions established in paragraph c) will apply for these cases.

c) In the case of acts of communication other than those provided for in paragraphs a) and b), the communications made will take full effect as soon as the correct sending of what is to be communicated to any of the places that have been designated as home address is proven, although there is no record of its receipt by the recipient, or when the recipient, without being obliged, has opted for the use of electronic means and the communication has been sent in the terms provided for in Article 162, three days having passed without the recipient accessing its content.

3. The plaintiff's address will be the one stated in the complaint or in the petition or application with which the process begins. Likewise, the plaintiff will designate, as the defendant's home address, one or more of the following places: the one that appears in the municipal registry or the one that is officially recorded for other purposes, as well as the one that appears in the official Registry or in publications of professional associations, when they are, respectively, companies and other entities or people who practice a profession for which they must compulsorily register. The place where non-occasional professional or work activity is carried out may also be designated as domicile, for the aforementioned purposes. When an action of those referred to in numeral 1 of Section 1 of Article 250 is exercised in the claim, it will be understood that if the parties have not agreed to indicate in the lease contract an address where the carried out the acts of communication, this will be, for all purposes, that of the home or rented premises.

If the claim is directed to a legal entity, the address of anyone who appears as administrator, manager or agent of the commercial company, or president, member, or manager of the Board of any association that appears in an official Registry may also be indicated.

Likewise, the plaintiff must indicate, in addition to the requirements established in Article 399, how much information they know about the defendant and that may be useful for locating them, such as tax or foreign identification number, telephone numbers, fax numbers, email address or similar, which will be used subject to the provisions of the Law that regulates the use of technology in the Administration of Justice. The defendant, once appearing, may designate, for subsequent communications, a different address, or one of the means of electronic communication than those provided for in Article 162.

When the parties change their address during the proceedings, they will immediately notify the judicial office.

Likewise, they must communicate changes related to their telephone number, fax number, email address or similar, or any other identifying data that alters the practice of communication acts carried out under Article 162 of this law, provided that the latter data are being used as instruments of communication with the judicial office.

4. In the event that the acts of communication with the parties not yet present or not represented by a procurador have been carried out two or more times, the provisions of Section 6 of Article 152 will apply.

In the summons document, or in the act of communication in question, this provision will be expressly stated and also the right to request free legal assistance. »

Twenty-five. Section 3 of Article 156, and will be worded as follows:

«**3.** If the investigations referred to in Section 1 result in knowledge of an address or place of residence, in cases where it is appropriate in accordance with Article 155, communication will be carried out in the manner established in Article 152.3.2., the provisions of Article 158 being applicable, where appropriate. »

Twenty-six. Article 158 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«Article 158. Communication through delivery.

When the recipient of the act of communication is not legally or contractually obliged to interact by electronic means with the Administration of Justice and cannot prove that they have received a communication that has the purpose of appearing in court or carrying out or personally intervening in certain procedural actions, it will be delivered in the manner established in Article 161. »

Twenty-seven. Section 3 is modified and Sections 4 and 5 are added to Article 160, and will be worded as follows:

«''**3.** When the recipient has his or her home address in the district where the seat of the court is located, and it is not a matter of communications on which the appearance or the performance or personal intervention in the proceedings depends, a summons document may be sent, by any of the means referred to Section 1, for the recipient to appear at the court headquarters or at the electronic judicial headquarters for the purposes of being notified or requested or to be served with a document.

The document will express with due precision the purpose for which the appearance of the summons is required, indicating the procedure and the matter to which it refers, with the warning that, if the summons does not appear, without justified cause, within the established period, the communication in question will be deemed to have been made or the transfer carried out.''

''**4.** To carry out acts of communication, at the citizen's choice, the identification systems provided for in the Law regulating the use of technologies in the administration of justice may be used.''

''**5.** Regardless of the means by which the act of communication is carried out, the bodies of the Administration of Justice will send a notice to the electronic device of its recipient or to the email address of which they know, informing them of the availability of the act of communication at the electronic judicial headquarters or at the unique enabled electronic address. Failure to comply with this notice will not prevent the act of communication from being considered fully valid.'' »

Twenty-eight. Section 1 of Article 161 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** The delivery to the recipient of the communication of the copy of the resolution or the ID will be carried out at the electronic judicial headquarters, at the court headquarters or at the address of the person who must be notified, requested, or summoned, without prejudice to the planned scope of execution.

The home delivery will be documented by means of a document that will be signed by the official or by the procurador who carries it out and by the person to whom it is made, whose identifying information will be recorded. »

Twenty-nine. Article 162, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 162. Acts of communication by electronic, computer and similar means.**

1. When the judicial offices and the parties or recipients of the acts of communication are obliged, legally or contractually, to send and receive them by electronic means, info telecommunications or other similar means, which allow the sending and receiving of writings and documents, of in such a way that the authenticity of the communication and its content is guaranteed and there is reliable evidence of the complete sending and reception and the moment in which they were made, or when the recipients opt for these means, as well as in any other case established by the law, the acts of communication will be carried out by them, with the appropriate receipt proving their receipt.

The professionals and recipients obliged to use these means, as well as those who choose them, must inform the judicial offices of the fact that they have the aforementioned means and the electronic address enabled for this purpose.

Likewise, an electronically accessible record of the indicated means and the addresses corresponding to the public and professional organisations required to use them will be established in the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Parliamentary Relations.

2. In any of the cases referred to in this Article, when the correct submission of the act of communication by said technical means is established, except for those carried out through the notification services organised by Procurador Colleges, three days pass without the recipient accessing its content, it will be understood that the communication has been made legally, fully displaying its effects. In this case, the deadlines for carrying out procedural actions will begin to be counted from the first business day after the third.

Exceptions will be those cases in which the recipient justifies that they were not able to access the notification system during that period. If the lack of access is due to technical reasons and these persist at the time of notification to the Administration of Justice, the act of communication will be carried out by delivering a copy of the resolution. In this case, however, if access occurs after said period, but before the communication is made by delivery, the communication will be deemed to have been validly made on the date stated on the receipt accrediting the electronic reception.

Exceptions will also be those cases of force majeure in which the Procurador Colleges have suspended the forwarding of the notification service for the maximum period of three days as provided for in Article 151.2.

No acts of communication will be carried out to professionals by electronic means during the days of the month of August or during the days between 24 December and 6 January of the following year, both inclusive, unless they are business days for corresponding actions.

3. When the authenticity of resolutions, documents, opinions or reports presented or transmitted by the means referred to in the previous section could only be recognised or verified by direct examination or by other procedures, they may, however, be presented in electronic format through digitised images of them, in the manner provided for in Articles 267 and 268, although, in the event that any of the parties, the court in family proceedings, judicial measures to support people with disabilities or filiation, or the Public Prosecutor's Office so request, they must be provided in their original paper format, within the period or procedural moment indicated for this purpose. »

Thirty. Article 164 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 164. Edictal communication.**

When, where appropriate, the investigations referred to in Article 156 have been carried out, the address of the recipient of the communication cannot be known, or when the communication with all its effects cannot be found or made, in accordance with the provisions of the previous articles, or when it is so agreed in the case referred to in Section 2 of Article 157, the State Court Lawyer, having recorded these circumstances, will order that the communication be made, through the Single Judicial Edictal Board, safeguarding in any case the rights and interests of minors, as well as other rights and freedoms that could be affected by their advertising.

In any case, in the communication or publication referred to in the previous paragraph, in attention to the best interest of minors and to preserve their privacy, personal data, names and surnames, address, or any other data or circumstance that directly or indirectly could allow their identification.

In the eviction processes of urban or rural property due to non-payment of rent or amounts owed, or due to legal or contractual expiration of the term and in the processes of claiming these rents or amounts owed when the tenant cannot be found or communicated to them to the lessee at the addresses designated in the second paragraph of Section 3 of Article 155, nor have they reliably communicated a new address to the lessor after the contract, to which they have not opposed, the tenant will proceed, without further formalities, to carry out communication through the Single Judicial Edictal Board. »

Thirty-one. Sections 2 and 4 of Article 169 are modified, and will be worded as follows:

«''**2.** Judicial assistance will be requested for actions that must be carried out outside the competence of the court that hears the matter, including acts of judicial recognition, when the court does not consider it possible or convenient to make use of the power granted by this law to travel outside their constituency to practice them and it is not possible to practice them by videoconference.''

''**4.** The interrogation of the parties, the testimony of witnesses and the ratification of experts will be carried out at the headquarters of the court or tribunal that is hearing the matter in question, unless the home address of the aforementioned persons is outside the corresponding judicial district, in which case they will be carried out in the manner provided for in Article 137 bis.

Only when, in the opinion of the judge, it is not convenient to carry them out by videoconference and due to distance, difficulty of travel, personal circumstances of the party, the witness or the expert, or for any other reason with similar characteristics, it is impossible, or if the appearance of the summoned persons at the headquarters of the court or tribunal is very burdensome, judicial assistance may be requested to carry out the acts of evidence indicated in this Article.''»

Thirty-two. Article 170 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 170. Body responsible for providing judicial assistance.**

The Office of the Court of First Instance of the place in whose district it must be practiced, will be responsible for providing judicial assistance. Notwithstanding the above, if a *Peace Court is located in said place, and the judicial assistance consists of an act of communication or intervention in a procedural act through videoconference in the terms regulated in Article 137 bis of this law, it will be up to them to practice the performance. »

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* Peace Courts are single-person bodies located in municipalities where there is no Court of First Instance and Instruction. They assume minor powers in both civil and criminal law.

Peace Courts are served by lay judges, that is, people who do not belong to the judicial career, unlike the rest of the judicial bodies existing in Spain.

They also offer a relevant service in terms of judicial cooperation by facilitating the communication of other judicial bodies with citizens residing in the municipalities where the Peace Court has its headquarters.

Justices of the peace are elected by the absolute majority of the Plenary of the City Council, among the people who, meeting the legal conditions, request it. They are appointed by the Government Chamber of the Superior Court of Justice for a period of four years. They take an oath before the Judge of First Instance and Instruction.

Thirty-three. Sections 3 and 4 are added to Article 171, and will be worded as follows:

«''**3.** When the purpose of judicial assistance is to request data or documents contained in electronic judicial files or metadata in electronic systems of other bodies of the Administration of Justice, provided that the electronic means available to the bodies involved allow it, the request may be transmitted. and be fulfilled, without the need for a warrant, by the electronic means that are enabled for this purpose, which, in any case, must ensure the identification of the transmitting and receiving body, as well as the time and content of the request and transmission.''

''**4.** Nor will the warrant be mandatory in the case of procedural actions that must be held with telematic participation of all or some of the parties involved from a judicial office.''»

Thirty-four. A new Section 3 bis is added to Article 18, and will be worded as follows:

«**3 bis.** If one of the parties or persons who are to participate in the hearing is a person aged eighty years or older, they may request, and it will be agreed upon by the State Court Lawyer that the appointment be carried out in the first hours of the hearing or in the last, depending on the needs of the affected person. »

Thirty-five. Article 196 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 196. Deliberation and voting on resolutions in collegiate courts.**

In the collegiate courts, the resolutions will be discussed and voted on immediately after the hearing, if it is held and, otherwise, the President will appoint the day on which they are to be discussed and voted on, within the period established by the Law. In both cases, deliberation and voting may take place by electronic means, when available, in accordance with the provisions of the regulations that regulate the uses of technology in the Administration of Justice. »

Thirty-six. Section 1 of Article 206 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** Judicial resolutions are the rulings, orders and sentences issued by judges and courts.

In declaration processes, when the law does not express the type of judicial resolution to be used, the following rules will be observed:

1st. An order will be issued when the resolution refers to procedural issues that require a judicial decision as established by law, provided that in such cases the form of an order is not expressly required.

2nd. Judicial decrees will be issued when appeals against orders or decrees are decided, when a decision is made on the admission or non-admissibility of a claim, counterclaim, accumulation of actions, admission or non-admissibility of evidence, judicial approval of transactions, mediation agreements and agreements, precautionary measures and nullity or validity of the actions.

Resolutions that deal with procedural budgets, annotations and registry inscriptions and incidental issues will also take the form of an order, whether or not special processing is indicated in this law, provided that in such cases the law requires a decision from the court as well as those that put an end to the actions of an instance or appeal before its ordinary processing is concluded, unless, with respect to the latter, the law has provided that they must be concluded by decree.

The appeal may be decided by order in the cases provided for in Article 487.1.

3rd. A ruling will be issued to end the process, in the first or second instance, once the ordinary processing provided for by law has concluded. Cassation appeals and procedures for the review of final sentences will also be resolved by ruling, except as provided in Article 487.1.»

Thirty-seven. Section 4 of Article 212 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**4.** In cases where the court does not have an electronic judicial file, the lawyers of the Administration of Justice will include in the records a literal certification of the sentences and other final resolutions.

In cases where the court has an electronic judicial file, the incorporation and record of the sentence, signed electronically in the terms provided by the regulations that regulate the use of technology in the Administration of Justice, will be ensured. »

Thirty-eight. Article 213 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 213. Sentences book.**

In each court, under the custody of the State Court Lawyer, a book of sentences will be kept, in which all the final ones, orders of the same nature, as well as the individual votes that may have been formulated, will be included. They will be ordered consecutively according to their date. When the computer systems allow the generation of electronic books, the State Court Lawyer will ensure the proper use of the systems. »

Thirty-nine. Article 213 bis is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 213 bis. Decree book.**

In each Court, under the responsibility and custody of the State Court Lawyer, a book of decrees will be kept, in which all the final ones will be included, signed, and will be arranged chronologically. When the computer systems allow the generation of electronic books, the State Court Lawyer will ensure the proper use of the systems. »

Forty. Section 3 of Article 222 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**3.** Res judicata will affect the parties to the process in which it is issued and their heirs and assigns, as well as the subjects, non-litigants, holders of the rights that support the legitimacy of the parties in accordance with the provisions of Articles 11 and 11 bis. of this law.

In rulings on marital status, marriage, filiation, paternity, maternity, and support measures for the exercise of legal capacity, res judicata will have effects against third parties from its registration or annotation in the Civil Registry.

The rulings handed down on challenging corporate agreements will affect all partners, even if they have not litigated. »

Forty-one. Article 237 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 237. Expiration of an instance.**

1. The instances and resources in all types of lawsuits will be considered abandoned if, despite the ex officio impulse of the actions, no procedural activity occurs within a period of two years, when the lawsuit is in the first instance; and one if it is in the second instance or pending an appeal.

These deadlines will be counted from the last notification to the parties.

2. Against the decree that declares the expiration there will only be an appeal for review. »

Forty-two. Section 1 of Article 240 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** If the expiration occurs in the second instance or in the cassation appeal, the appeal or cassation appeal will be considered withdrawn, and the appealed resolution will be considered final, and the proceedings will be returned to the court from which they came. »

Forty-three. Article 249 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 249. Scope of an ordinary trial.**

1. The following will be decided in the ordinary trial, whatever the amount:

1st. Claims relating to honorary rights of the person.

2nd. Those that seek protection of the right of honour, privacy, and one's own image, and those that request civil judicial protection of any other fundamental right, except those that refer to the right of rectification. In these processes, the Public Prosecutor's Office will always be a party and their processing will have priority.

3rd. Lawsuits challenging social agreements adopted by General or Special Boards or Assemblies of partners or bondholders or by collegiate administrative bodies in commercial entities.

4th. Claims regarding unfair competition, defence of competition, in application of Articles 101 and 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union or Articles 1 and 2 of Law 15/2007, of 3 July , on Defence of Competition, industrial property, intellectual property and advertising, provided that they do not relate exclusively to claims of quantity, in which case they will be processed by the corresponding procedure depending on the amount claimed and the appeals against the resolutions of the Spanish Patents and Trademarks Office in matters of industrial property that put an end to the administrative route that will be processed through the procedures of the verbal trial in accordance with the provisions of Article 250.3 of this law.

However, the provisions of paragraph 12 of Section 1 of Article 250 of this law will apply when it comes to the exercise of the injunction action in defence of the collective interests and the diffuse interests of consumers and users in advertising matter.

5th. Lawsuits in which collective actions related to general contracting conditions are exercised in the cases provided for in the legislation on this matter.

6th. Those that deal with any matters relating to urban or rural leases of real estate, except in the case of claims for rent or amounts owed by the tenant or eviction due to non-payment or termination of the term of the rental relationship, or unless it is possible to make an assessment of

the amount of the object of the procedure, in which case the process will be that which corresponds to the general rules of this law.

7th. Those who exercise a withdrawal action of any type.

8th. When the actions granted to the Boards of Owners and to them by Law 49/1960, of 21 July, on horizontal property, are exercised, provided that they do not deal exclusively with claims for quantity, in which case they will be processed by the rules of verbal trial or by the corresponding special procedure.

2. Claims whose amount exceeds fifteen thousand euros and those whose economic interest is impossible to calculate, even relatively, will also be decided in the ordinary trial. »

Forty-four. Article 250 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 250. Scope of verbal judgment.**

1. The following claims will be decided in a verbal trial, regardless of their amount:

1st. Those that deal with a claim for amounts due to non-payment of rent and amounts owed and those that, likewise, based on the non-payment of rent or amounts owed by the tenant, or on the expiration of the contractually or legally established period, intend that the owner, usufructuary or any other person with the right to possess a rural or urban property given in lease, ordinary or financial or in sharecropping, recover possession of said property.

2nd. Those that seek the recovery of full possession of a rural or urban property, transferred in precarious conditions, by the owner, usufructuary or any other person with the right to possess said property.

3rd. Those that seek for the court to put the person who acquired them by inheritance into possession of property if they are not being possessed by anyone as owner or usufructuary.

4th. Those that seek summary protection of the ownership or possession of a thing or right by someone who has been stripped of them or disturbed in their enjoyment.

The natural person who is the owner or legitimate possessor by another title, the non-profit entities with the right may request the immediate recovery of full possession of a home or part of it, provided that they have been deprived of it without their consent to own it and the public entities that own or legitimately possess social housing.

5th. Those that seek the court to resolve, on a summary basis, the suspension of a new work.

6th. Those that seek the court to resolve, on a summary basis, the demolition of a construction site, building, tree, column, or any other similar object in a state of ruin and that threatens to cause damage to the person suing.

7th. Those that, urged by the holders of real rights registered in the Property Registry, demand the effectiveness of those rights against those who oppose them or disturb their exercise, without having a registered title that legitimises the opposition or disturbance.

8th. Those who request food maintenance due by legal provision or by other title.

9th. Those that involve the exercise of action to rectify inaccurate and harmful facts.

10th. Those that seek the court to resolve, on a summary basis, on the breach by the buyer of the obligations derived from the contracts registered in the Registry of Instalment Sale of Personal Assets and formalised in the official model established for this purpose, in order to obtain a condemnatory sentence that allows execution to be directed exclusively on the asset or assets acquired or financed in instalments.

11th. Those that seek the court to rule, on a summary basis, on the breach of a financial lease contract, lease of movable property, or an instalment sale contract with reservation of ownership, provided that they are registered in the Sales Registry of Personal Assets and formalised in the official model established for this purpose, through the exercise of an action exclusively aimed at obtaining the immediate delivery of the property to the financial lessor, the lessor or the seller or financier in the place indicated in the contract, prior declaration of its resolution, if applicable.

12th. Those that involve the exercise of injunction action in defence of the collective and diffuse interests of consumers and users.

13th. Those that seek the effectiveness of the rights recognised in Article 160 of the Civil Code. In these cases, the verbal trial will be substantiated with the peculiarities provided in Chapter I of Title I of Book IV of this Law.

14th. Demands in which individual actions related to general contracting conditions are exercised in the cases provided for in the legislation on this matter.

15th. Those in which the actions granted to the Meeting of Proprietors and to them by Law 49/1960, of 21 July, on Horizontal Property, are exercised, provided that they deal exclusively with claims for amount, whatever that amount may be.

16th. Those in which the action for division of common property is exercised.

2. Demands whose amount does not exceed fifteen thousand euros and do not refer to any of the matters provided for in Section 1 of the previous Article will also be decided in the verbal trial.

3. Appeals against resolutions that exhaust the administrative channels issued in matters of industrial property by the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office will be decided in a verbal trial, with the specialties established in Article 447 bis of this law. »

Forty-five. Section 1 of Article 255 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** The defendants may challenge the amount of the claim when they understand that, if it had been determined correctly, the procedure to be followed would be different, or an appeal would be appropriate. »

Forty-six. Article 264 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 264. Procedural documents.**

With the claim or the reply, the following must be presented:

1st. The certification of the electronic registry of judicial powers or reference to the number assigned by said registry.

2nd. The documents that prove the representation that the litigant claims.

3rd. The documents or opinions that prove the value of the thing in dispute, for the purposes of competence and procedure. »

Forty-seven. Article 267 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 267. Form of presentation of public documents.**

When the documents that must be provided in accordance with the provisions of Article 265 are public, they may be presented by simple copy, either on paper or, where appropriate, on electronic support through a digitised image in accordance with the technical regulations of the Committee. State Technician of the Electronic Judicial Administration on electronic image and, if its authenticity is challenged, the original, copy or certification of the document with the necessary requirements for it to have evidentiary effects may be brought to the records. »

Forty-eight. Section 1 of Article 268 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** The private documents that must be provided will be presented in original or by means of a copy authenticated by the competent public notary and will be attached to the records or a testimony of them will be left, with return of the originals or authentic copies presented, if requested by the interested parties. These documents may also be presented through digitised images in accordance with the technical regulations of the State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration on electronic image and, if their authenticity is challenged, the original, copy or certification of the document with the necessary requirements may be brought to the proceedings to have its evidentiary effects. »

Forty-nine. Article 268 bis is added, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 268 bis. Presentation of documents by electronic means.**

The presentation of documents by electronic means will comply in all cases with what is determined by the Law that regulates the use of technologies in the Administration of Justice. »

Fifty. Section 3 to Article 270 is added, and will be worded as follows:

«**3.** The presentation of documents in the course of judicial or procedural acts held by videoconference, in cases in which such presentation is possible in accordance with this law, will comply with the provisions of the Law that regulates the use of technologies in the Justice administration. »

Fifty-one. Section 4 of Article 273 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**4.** The writings and documents presented electronically will indicate the type and number of the file and year to which they refer and will be duly referenced by means of an electronic index that allows their proper location and consultation. The main document must incorporate an electronic signature and will adapt to the provisions of the Law regulating the use of technologies in the Administration of Justice.

If it is considered of interest, the main document may refer to the additional documents, as long as there is a key that relates this reference univocally to each of the documents, and, in turn, effectively ensures its integrity. »

Fifty-two. Section 4 of Article 276 is deleted.

Fifty-three. Section 2 of Article 279 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**2.** The original records will not be delivered to the parties in paper format, without prejudice to the availability of the electronic judicial file in cases where appropriate, and that, in cases in which they are not obliged to intervene through electronic means with the Administration of Justice, can request and obtain a copy of any writing or document. »

Fifty-four. Section 1 of Article 311 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** In the event that due to illness that prevents it or due to other special circumstances of the person who is to answer the questions, they cannot appear at the court headquarters, or the judicial body does not consider it appropriate, at the request of a party or ex officio, it may be decided by the judicial body, after hearing the parties, that the statement be made by videoconference, if the concurrent circumstances guarantee the validity of the statement, or the statement may also be given at the domicile or residence of the declarant before the judge, or the corresponding member of the court, in the presence of the lawyer from the Administration of Justice. »

Fifty-five. Article 312 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 312. Record of the home interrogation.**

In the cases of the previous Article, the State Court Lawyer will prepare a sufficiently detailed record of the questions and answers, which the person who testified may read for themselves. If they do not know how or do not want to do so, it will be read to them by the State Court Lawyer and the court will ask the person questioned if they have anything to add or vary, explaining what they will express below. Next, the declarant and the other attendees will sign, under the faith of the State Court Lawyer.

As long as the necessary technological means are available and the judge or Court considers that it is possible to record the interrogation without affecting the protection of the privacy or dignity of the person, they will order it, and the recording may only be audio. In these cases, what is established in the previous paragraph will not apply, but the State Court Lawyer will guarantee the authenticity and integrity of what was recorded or reproduced through the use of the electronic signature or another security system that, according to the law, provides such guarantees. »

Fifty-six. Article 313 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 313. Home interrogation through judicial assistance.**

When the party who is to respond to the interrogation resides outside the judicial boundaries of the court, it will be examined by videoconference under the terms of Article 137 bis; otherwise, it may be examined through judicial assistance if any of the circumstances referred to in Section 5 of Article 169 occur.

In such cases, a list of questions asked by the party proposing the interrogation will be attached to the office, if they have requested it because they cannot attend the interrogation. The questions must be declared relevant by the court hearing the matter. »

Fifty-seven. Article 320 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 320. Challenge of the probative value of the public document. Comparison or verification.**

1. If the authenticity of a public document is challenged, in order to provide full proof, the following procedure will be followed:

1st. Copies, certifications or reliable testimonies will be compared or verified with the originals, wherever they are located, whether they have been presented on paper or electronic, computerised, or digital media.

2nd. The policies intervened by a registered commercial broker will be verified with the entries in their Registry Book.

3rd. In the case of electronic documents, the validity of the electronic signature will be verified.

2. The comparison or verification of public documents with their originals will be carried out by the State Court Lawyer, establishing for this purpose in the archive or premises where the original or matrix is found, in the presence, if present, of the parties and of its defenders, who will be summoned for this purpose.

If the public documents are incorporated into the file in electronic format, the comparison with the originals will be carried out by the State Court Lawyer in the judicial office, in the presence, if present, of the parties and their defenders, who will be cited for this purpose.

In cases of electronic public documents, the State Court Lawyer will verify the validity of the electronic signature, where appropriate, by verifying it, through the Secure Verification Code. In any case, they may use the assistance of an expert who issues a report, initially at the expense of the contestant, without prejudice to what is determined regarding the imposition of costs.

3. When a comparison or verification results in the authenticity or accuracy of the challenged copy or testimony, the costs, expenses, and rights generated by the comparison or verification will be exclusively borne by the person who formulated the challenge. If, in the court's opinion, the challenge had been reckless, it may also impose a fine of 120 to 600 euros. »

Fifty-eight. Article 331 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 331. Testimony of exhibited documents.**

If the person whose presentation is required in accordance with the provisions of the previous articles is not willing to part with the document for its incorporation into the records, testimony of this will be given by the State Court Lawyer at the headquarters of the court, if the exhibitor so requests, or it will be digitised by a competent official under the faith of the State Court Lawyer. »

Fifty-nine. Section 1 of Article 337 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** If it is not possible for the parties to provide opinions prepared by experts designated by them, together with the claim or response, they will express in one or the other the opinions that, where appropriate, they intend to use, which they must provide, for their transfer to the opposing party, as soon as they have them, and in any case five days before the hearing prior to the ordinary trial begins or within thirty days from the presentation of the claim or the response in the oral trial. This period may be extended by the court when the nature of the expert evidence so requires and there is a justified cause. »

Sixty. Section 3 of Article 342 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**3.** The designated experts may request, within three days following their appointment and with the presentation of a budget of what their future invoice would be, the provision of funds they consider necessary, which will be on account of the final settlement. The State Court Lawyer, by decree, will decide on the requested provision and will order the party or parties that had proposed the expert's evidence and were not entitled to free legal assistance, to proceed to pay the amount established in the Deposit and Consignment Account of the court, within a period of five days.

After this period, if the established amount has not been deposited, the experts will be exempt from issuing the opinion, without a new appointment being possible.

When the designated experts have been appointed by mutual agreement, and one of the litigants does not make the part of the allocation that corresponds to them, they will offer the other litigant the possibility of completing the missing amount, indicating in such case the points on which he must pronounce the ruling, or recover the amount deposited, in which case the provisions of the previous paragraph will apply.

Once the practice of the expert's evidence has been completed, the experts will present their invoice or fee minutes, which will be processed as planned in terms of challenges to cost assessments for excessive fees as appropriate, and firm that the resolution that falls will be proceeded to its payment. »

Sixty-one. Article 346 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 346. Issuance and ratification of the opinion by the expert designated by the court.**

The experts appointed by the court will issue their opinion in writing, which will be sent to the court by electronic means within the period indicated. This opinion will be communicated by the State Court Lawyer to the parties in case they consider it necessary for the experts to intervene in the trial or hearing in order to provide the clarifications or explanations that are appropriate. The court may agree, in any case, by means of an order, that it considers necessary the intervention of the experts in the trial or hearing to better understand and evaluate the judgment made.

When the experts who must intervene in the trial or hearing resides outside the judicial boundaries of the court, the statement will preferably be made through videoconference. »

Sixty-two. Section 1 of Article 358 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** A detailed record of the judicial recognition carried out will be drawn up by the State Court Lawyer, clearly recording the perceptions and assessments of the court, as well as the observations made by the parties and by the persons referred to in Article 354.

As long as the necessary technological means are available, the provisions of the previous paragraph will not apply, but rather the State Court Lawyer will guarantee the authenticity and integrity of what is recorded or reproduced through the use of the electronic signature or another security system that, in accordance with the law, offers such guarantees. »

Sixty-three. Article 359 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 359. Use of technical means of proof of judicial recognition.**

Image and sound recording media or other similar instruments will be used to record what is the subject of judicial recognition and the statements of those who intervene in it.

Whenever possible, the authenticity and integrity of what is recorded or reproduced will be guaranteed through the use of electronic signature or other security system.

If the authenticity and integrity of what was recorded or reproduced cannot be guaranteed through the use of the electronic signature or other security system, a written record will be prepared and everything necessary for the identification of the recordings, reproductions or examinations carried out will be recorded, which must be incorporated into the electronic judicial file, or failing that, kept by the State Court Lawyer, so that they do not suffer alterations.

When a copy is possible, with guarantees of authenticity, of what is recorded or reproduced by the aforementioned means or instruments, the party to whom it is interested, at its own expense, may request and obtain it from the court. »

Sixty-four. Article 364 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 364. Witness's domiciliary declaration.**

1. When the witness resides outside the judicial boundaries of the court, the statement will preferably be made through videoconference.

2. When it cannot be done by videoconference and due to illness or another reason referred to in Section 4 of Article 169, the court will consider that a witness cannot appear at the court's headquarters, a statement may be taken at his or her home, either directly or through judicial assistance, depending on whether or not said address is within the court's boundaries.

The parties and their lawyers may attend the statement, and if they cannot appear, they will be authorised to present a prior written interrogation with the questions they wish to ask the witness being questioned.

3. When, given the circumstances, the court considers it prudent not to allow the parties and their lawyers to attend the domiciliary declaration, the parties will be given a view of the answers obtained so that they can request, within the third day, new complementary questions or that the appropriate clarifications are requested to the witness, in accordance with the provisions of Article 372. »

Sixty-five. Article 374 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 374. Method of recording witness statements.**

The testimonial statements given at a hearing or trial will be documented in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of Article 146.

In the case of the domiciliary witness statement of Article 364, provided that the necessary technological means are available, and the judge or Court considers that it is possible to record the interrogation without affecting the protection of the privacy or dignity of the person, they will order it, with the recording potentially being audio only. In these cases, the State Court Lawyer will guarantee the authenticity and integrity of what was recorded or reproduced through the use of the electronic signature or other security system that, in accordance with the law, offers such guarantees. »

Sixty-seven. Article 398 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 398. Costs in appeals and cassation appeals.**

1. In cases of an appeal procedure, regarding the costs of the appeal, the provisions of Article 394 will apply.

2. The total dismissal of the cassation appeal will entail the imposition of costs on the appellant, unless the Chamber appreciates special circumstances that justify another ruling.

3. If the cassation appeal is upheld in whole or in part, the costs will not be imposed on any of the parties. »

Sixty-eight. Section 1 of Article 399 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** The trial will begin with a lawsuit, in which, recorded in accordance with what is established in Article 155, the data and circumstances of identification of the actor and the defendant and the home address or residence where they can be located, the facts and legal foundations will be numbered and separated and what is requested will be clearly and precisely established.

Likewise, for those cases in which it is legally necessary to make notifications, requirements or personal summons directly to the plaintiffs or when they act without a procurador, and whenever it concerns people obliged to interact electronically with the Administration of Justice, or who choose to do so despite not being obliged to do so, any of the means provided for in Section 1 of Article 162 or, where appropriate, a telephone number and an email address will be recorded, stating the plaintiffs' commitment to receive any communication through them to be directed by the judicial office. This commitment will extend to the execution process that gives rise to the resolution that ends the trial. »

Sixty-nine Section 1 of Article 405 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** In the response to the claim, which will be written in the manner provided for in Article 399, the defendant must assume the same commitment as the plaintiff for the purposes of receiving notifications, requirements or personal summons directly from the judicial body, in the legally provided for cases or when acting without a procurador and always in the case of persons obliged to interact electronically with the Administration of Justice, and will explain the bases of their

opposition to the claims of the plaintiff, alleging any material exceptions that they deem appropriate. If they consider the accumulation of actions to be inadmissible, they will state so, expressing the reasons for the inadmissibility. They may also state in the answer that they agree to one or some of the plaintiff's claims, as well as part of the only claim alleged. »

Seventy. Section 2 of Article 414 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**2.** The parties must appear at the hearing assisted by a lawyer.

The parties and their procedural representatives must appear by videoconference or through the use of electronic means for the reproduction of the sound and, where appropriate, the image, with the requirements established in Article 137 bis, when the court so decides ex officio or upon request of one of the parties.

For the purpose of the attempted settlement or transaction, when the parties do not attend personally but through their procurador, they must grant him or her the power to renounce, acquiesce or compromise. If they do not attend personally or grant that power, they will be deemed not to have appeared at the hearing. »

Seventy-one. Section 1 of Article 432 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** Without prejudice to the personal intervention in the interrogation that may have been admitted, the parties will appear at the trial represented by a procurador and assisted by a lawyer.

The parties and their procedural representatives must appear by videoconference or through the use of electronic means for the reproduction of the sound and, where appropriate, the image, when the court so decides ex officio or at the request of one of them, and the requirements established in Article 137 bis are met. »

Seventy-two. Section 2 of Article 436 is modified,

«**2.** The period for issuing a ruling will be computed again when the period granted to the parties to present the document referred to in the previous section expires. »

Seventy-three. Section 2 of Article 437 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**2.** However, in oral trials in which a lawyer and procurador are not involved, the plaintiff may formulate a succinct demand, where the data and circumstances of identification of the plaintiff and the defendant and the address or addresses where they can be summoned will be recorded, and what is requested will be stated clearly and precisely, specifying the fundamental facts on which the request is based.

To this end, they can fill out standardised forms that will be available at the corresponding judicial body or at the electronic judicial headquarters. »

Seventy-four. Sections 1 and 4 of Article 438 are modified, and Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 are added, and will be worded as follows:

«''**1.** The lawyers of the Administration of Justice, having examined the claim, will admit it by decree or will report it to the court in the cases of Article 404 so that it can resolve what is appropriate. Once the claim is admitted, they will forward it to the defendant so that they may respond in writing within a period of ten days in accordance with the provisions for the ordinary trial.

If the defendant does not appear within the given period, they will be declared in default in accordance with Article 496.

In cases where it is possible to act without a lawyer or procurador, this will be indicated in the admission decree and the defendant will be informed that standardised forms or forms are at their disposal in the corresponding judicial body or in the electronic judicial headquarters, which can be used to respond to the claim.''

''**4.** In the cases of numeral 7 of Section 1 of Article 250, at the location to answer the claim, the defendants will be warned that, if they do not answer, a sentence will be issued agreeing on the actions that, for the effectiveness of the registered right, the actor would have requested. The defendants will also be warned, if applicable, that the same sentence will be issued if they answer, but do not provide security, in any of the ways provided for in the second paragraph of Section 2 of Article 64, in the amount that, after hearing him, the court determines, within the requested by the actor.''

''**5.** In cases of lawsuits in which the claim for eviction is exercised due to non-payment of rent or amounts owed, whether or not the claim for a sentence to pay the same is accumulated, the State Court Lawyer, after the admission, and prior to the hearing that is indicated, will require the defendants to, within a period of ten days, vacate the property, pay the plaintiff or, in case of seeking enervation, pay the entire amount owed or put available to him in court or notarised the amount of the amounts claimed in the lawsuit and those owed at the time of said payment enervating the eviction; or in another case appear before them and succinctly allege, formulating an opposition, the reasons why, in his opinion, they do not owe, in whole or in part, the amount claimed or the circumstances relating to the origin of the enervation.

If the plaintiffs have expressed in their claim that they assume the commitment referred to in Section 3 of Article 437, it will be made clear to them in the request, and the acceptance of this commitment will be equivalent to a search with the effects of Article 21.

In addition, the request will express the day and time that would have been indicated for the possible hearing to take place in case of opposition by the defendant, for which it will serve as a summons, and the exact day and time for the launch practice in case of that there was no opposition. Likewise, it will be stated that if the defendants request free legal assistance, they must do so within three days following the request, as well as that the lack of opposition to the request will imply the provision of his consent to the termination of the lease contract that links the person to the landlord.

The request will be made in the manner provided for in Article 161, taking into account the provisions contained in Section 3 of Article 155 and in the last paragraph of Article 164, warning the defendants that, if they do not carry out any of the aforementioned actions, they will be will proceed to its immediate launch, without the need for subsequent notification, as well as the other points included in the following section of this same Article.

If the defendants do not comply with the payment request or do not appear to oppose or acquiesce, the State Court Lawyer will issue a decree terminating the eviction trial and the eviction trial will be launched on the set day and time.

If the defendants comply with the request regarding the eviction of the property without raising an opposition or paying the amount claimed, the State Court Lawyer will record it, and will issue a decree terminating the procedure, and nullifying the launch procedure, unless the plaintiff is interested in its maintenance so that a record is drawn up on the state in which the property is located, notifying the plaintiff to request the execution office regarding the amount claimed, sufficing for this with the mere request.

In the two previous cases, the decree terminating the eviction trial will impose the costs on the defendants and will include the rents due that accrue after the presentation of the lawsuit until the delivery of effective possession of the property, taking as a basis of the settlement of future income the amount of the last monthly payment claimed when filing the claim. If the defendants file an opposition, the hearing will be held on the indicated date.''

''**6.** In all cases of eviction, the defendants will also be warned in the request made that, if they do not appear at the hearing, the eviction will be declared without further formalities and that he will be summoned to receive notification of the sentence handed down on sixth day following the day scheduled for the hearing, in person or through electronic office. Likewise, in the resolution issued with the defendants as the opposite, the exact day and time will be set for the launch to take place, if applicable, which must be verified within thirty days from the date set for the hearing, warning the defendants that if the sentence is condemnatory and is not appealed, the launch will be carried out on the day and time set, without the need for subsequent notification.

In all cases of eviction and in all decrees or judicial resolutions that have as their objective the signalling of the launch, regardless of whether this has been attempted previously, the exact day and time in which it will take place must be included.''

''**7.** In the case of a case of recovery of possession of a home referred to in the second paragraph of numeral 4 of Section 1 of Article 250, if the defendant or defendants do not respond to the claimant within the legally established period, the proceeding will be immediately to pass sentence. The ruling approving the claim will allow its execution, upon request of the plaintiff, without the need for the twenty-day period provided for in Article 548 to elapse.''

''**8.** The defendants, in their response, must necessarily rule on the relevance of holding the hearing. Likewise, the plaintiff must rule on this within a period of three days from the transfer of the response document. If none of the parties request it and the court does not consider it appropriate, it will issue a ruling without further formalities.

In any case, it will be enough for one of the parties to request it for the Attorney of the Administration of Justice to set the day and time for its celebration, within the following five days. However, at any subsequent time, prior to the hearing, any of the parties may deviate from their request on the grounds that the discrepancy affects a purely legal issue or issues. In this case, the other party will be notified for a period of three days and, after which, if no allegations have been made or opposition expressed, the proceedings will be concluded to issue a sentence if the court so deems it.''»

Seventy-five. Article 438 bis is added, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 438 bis. Witness procedure.**

1. In the case of the claims referred to in Article 250.1.14.º, without prejudice to the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 438.1, the State Court Lawyer will proceed to report to the court, prior to the admission of the claim, when it is considered that it includes claims that are the subject of previous procedures raised by other litigants, that it is not necessary to carry out a transparency control of the clause or assess the existence of defects in the contracting party's consent and that the questioned general contracting conditions have substantial identity.

The plaintiff and the defendant may request in their statement of claim and response that the procedure be subject to the regulation of this Article, provided that the assumptions indicated in the previous paragraph are met.

2. Given and examined the matter, the court will issue an order agreeing to suspend the course of the proceedings until a final ruling is issued in the procedure identified as a witness or, where appropriate, will issue an order agreeing to continue with the processing of the procedure. In the event that the order has been issued agreeing to the suspension, along with its notification, a copy of those actions that appear in the witness procedure and that, in the opinion of the court, allow the circumstances established in the first section to be appreciated, being attached to the testimony procedure thereof. The issuance of copies and testimony must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 236 (d) of Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, of the Judiciary.

The witness procedure will be processed on a preferential basis.

There will be an appeal against the order agreeing to the suspension, which will be processed preferentially and urgently.

3. Once the sentence handed down in the witness procedure becomes final, the court will issue an order in which it will indicate whether it considers it appropriate or not to continue the suspended procedure initiated, because all the issues raised therein in the sentence of the witness procedure have been resolved or not, listing those that it considers unresolved and notifying the plaintiff of the suspended procedure so that in five days they can request:

a) The abandonment of their claims.

b) The continuation of the suspended procedure, indicating the reasons or claims that, in their opinion, must be resolved.

c) The extension of the effects of the sentence handed down in the witness procedure.

4. In case of withdrawal, the State Court Lawyer will issue a decree agreeing to the same, without ordering costs.

5. If continuation is requested, the State Court Lawyer will lift the suspension and agree to the continuation of the process in the terms that the plaintiff maintains in accordance with section 3.b). In these cases, when the court has expressed in the ruling indicated in Section 3 the unnecessary continuation of the procedure and a ruling is issued fully upholding the part of the claim that substantially coincides with what was resolved in the witness procedure, once the court reasons, it may order that each party pays its own costs and half of the common costs.

6. If the plaintiff requests the extension of the effects of the ruling of the witness procedure, the provisions of Article 519 will apply. »

Seventy-six. Article 440 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 440. Summons for the hearing.**

Once the claim and, where appropriate, the counterclaim or compensable credit has been answered, or after the corresponding deadlines have elapsed, the State Court Lawyer, when a hearing is to be held in accordance with the provisions of Article 438, will summon the parties to this end within the following five days.

The hearing must take place within a maximum period of one month. The summons will set the day and time on which the hearing is to be held, and the parties will be informed of the possibility of resorting to negotiation to try to resolve the conflict, including resorting to mediation, in which case they will indicate at or before the hearing his decision in this regard and the reasons for it.

The summons will state that the hearing will not be suspended due to the defendant's non-attendance and the litigants will be warned that, if they do not attend and their interrogation has been admitted, the facts of the interrogation may be considered admitted in accordance with the provisions of Article 304. Likewise, the plaintiff and defendant will be warned of the provisions of Article 442, in the event that they do not appear at the hearing.

The summons will also indicate to the parties that, within a period of five days following receipt of the summons, they must indicate the persons who, because they cannot present them themselves, must be summoned by the State Court Lawyer to the hearing to testify as a party, witnesses, or experts. To this end, they will provide all the data and circumstances necessary to carry out the summons. Within the same period of five days, the parties may request written responses from legal persons or public entities, through the procedures established in Article 381. In the event that one of the parties has announced the presentation of expert evidence in accordance with Article 337.1, said period of five days will begin to count from the moment the aforementioned opinion is deemed to have been provided or the deadline for its presentation has elapsed.»

Seventy-seven. The first paragraph of Section 1 of Article 441 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«1. Once the lawsuit has been filed in the case of paragraph 3 of Section 1 of Article 250, the State Court Lawyer will call the witnesses proposed by the plaintiff and, according to their statements, the court will issue an order in which it will deny will grant, without prejudice to better rights, the requested possession, carrying out the actions that it deems conducive to this effect. The order will be published in the Single Judicial Edictal Board, urging the interested parties to appear and claim by answering the complaint, within a period of forty days, if they consider they have a better right than the plaintiff. »

Seventy-eight. Article 444 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 444. Appraised causes of opposition.**

1. When the verbal trial seeks the recovery of property, rural or urban, given for lease, due to non-payment of the rent or similar amount, the defendant will only be allowed to allege and prove the payment or the circumstances relating to the origin of the enervation.

1. bis. In the case of a case of recovery of possession of a home referred to in the second paragraph of numeral 4 of Section 1 of Article 250, if the defendant or defendants do not respond to the complaint within the legally established period, the proceeding will be immediately to pass sentence. The defendant's opposition may be based exclusively on the existence of sufficient title to the plaintiff to possess the home or on the lack of title on the part of the plaintiff. The ruling approving the claim will allow its execution, upon request of the plaintiff, without the need for the twenty-day period provided for in Article 548 to elapse.

2. In the cases of number 7 or Section 1 of Article 250, the defendant's opposition may only be based on one of the following causes:

1st. False certification of the Registry or omission in it of registered rights or conditions, which distort the action taken.

2nd. Whether the defendant possesses the property or enjoys the right discussed by contract or any other direct legal relationship with the last owner or with previous owners or by virtue of prescription, provided that this must harm the registered owner.

3rd. That the property or the right is registered in favour of the defendant and justifies it by presenting certification from the Property Registry accrediting the validity of the registration.

4th. The registered property must not be the one that the defendant actually owns.

3. In the 10th and 11th paragraphs of Section 1 of Article 250, the defendant's opposition may only be based on any of the following causes:

1st. Lack of competence or competence of the court.

2nd. Documentally accredited payment.

3rd. Non-existence or lack of validity of their consent, including false signature.

4th. Falsehood of the document in which the contract appears formalised. »

Seventy-nine. Article 445 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 445. Evidence, final proceedings, and presumptions in verbal trials.**

In matters of evidence and presumptions, the provisions established in Chapters V and VI of Title I of this Book, as well as Articles 435 and 436 of this legal text, will apply to verbal trials. »

Eighty. Article 446 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 446. Resolutions on evidence and resources.**

Against the court's resolutions on the admission or non-admission of evidence at the hearing, there will only be an appeal for reconsideration, which will be substantiated and resolved on the spot and, if it is rejected, the party may file a protest in order to assert its rights, if applicable, in the second instance. »

Eighty-one. Article 449 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 449. Right to appeal in special cases.**

1. In the processes that involve the launch, appeals or cassation appeals will not be admitted to the defendants if, when filing them, they do not state, by proving it in writing, that they have paid the overdue rents and those that under the contract they must pay in advance.

2. The appeal or cassation appeals referred to in the previous section will be declared void, regardless of the state in which they are found, if during their substantiation the appellant defendants fail to pay the instalments that expire or those that must be advanced. The lessee may advance or consign payment for several unexpired periods, which will be subject to settlement once the judgment is final. In any case, the payment of said amounts will not be considered a novation of the contract.

3. In proceedings in which the conviction is sought to compensate damages and losses resulting from the circulation of motor vehicles, appeals or cassation appeals will not be admitted to the person sentenced to pay compensation if, when filing them, they do not prove that they have deposited the amount of the sentence plus the interest and surcharges payable in the establishment designated for this purpose. Said deposit will not prevent, where appropriate, the provisional execution of the resolution issued.

4. In the processes in which the condemnation of the payment of the amounts owed by an owner to the community of neighbours is sought, the convicted person will not be admitted to appeal or cassation if, when filing them, they do not prove that they have paid or consigned the liquid amount to that the conviction is entered into. The consignment of the amount will not prevent, where appropriate, the provisional execution of the resolution issued.

5. The deposit or consignment required in the previous sections may also be made by means of a joint and several guarantee of indefinite duration and payable upon first demand issued by a credit institution or mutual guarantee company or by any other means that, in the opinion of the court, guarantees immediate availability, if applicable, of the amount consigned or deposited.

6. In the cases of the previous Sections, before the resources are rejected or declared void, the provisions of Article 231 will be followed so that the defects incurred in the procedural acts of the parties can be corrected. »

Eighty-two. Section 1 of Article 450 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** Any appellant may withdraw from the appeal before a resolution is issued, except for the appeal for cassation once the day has been set for deliberation, voting, and ruling. »

Eighty-three. Section 1 of Article 454 bis is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** There will be an appeal for review before the court against the resolutive decree of the reinstatement and a direct appeal for review against the decrees that end the procedure or prevent its continuation. These appeals will have no suspensive effects and, in no case, will it be necessary to act in a direction contrary to what has been resolved.

It will also be possible to file a direct appeal for review against the decrees in those cases in which it is expressly provided for. »

Eighty-four. A new Section 4 of Article 455 is added, and will be worded as follows:

«**4.** The appeals legally provided for against final resolutions issued in the processing of witness procedures will also be preferably processed, as well as against the orders in which the suspension of the course of the proceedings is agreed until a final ruling is issued in the procedure identified as a witness. »

Eighty-five. Article 458 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 458. Filing of an appeal.**

1. The appeal will be filed, complying where appropriate with the provisions of Article 276, before the court that is competent to hear it, within a period of twenty days from the notification of the contested resolution, and a copy of said resolution must be attached.

2. When filing the appeal, the appellant must present the allegations on which the challenge is based, in addition to citing the appealed resolution and the rulings that it challenges.

3. Once filed, and prior to the decision to admit or reject the appeal, the State Court Lawyer will issue an ordering procedure within three days requesting the body that issued the desition under appeal to forward the proceedings and indicating the appellant party or parties. Without prejudice to the foregoing, on the same day on which the document filing an appeal is received, the body that issued the resolution subject to appeal will be informed of this circumstance.

Once the above request has been received, the State Court Lawyer of the body that issued the resolution subject to appeal will agree to the referral of the files, with summons to the non-recurring parties so that they may appear before the court competent to hear the appeal within ten days.

4. Once the records have been received, if the contested resolution is appealable and the appeal has been formulated within the deadline, within three days the State Court Lawyer will have filed the appeal. Otherwise, it will be brought to the attention of the court so that it can rule on its admission.

If the court understands that the admissions requirements are met, it will issue an order considering the appeal filed; otherwise, it will issue an order agreeing to the inadmissibility and the referral of the proceedings to the body that issued the resolution that is the subject of the appeal.

There will be no appeal against the resolution by which the appeal is considered to have been filed, but the appealed party may allege the inadmissibility of the appeal in the opposition process to the appeal referred to in Article 461 of this law. »

Eighty-six. Section 1 of Article 461 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** Of the document filing the appeal, the lawyer from the Administration of Justice will inform the other parties, giving them ten days to present a written opposition to the appeal or, where appropriate, challenging the appealed resolution appealed when it is unfavourable. »

Eighty-seven. Article 463 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 463. Provisional execution of the appealed resolution.**

If provisional execution has been requested, testimony of what is necessary for said execution will remain in the court of first instance.

When it has been requested after the records have been sent to the court competent to resolve the appeal, the applicant must previously obtain from this testimony what is necessary for the execution. »

Eighty-eight. Section 1 of Article 464 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** The court that must decide on the appeal, if new documents or proposed evidence have been provided, will agree on what is appropriate regarding its admission within a period of ten days. If evidence has to be taken, the State Court Lawyer will appoint a day for the hearing, which will be held within the following month, in accordance with the provisions for the oral trial. »

Eighty-nine. Section 2 is modified, and a new Section 7 is added to Article 465, and will be worded as follows:

«''**2.** The resolution must be issued within ten days following the end of the hearing. If no hearing has been held, the order or sentence must be issued within a period of one month counting from the day following the day on which the procedures of Article 461 were carried out.''

''**7.** Sign the resolution that would have resolved the appeal, the State Court Lawyer will agree to the referral of the proceedings to the body that had issued the resolution that is the subject of the same.''»

Ninety. Article 466 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 466. Appeals against a second instance ruling.**

Against the sentences handed down by the Provincial Courts in the second instance of any type of civil process, the legitimate parties may file a cassation appeal. »

Ninety-one. Article 467 is left without content.

Ninety-two. Chapter IV of Title IV of Book II is deleted, leaving without content from Article 468 to 476.

Ninety-three. Section 1 of Article 477 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** The sentences that put an end to the second instance handed down by the Provincial Courts will be appealable in cassation when, in accordance with the law, they must act as a collegiate body and the orders and sentences issued in appeal in processes on recognition and execution of foreign sentences in civil and commercial matters under the protection of international treaties and conventions, as well as European Union Regulations or other international standards, when the right to appeal is recognised in the corresponding instrument.

The sentences handed down by the Provincial Courts in appeals against the resolutions that exhaust the administrative route issued in matters of industrial property by the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office will also be appealable in cassation. »

Ninety-four. Article 494 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 494. Appealable resolutions regarding complaints.**

Against the orders in which the court that issued the resolution denies the processing of an appeal, a complaint may be filed with the body responsible for resolving the unprocessed appeal. Complaint resources will be processed and resolved on a preferential basis.

The complaint will not be appealed in the eviction processes of urban and rural property, when the judgment that may be issued does not have the status of res judicata . »

Ninety-five. Section 1 of Article 495 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** The complaint appeal will be filed with the body responsible for resolving the unprocessed appeal, within a period of ten days from the notification of the resolution that denies the processing of the appeal. A copy of the appealed resolution must be attached with the appeal. »

Ninety-six. Article 497 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 497. Notification regime.**

1. The resolution declaring default will be notified to the defendants electronically when they have a legal or contractual obligation to relate to the Administration of Justice by such means. In other cases, by mail, if their address is known and, if not, by edict. Once this notification is made, no other notification will be carried out, except for the resolution that ends the process.

2. The sentence or resolution that ends the process will be notified to the defendant personally, in the manner provided for in Article 161 of this law. But if the defendant's whereabouts are unknown, the notification will be made by publishing an extract thereof in the Single Judicial Edictal Board.

The same will apply to sentences handed down on appeal or in cassation. »

Ninety-seven. Article 500 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 500. Exercise by a rebellious defendant of ordinary remedies.**

The rebellious defendants who have been personally notified of the sentence may only use the appeal against it, and the cassation appeal, when appropriate, if they file them within the legal period.

The same resources may be used by the rebellious defendants who have not been personally notified of the sentence, but in this case, the period to file them will be counted from the day following the publication of the edict of notification of the sentence in the Single Judicial Edictal Board or, where appropriate, by the electronic means referred to in Section 2 of Article 497. »

Ninety-eight. A new Section 5 is added to Article 514, and will be worded as follows:

«**5.** Except in those procedures in which one of the parties are represented and defended by the State lawyer, the State Court Lawyer will inform the General Attorney's Office of the State of the presentation of the request for review, as well as the decision on its admission, in the cases of Section 2 of Article 510. In such cases, the State Attorney's Office may intervene, without having the status of a party, on its own initiative or at the request of the judicial body, by providing information or presenting of written observations on matters related to the execution of the Judgment of the European Court of Human Rights. »

Ninety-nine. A new Section 4 is added to Article 516, and will be worded as follows:

«**4.** In the case of Section 2 of Article 510, the State Court Lawyer will also notify the decision to the General State Attorney's Office. Once the records are returned to the court from which they come in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 of this Article, the State Court Lawyer of said court will inform the State Attorney of the main actions that are carried out as a consequence of the revision. »

One hundred. Article 519 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 519. Executive action by consumers and users based on a conviction without individual determination of the beneficiaries. Extension of effects of sentences handed down in procedures in which individual actions relating to general contracting conditions have been exercised.**

1. When the conviction sentences referred to in the first rule of Article 221 have not determined the individual consumers or users benefited by it, the court competent for the execution, at the request of one or more interested parties and with a hearing of the convicted person, will issue an order in which will decide whether, according to the data, characteristics and requirements established in the sentence, it recognises the applicants as beneficiaries of the sentence. With testimony of this order, the recognised subjects may request execution. The Public Prosecutor's Office may request the execution of the sentence for the benefit of affected consumers and users.

2. Without prejudice to the possibility of choosing to resort to a declaratory procedure, in the case of the claims referred to in Article 250.1.14.º, the effects of a sentence that recognises an individualised legal situation and that, if issued in the first instance , had become final after having been appealed before the Provincial Court, may be extended to others when the following circumstances occur:

a) That the interested parties are in the same legal situation as those favoured by the ruling.

b) That it is the same defendant, or whoever succeeded him in his or her position.

c) That it is not necessary to carry out a transparency control of the clause or assess the existence of defects in the contracting party's consent.

d) That the general contracting conditions have substantial identity with those known in the ruling whose effects are intended to be extended.

e) That the sentencing court or competence competent for the execution of the sentence whose effects are intended to be extended was also competent, by reason of the territory, to hear the claim.

In these cases, the request will be made in writing in which the number of the procedure in which the sentence whose effects are intended to be extended was indicated, the specific claim that may be annulment, quantity or both, the identity of the legal situation and a bank account number into which, eventually, deposits can be made, accompanying, where appropriate, the documentation on which the request is based. This request must be made within a maximum period of one year from the finality of the sentence whose effects are intended to be extended.

3. The request and its documents will be sent for ten days to the convicted party in the previous procedure in which the sentence whose extension of effects is intended was issued, which may be flattened or opposed. This document must be accompanied by the documentation on which the objection is based or identify it if it is already on file. If a response is not received within the deadline, it will be understood that it shows agreement with the request.

4. Without further processing, in the following five days an order will be issued granting all or part of the request for extension of effects, establishing, where appropriate, the amount due, or rejecting it, without being able to recognise a legal situation other than the defined in the final judgment in question. If the order is granted in whole or in part and there has been opposition, the regulation on the imposition of procedural costs provided for in Article 394 will apply. If the request for extension of effects is rejected, no condemnatory pronouncement will be made on the costs, without prejudice to the power attend the appropriate declaratory trial.

5. The order that resolves to extend effects in whole or in part, or that denies the extension, will be subject to an appeal, which will be processed preferentially.

6. If within the term provided for in Article 548 the payment is not voluntarily fulfilled by making the deposit into the account designated by the applicant, the interested party may request the execution of the order that agrees on the extension of effects, for which the testimony of the writ that agrees on the extension of effects. »

One hundred and one. A new Section 5 to Article 527 is added, and will be worded as follows:

«**5.** The costs of the provisional execution process will not be borne by the executed person as long as they have complied with the provisions of the order that issued the execution within the period of twenty days from when it was notified. »

One hundred and two. Section 2 of Article 535 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**2.** In the cases referred to in the previous section, provisional execution may be requested at any time from the notification of the resolution that has the appeal for cassation filed and always before the judgment has been handed down in this appeal.

The request will be submitted to the court that heard the process in the first instance, accompanied by certification of the sentence whose provisional execution is intended, as well as testimony from as many individuals as are deemed necessary. The certification and testimony that must be obtained from the court that issued the sentence. of appeal or, where appropriate, the body competent to hear the appeal that has been filed against it. »

One hundred and three. Section 3 of Article 549 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**3.** In the conviction of all types of eviction, or in the decrees that put an end to the aforementioned eviction if there is no opposition to the requirement, the request for its execution in the eviction demand will be sufficient for the direct execution of said resolutions, without the need of any other procedure to proceed with the launch on the exact day and time indicated in the judgment itself or on the exact day and time that had been set when ordering the execution of the request to the defendant.»

One hundred and four. Section 1 of Article 550 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** The executive demand will be accompanied by:

1st. The executive title, unless the execution is based on a sentence, decree, agreement, or transaction recorded in the records.

When the title is an award, the arbitration agreement and the documents accrediting its notification to the parties will also be attached.

When the title is a mediation agreement formalized in a public deed, a copy of the minutes from the constitutive and final session of the procedure must also be attached. 2nd. The certification of the electronic registry of judicial powers or reference to the number assigned by said registry, provided that it is not already recorded in the proceedings, when the execution of judicially approved sentences, transactions or agreements is requested.

3rd. Documents that prove the prices or quotes applied for the calculation of non-monetary debts in money when they are not official data or public knowledge.

4th. The other documents required by law for the dispatch of the execution. »

One hundred and five. Article 551 is modified,

«**Article 551. General order of execution and dispatch of the execution.**

1. Once the executive claim is presented, the court, provided that the assumptions and procedural requirements are met, the executive title does not suffer from any formal irregularity, does not consider the clauses contained in the extrajudicial titles that serve as a basis for execution or that determine the amount payable to be abusive, and the execution acts requested are in accordance with the nature and content of the title, it will issue an order containing the general execution order and dispatching it.

Previously, the State Court Lawyer will carry out the appropriate consultation of the Public Bankruptcy Registry for the purposes provided for in Articles 600 and following of the consolidated text of the Bankruptcy Law, approved by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2020, of 5 May.

2. The aforementioned order will express:

1st. The person or persons in whose favour the execution is issued and the person or persons against whom it is issued.

2nd. If the execution is dispatched jointly or severally.

3rd. The amount, if applicable, for which the execution is dispatched, for all concepts.

4th. The clarifications that it is necessary to make with respect to the parties or the content of the execution, as provided in the executive title, and also with respect to those personally responsible for the debt or owners of assets especially affected by its payment or to which the execution must be extended, as established in Article 538 of this law.

5th. When the execution is based on a contract entered into between a businessman or professional and a consumer or users, that the clauses that serve as a basis for the execution and that determine the amount payable inserted in the extrajudicial executive titles are not abusive.

3. Once the order is issued by the judge, magistrate, the State Court Lawyer responsible for the execution, on the same day or on the next business day to that on which the order dispatching execution was issued, will issue decree that will contain:

1st. The specific executive measures that may be appropriate, including, if possible, the seizure of assets.

2nd. The appropriate measures to locate and investigate the assets of the executed person, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 589 and 590.

3rd. The content of the payment requirement that must be made to the debtor, in cases where the law establishes this requirement, and if it is made by officials of the judicial aid body or by the procurador of the executing party, if it has been requested.

The State Court Lawyer will inform the Public Bankruptcy Registry of the existence of the order by which the execution is dispatched with express specification of the tax identification number of the debtor, the natural or legal person against whom the execution is dispatched. The Public Bankruptcy Registry will notify the court that is hearing the execution of any entry that is carried out associated with the tax identification number notified for the purposes provided for in the bankruptcy legislation. The State Court Lawyer will inform the Public Bankruptcy Registry of the completion of the execution procedure when it occurs.

4. No appeal will be given against the order authorising and dispatching the execution, without prejudice to the opposition that the executed person may formulate. When the abusiveness test provided for in paragraph 5 of Section 2 is included in the order, the debtors will be expressly informed that they can object to said valuation and they will be warned that if they do not do so in a timely manner, they will not be able to challenge it in a court at a later moment.

5. Against the decree issued by the State Court Lawyer, a direct appeal for review may be filed, without suspensive effect, before the court that issued the general order of execution. »

One hundred and six. The heading is modified, and a new Section 4 of Article 552 is included, and will be worded as follows:

«**''Article 552. Denial of dispatch of execution. Official control. Resources.**''

''**4.** When the execution is based on a contract concluded between a businessman or professional and a consumer or user, and the court in its ex officio examination determines that any of the clauses that constitute the basis of the execution or that have determined the amount required, including in the executive title of those cited in Article 557.1, can be classified as abusive, the parties will be given a hearing for fifteen days. Having heard these, it will agree on what is appropriate within a period of five business days in accordance with the provisions of Article 561.1.3. Once the order that resolves the controversy is signed, the ruling on abuse will have *res judicata* effect.'' »

One hundred and seven. Article 561 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 561. Resolution order of the opposition for substantive reasons.**

1. Once the parties have heard about the opposition to the execution not based on procedural defects and, where appropriate, the hearing has been held, the court will adopt, by order, for the sole purposes of execution, one of the following resolutions:

1st. Declare it appropriate for the execution to continue for the amount that had been dispatched when the opposition is completely rejected. In the event that the opposition was based on a plus-petition, and it is partially rejected, execution will be declared admissible only for the corresponding amount.

The order that completely rejects the opposition will condemn the executed person to pay its costs, in accordance with the provisions of Article 394 for the condemnation of costs in the first instance.

2nd. Declare that execution is not appropriate, when any of the reasons for opposition listed in Articles 556 and 557 are considered or the additional petition that has been admitted in accordance with Article 558 is considered entirely founded.

2. When the abusive nature of one or more clauses is appreciated, the order issued will determine the consequences of such nature, declaring either the inadmissibility of the execution, or dispatching it without application of those considered abusive. Once the order is signed, the ruling on abuse will have *res judicata* effect.

3. If the opposition to the execution is upheld, it will be left without effect and the seizures and measures to guarantee the condition that have been adopted will be lifted, returning the executed person to the situation prior to the dispatch of the execution, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 533 and 534. The performer will also be ordered to pay the costs of the opposition.

4. An appeal may be filed against the order that resolves the opposition, which will not suspend the course of execution if the appealed resolution rejects the opposition.

When the appealed resolution upholds the opposition, the executor may request that the embargoes and guarantee measures adopted be maintained and that the appropriate measures be adopted in accordance with the provisions of Article 700, and the court will so agree, by means of a ruling, provided that the performer provides sufficient security, which will be set out in the resolution itself, to ensure the compensation that may correspond to the executed party in the event that the estimate of the opposition is confirmed."

One hundred and eight. Article 581 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 581. Cases in which the payment requirement is appropriate.**

1. When the execution for the delivery of specific amounts of money is not based on procedural or arbitration resolutions, once the execution has been dispatched, payment will be required to the executed person for the amount claimed as principal and accrued interest, if applicable, up to the date of the demand and, if they do not pay immediately, the State Court Lawyer will proceed to seize their assets to the extent sufficient to respond for the amount for which execution has been issued and the costs thereof.

2. The requirement established in the previous section will not be carried out when the executive demand has been accompanied by a notarial act proving that payment has been required from the executed person at least ten days in advance.

One hundred and nine. Article 582 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 582. Place of the payment requirement.**

The payment request will be made at the address that appears in the executive title. It may also be done through the electronic judicial headquarters in the event that the executed person is obliged to intervene with the Administration of Justice through electronic means. But, at the request of the executor, the request may also be made in any place where, even accidentally, the executed person could be found.

If the executed person is not found at the address stated in the executive title, the embargo may be carried out if the executor requests it, without prejudice to attempting the request again in accordance with the provisions of this Law for acts of communication through delivery of the resolution or certificate and, where appropriate, for edictal communication.

One hundred and ten. Section 1 of Article 612 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**1.** In addition to the provisions of Articles 598 and 604 for cases of admission and estimation, respectively, of a third-party ownership, the executor may request the improvement or modification of the embargo or the security measures adopted when a change in circumstances allows us to doubt the sufficiency of the seized assets in relation to the exaction of the responsibility of the executed. The executed person may also request the reduction or modification of the embargo and their guarantees, when the one or these can be varied without danger for the purposes of the execution, in accordance with the criteria established in Article 584. »

One hundred and eleven. Article 634 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 634. Direct delivery to the performer.**

1. The State Court Lawyer responsible for the execution will directly deliver to the executor, for their nominal value, the seized assets that are:

1st. Cash.

2nd. Balances of current accounts and other immediately available accounts.

3rd. Convertible currencies, after conversion, if applicable.

4th. Any other asset whose nominal value coincides with its market value, or which, although lower, the creditor accepts delivery of the asset for its nominal value.

2. The State Court Lawyer may agree to the delivery of the seized amounts, when they are periodic, by issuing a resolution that covers subsequent deliveries until the full payment of the principal. Once the principal has been covered and, where applicable, the interest has been settled and the costs have been assessed, the delivery of the seized amounts may also be agreed upon in the manner indicated and for these concepts through the issuance of a single resolution.

3. In the case of favourable account balances, with deferred maturity, the State Court Lawyer will adopt the appropriate measures to achieve their collection and may designate an administrator when it is convenient or necessary for its realisation.

4. In the execution of sentences that condemn the payment of amounts due for breach of contracts for the instalment sale of movable property, if the executor requests it, the State Court Lawyer will immediately deliver the good or goods, furniture sold or financed in instalments for the value resulting from the depreciation tables or reference indices that had been established in the contract.

One hundred and twelve. Article 635 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 635. Actions and other forms of social participation.**

1. If the seized assets are shares, bonds or other securities admitted to trading in the secondary market, the State Court Lawyer will order that they be sold in accordance with the laws that govern these markets.

The same will be done if the seized asset is listed on any regulated market or can access a market with an official price.

2. If what is seized are shares or corporate participations of any kind, which are not listed on the Stock Exchange, the realisation will be carried out in accordance with the statutory and legal provisions on the sale of shares or participations and, in particular, the preferential acquisition rights.

In the absence of special provisions, the realization will be done through judicial auction."

One hundred and thirteen. Article 639 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 639. Action of the designated expert and intervention of the parties and subsequent creditors in the appraisal.**

1. The appointment will be notified to the designated experts, who will accept it on the following day, if there is no cause for abstention that prevents them from doing so. The acceptance may be communicated electronically to the judicial body in charge of execution.

2. The experts will deliver the valuation of the seized assets simultaneously to the court and to the parties appearing within a period of eight days from the acceptance of the order. Only for justified reasons, which the State Court Lawyer will indicate by decree, this period may be extended depending on the amount or complexity of the assessment.

3. The appraisal of goods or rights will be carried out at their market value, without considering, in the case of real estate, the charges and encumbrances that weigh on them, with respect to which the provisions of Article 666 will apply.

4. Until five days have elapsed since the designated expert has delivered the valuation of the assets, the parties and creditors referred to in Article 659 may present allegations to said valuation, as well as reports, signed by the appraiser, in which the economic valuation of the asset or assets object of the appraisal is expressed. In such case, the State Court Lawyer, in view of the allegations made and appreciating all the reports according to the rules of sound criticism, will determine, by decree, the final assessment for the purposes of execution."

One hundred and fourteen. Section 2 of Article 682 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**2.** When mortgaged assets are pursued, the provisions of this Chapter will apply, provided that, in addition to the provisions of the previous section, the following requirements are met:

1. That the deed of constitution of the mortgage determines the price at which the interested parties appraise the property or mortgaged property, to serve as a type in the auction, which may not be lower, in any case, than 75 percent of the value indicated in the appraisal that, if applicable, has been carried out pursuant to the provisions of Article 18 of Royal Decree-Law 24/2021, of 2 November 2, transposition of European Union directives on matters of covered bonds, cross-border distribution of collective investment schemes, open data and reuse of public sector information, exercise of copyright and related rights applicable to certain online transmissions and retransmissions of radio and television programmes, temporary exemptions to certain imports and supplies, of consumers and for the promotion of clean and energy efficient road transport vehicles.

2. That, in the same deed, there is an address, which will be established by the debtor, for the practice of requirements and notifications.

Acts of communication will always be carried out by electronic means when their recipients have a legal or contractual obligation to interact with the Administration of Justice by said means.

In the mortgage on commercial establishments, the domicile will necessarily be the premises in which the establishment being mortgaged is installed.

One hundred and fifteen. Section 3 of Article 695 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**3.** The order that upholds the opposition based on causes 1 and 3 of Section 1 of this Article will order the execution to be dismissed; the one who considers the opposition based on the 2nd cause will set the amount for which the execution must continue.

If the 4th cause is upheld, the dismissal of execution will be agreed when the contractual clause grounds the execution. Otherwise, execution will continue with the non-application of the abusive clause. The order will expressly rule on the abusive nature of the clauses examined, and once final, said ruling will have *res judicata* effect.

One hundred and sixteen. Section 2 of Article 721 is modified, and a new Section 3 is added, and will be worded as follows:

""'**2.** The precautionary measures provided for in this Title may not be agreed ex officio by the court, without prejudice to what is provided for special processes or the provisions of Section 3. Nor may the court agree to measures more burdensome than those requested.''

''**3.** If, in application of the provisions of Article 43, the court agrees to suspend the process in which the individual action of a consumer is exercised aimed at obtaining a declaration of the abusive nature of a contractual clause, it may agree ex officio, without the need to provide security, the precautionary measures that it considers necessary to ensure the effectiveness of an eventual upholding ruling.''»

One hundred and eighteen. Section 1 of Article 752 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**1.** The processes referred to in this Title will be decided in accordance with the facts that have been debated and proven, regardless of the moment in which they were alleged or otherwise introduced into the procedure.

Without prejudice to the evidence that is carried out at the request of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the other parties, the court may decree ex officio as many as it deems pertinent.

The practice of all advance evidence that is considered relevant and useful for the purpose of the procedure may be proposed by the parties or agreed ex officio by the court. In this case, efforts will be made to ensure that the result of said admitted or agreed evidence appears in the proceedings prior to the hearing, being available to the parties.

One hundred and nineteen. Section 1 of Article 753 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**1.** Unless otherwise expressly provided, the processes referred to in this Title will be substantiated by the procedures of the verbal trial. The State Court Lawyer will forward the claim to the Public Prosecutor's Office, when appropriate, and to the other people who, according to the law, must be part of the procedure, whether or not they have been sued, summoning them to answer it within a period of twenty days, in accordance with the provisions of Article 405.

When a claim is filed before a civil court relating to the processes referred to in this Title, of which a violence against women court may be competent due to the matter in accordance with the provisions of Organic Law 6/1985, of 1 July, of the Judiciary, the appropriate consultation will be obtained from the system of administrative records supporting the Administration of Justice, as well as from the corresponding case management system in order to verify competence in accordance with Article 49 bis of this law.

The consultation of the system of administrative records supporting the Administration of Justice and the corresponding case management system will be reiterated before the holding of the hearing or appearance of the contentious or voluntary competence procedure or the act of ratification of the mutual agreement procedures.

Likewise, in the admission decree, the parties will be required to communicate, within a period of five days, whether there are or have been procedures of violence against women between spouses or parents, their current procedural status, and if civil or criminal measures have been adopted. Likewise, both parties will be warned of the obligation to immediately communicate any procedure they initiate before a violence against women court during the processing of the civil procedure, as well as any incident of violence against women that occurs.

One hundred and twenty. The 1st Rule of Article 770 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**1.** The claim must be accompanied by certification of the registration of the marriage, and, where applicable, the registration of the birth of the children in the Civil Registry, as well as the documents on which the spouse establishes her right. If property measures are requested, both the plaintiff and the defendant must provide the documents they have that allow them to evaluate the economic situation of the spouses, and where appropriate, the children, such as tax returns, payrolls, certifications, bank accounts, property titles or registration certifications. Likewise, the judicial resolution or agreement under which the use of the family home corresponds must be accredited if it exists.

One hundred and twenty-one. Article 776 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 776. Forced execution of the pronouncements of measures.**

Pronouncements on measures will be executed in accordance with the provisions of Book III of this Law, with the following specialties:

1. A spouse or parent who repeatedly fails to comply with the obligations to pay the corresponding amount may be imposed coercive fines by the State Court Lawyer, in accordance with the provisions of Article 711 and without prejudice to making effective on their assets the amounts owed and not paid.

2. In the event of non-compliance with non-pecuniary obligations of a very personal nature, the automatic substitution for the pecuniary equivalent provided for in the third section of Article 709 will not proceed and the monthly coercive fines may be maintained for the entire period if the Court deems the appropriate time that is necessary beyond the period of one year established in said provision.

3. Repeated non-compliance with the obligations derived from the visitation regime, both on the part of the custodian parent and the non-custodial parent, it may lead the Court to modify the custody and visitation arrangements, provided that it aligns with the previously conducted assessment of the child's best interests of the minor previously carried out.

4. When extraordinary expenses, not expressly provided for in the definitive or provisional measures, must be subject to forced execution, a declaration must be previously requested from the execution office that the amount claimed is considered an extraordinary expense. The document requesting the declaration of extraordinary expenses will be heard by the opposing party and, in the event of opposition within the following five days, the Court will summon the parties to a hearing that will be held in accordance with the provisions of Articles 440 et seq. and that will be resolved by means of an order."

One hundred and twenty-two. Section 11 of Article 778 quinquies is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"Eleven. There will only be an appeal against the resolution issued with suspensive effects, which will have preferential processing, and must be resolved within the non-extendable period of thirty days.

The following specialties will be followed in processing the appeal:

a) It will be filed before the court that must resolve the appeal within a period of ten days counting from the day following notification of the resolution, and the judicial body must agree to admit it or not within twenty-four hours following the presentation.

b) Once the appeal is admitted, the other parties will have three days to present a written opposition to the appeal or, where appropriate, a challenge. In the latter case, the main appellants will also have a period of three days to express what they deem appropriate.

c) If evidence has to be taken or if it is agreed to hold a hearing, the State Court Lawyer will appoint a date within the following three days.

d) The resolution must be issued within three days following the end of the hearing or, failing this, counting from the day following the day on which the records were received by the court competent for the appeal.

One hundred and twenty-three. Sections 3 and 4 of Article 780 are modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**3.** The State Court Lawyer will demand from the administrative entity a complete testimony or authentic copy of the file, which must be provided within a period of ten days.

The administrative entity may be required to provide the Court with any updates that have occurred in the minor's file before the hearing.''

''**4.** Once the testimony or authentic copy of the administrative file has been received, the State Court Lawyer, within a maximum period of five days, will summon the plaintiff for ten days to present the claim, which will be processed in accordance with the provisions of the Article 753.

The Court will issue a ruling within ten days following the completion of the trial.''»

One hundred and twenty-four. Sections 3 and 4 of Article 781 bis are modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**3.** The State Court Lawyer will demand from the General Directorate of Legal Security and Public Faith a complete testimony or authentic copy of the file, which must be provided within a period of twenty days.''

''**4.** Once the testimony or authentic copy of the administrative file has been received, the State Court Lawyer will summon the plaintiff for twenty days to present the claim, which will be processed in accordance with the provisions of Article 753.''

One hundred and twenty-five. Section 2 of Article 797 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**2.** In order for them to be able to prove their representation, the lawyers of the Administration of Justice will give them a testimony or an authentic copy, stating that they have been appointed and that they are in possession of the position. »

One hundred and twenty-six. Section 1 of Article 814 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**1.** The monitoring procedure will begin at the request of the creditor in which the identity of the debtor, the address or addresses of the creditor and the debtor or the place where they reside or could be found and the origin and amount of the debt will be expressed, accompanied by the document or documents referred to in Article 812.

The request may be made on paper or in a form obtained on paper or through the electronic office, which facilitates the expression of the points referred to in the previous Section.

One hundred and twenty-seven. Article 815 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

« **Article 815. Admission of the petition and payment requirement.**

1. If the documents provided with the petition are those provided for in Section 2 of Article 812 or constitute a principle of proof of the petitioner's right, confirmed by what is stated in it, the State Court Lawyer will require to the debtors so that, within a period of twenty days, they pay the petitioner, accrediting it before the court, or appears before it and alleges in a well-founded and reasoned manner, in a written opposition, the reasons why, in their opinion, they should not , in whole or in part, the amount claimed. Otherwise, they will inform the judge so that they can resolve what corresponds to the admission of the initial petition for processing.

The demand will be notified in the manner provided for in Article 161, with a warning that, if they do not pay or appear alleging reasons for the refusal to pay, execution will be issued against them as provided in the following Article. The request to the defendant through edicts will only be admitted in the case regulated in the following Section of this Article.

2. In the debt claims referred to in Paragraph 2 of Section 2 of Article 812, the notification must be made at the address previously designated by the debtor for notifications and summonses of all kinds related to community affairs. of owners. If such address has not been designated, communication will be attempted in the apartment or premises, and if it cannot be made effective in this way either, will be notified in accordance with the provisions of Article 164 of this law.

3. If from the documentation provided with the petition it appears that the amount claimed is not correct, the State Court Lawyer will inform the judge, who, where appropriate, by order may ask the petitioner to accept or reject a proposal for a payment request for an amount lower than the amount initially requested, as specified.

Likewise, if it is considered that the debt is based on a contract entered into between a businessman or professional and a consumer or user, the State Court Lawyer, prior to making the payment request, will inform the judge, who, if they consider that any of the clauses that constitute the basis of the request or that had determined the amount payable could be classified as abusive, may submit by order a proposal for a payment order for the amount that would result from excluding from the amount claimed the amount derived from the application of the clause.

In both cases, the plaintiff must accept or reject the proposal made within a period of ten days, it being deemed accepted if they allow the period to pass without making any statement. In no case will the plaintiff's acceptance be understood as a partial waiver of their claim, and the unsatisfied part may be exercised only in the corresponding declaratory procedure.

If the proposal is accepted, payment will be required to the defendant for said amount.

In another case, the plaintiff will be deemed to have withdrawn, and may assert their claim only in the corresponding declaratory procedure.

The order issued in the latter case will be directly appealable by the party appearing in the procedure.

4. If the court sees no reason to reduce the amount for which the payment order is requested, it will declare so and the lawyer from the Administration of Justice will proceed to request the debtor in the terms provided in Section 1. "

One hundred and twenty-eight. A new eighth additional provision is added and will be worded as follows:

«**Eighth additional provision. Submission of records by electronic means.**

The referral by one court, judicial office or fiscal office to another of all or part of an electronic judicial file will be carried out, if the electronic systems allow it, facilitating secure and controlled access to said elements.

One hundred and twenty-nine. A new ninth additional provision is added and will be worded as follows:

«**Ninth additional provision. Procedural functions carried out by electronic systems.**

In cases in which the procedural or other electronic management systems at the disposal of the judicial bodies enable the automated performance of information, certification, those included in Article 145 of this Law, book generation, as well as procedural functions. of record, accounting, and impulse that this or other procedural law attributes to the State Court Lawyer or to the judicial office, it will be the responsibility of the competent Administration to adequately train officials to fulfil their obligation of correct use of such systems. It will be the responsibility of the State Court Lawyer to ensure its correct and adequate use for the effectiveness of such functionalities, as well as the supervision of the service.

The references that this law or others make to the headquarters of the judicial office, or of the Court or Tribunal, will be understood to also be made to the electronic judicial headquarters and to the Justice Folder, when this or that has the services or applications that allow carrying out the procedure, presentation or action telematic form."

One hundred and thirty. A new tenth additional provision is added and will be worded as follows:

«**Tenth additional provision. Availability of secure technological solutions.**

"The State Technical Committee of the Electronic Judicial Administration may define security conditions that the technological solutions must meet to ensure compliance with the purposes intended in the procedural rules."

One hundred and thirty-one. The sixteenth final provision is deleted.

One hundred and thirty-two. Section 2 of the twenty-third final provision is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**2.** The request for a European order for payment will be submitted using the form contained in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No. 1896/2006, without the need to provide any documentation, which in its case will be inadmissible, with the exception of requests of European payment order that are based on a contract between a businessman or professional and a consumer or user, when the judge requests it in order to be able to exercise ex officio control of abusiveness of the clauses.

One hundred and thirty-three. Rule 6 of Section 4 of the twenty-fifth final provision is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**6.** There is an appeal against said order. A cassation appeal may be filed against the sentence handed down in the second instance in the terms provided by this law. The judicial body that hears any of these appeals may suspend the procedure if an ordinary appeal has been filed against the resolution in the Member State of origin or if the period for filing it has not yet expired, in accordance with article 51 of the Regulation (EU) No. 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 12 December 2012, relating to judicial competence, the recognition and enforcement of judicial decisions in civil and commercial matters. For these purposes, when the resolution has been issued in Ireland, Cyprus or the United Kingdom, any appeal provided for in one of these Member States of origin will be considered an ordinary appeal.

One hundred and thirty-four. Rule 3 of section 5 of the twenty-sixth final provision is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**3.** Against the sentence handed down in the second instance there may be, where appropriate, a cassation appeal in the terms provided for by this law. »

Article 104. Modification of Law 36/2011, of 10 October, regulating social competence.

Law 36/2011, of 10 October, regulating social competence, will be worded as follows:

One. Subparagraphs n) and o) of Article 2 are modified, and will be worded as follows:

« ''**n)** In challenging administrative resolutions of the labour authority falling into the procedures provided for in Section 5 of Article 47, in Article 47 bis) and in Section 7 of Article 51 of the Consolidated Text of the Law of the Statute of Workers, approved by Royal Legislative Decree 2/2015, of 23 October, as well as relapses in the exercise of sanctioning power in labour and union matters and, with respect to other challenges to other acts of public Administrations subject to Law Administrative in the exercise of its powers and functions in labour and union matters that put an end to the administrative route, provided that in this case its knowledge is not attributed to another competenceal order.''

''**o) Regarding Social Security benefits, including unemployment protection and protection for cessation** of activity of self-employed workers, as well as the attribution of responsibilities to employers or third parties with respect to Social Security benefits in legally established cases. Also, the issues referring to those social protection benefits established by the Autonomous Communities in the exercise of their powers, aimed at guaranteeing sufficient economic resources to cover basic needs and preventing the risk of social exclusion of the beneficiaries. Likewise, the contentious issues relating to the assessment, recognition, and qualification of the degree of disability, as well as the recognition of the situation of dependency and economic benefits and services derived from Law 39/2006, of 14 December, on the Promotion of Personal Autonomy and Care for people in a situation of dependency, having for all purposes of this Law the same consideration as those relating to Social Security benefits and beneficiaries.''»

Two. Section 1 of Article 18 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**1.** The parties may appear themselves or entrust their representation to a lawyer, procurador, social graduate, or any person who is in the full exercise of their civil rights. Representation may be conferred by power granted by appearance before the State Court Lawyer, through the electronic registry of powers apud acta or by public deed. »

Three. Section 2 of Article 19 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**2.** In processes in which more than ten actors sue jointly, they must designate a common representative, with whom the successive proceedings of the litigation will be understood. This representative must necessarily be a lawyer, procurador, social graduate, one of the plaintiffs or a union. Said representation may be conferred by power granted by appearance before the State Court Lawyer, through the electronic registry of powers *apud acta* , by public deed or by appearance before the administrative service that has been assigned the powers of conciliation, mediation or arbitration or the body that assumes these functions. Along with the claim, the corresponding document granting this representation must be provided."

Four. Section 2 of Article 21 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**2.** If the plaintiff intends to appear at the trial assisted by a lawyer, technically represented by a social graduate or represented by a procurador, they will state this in the complaint, indicating the professional's contact information. Likewise, without prejudice to the provisions of Section 5 of Article 81, the defendant will inform the court or tribunal of this circumstance in writing, also indicating the contact information of their professional, within two days following his summons to the trial, so that, once such intention is transferred to the actor, they can be technically represented by a social graduate or represented by a procurador, appoint a lawyer in another equal period or request their appointment through the ex officio shift. In this case, the actor who has not made said designation may do so, informing the court or tribunal within two days following notification of such circumstance. Failure to comply with these requirements implies the renunciation of the party's right to use a lawyer, procurador, or social graduate in the trial.

Five. Sections 3, 5 and 7 of Article 25 are modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**3.** The actions that one or more actors have against one or more defendants may also be accumulated, exercised simultaneously, as long as there is a link between these actions due to the title or reason for requesting. It will be understood that the title or reason for requesting is identical or related when the actions are based on the same facts or on the same or analogous business decision or on several analogous business decisions.

If in these cases, the actor or actors do not jointly exercise the actions, the court must agree to the accumulation of the processes, in accordance with the provisions of Article 28, except when it appreciates, with reasons, that the accumulation could cause disproportionate damages to the effective judicial protection of the rest of the interveners.''

''**5.** In lawsuits arising from the same work accident or occupational disease, when there is more than one court or section of the same court and tribunal, at the time of their presentation they will be distributed to the court or section that knew or had known the first of said processes, subsequent claims relating to said work accident or occupational disease.

within a period of five days from the notification of the admission of the second or subsequent claims or appeals or, where applicable, as long as the party is aware of the court or section to which the first claim or appeal has been submitted.''

''**7.** When the contested administrative act affects a plurality of recipients, if there is more than one court or section of the same court and tribunal, the subsequent demands or resources related to said act will be distributed to the court or section that is hearing or has heard about the first of said processes, provided that said circumstance is recorded or is made clear in the claim or appeal. To this end, the Administration responsible for the contested act will inform the court or tribunal, as soon as it is aware, if it is aware of the existence of other lawsuits or resources in which the cases of accumulation provided for in this law may occur. Failing this, the rest of the parties must inform the court or section to which the first claim or appeal was submitted of this circumstance, within a period of five days from the notification of the admission of the second or subsequent claims or appeals.' »

Six. Sections 1 and 3 are modified and a Section 8 is added to Article 26, and will be worded as follows:

"**1.** Without prejudice to the provisions of Sections 3, 5 and 8 of this Article, Section 3 of Article 25, Section 1 of Article 32 and Article 33, they may not be joined together with others in the same trial, except for the of liability for derived damages, not even by way of counterclaim, actions for dismissal and other causes of termination of the employment contract, those for substantial modifications of working conditions, those for the enjoyment of vacations, those relating to electoral matters, those of challenge of union statutes or their modification, those of geographical mobility, those of rights to reconcile personal, family and work life referred to in Article 139, those of challenging collective agreements, those of challenging imposed sanctions by employers to workers and those for the protection of fundamental rights and public freedoms. The actions in claims regarding access, reversal and modification of remote work referred to in Article 138 bis may not be accumulated either.''

''**3.** The actions for dismissal and termination of the contract may be accumulated in the same lawsuit as long as the accumulated dismissal action is exercised within the period established for the procedural modality of dismissal. When for the action to terminate the employment contract of Article 50 of the Consolidated Text of the Law of the Statute of Workers, the lack of payment of the agreed salary, contemplated in letter b) of Section 1 of that precept, is invoked, the claim salary may be added to the action requesting the compensated termination of the relationship, and, where appropriate, the claim may be expanded to include the amounts subsequently owed.

The worker may add to the dismissal action the claim for amounts due, payable and of a specific amount owed up to that date, without thereby altering the order of intervention in Section 1 of Article 105 of this law.''

''**8.** Likewise, actions for substantial modifications to working conditions by different actors against the same defendant may be accumulated in the same lawsuit as long as they arise from the same facts or from the same business decision.

Dismissal actions for objective causes derived from Section l) of Article 49 of the Consolidated Text of the Workers' Statute may also be accumulated in the same lawsuit, by different actors against the same defendant, provided that they arise from dismissal letters with identical cause. '»

Seven. Section 1 of Article 28 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**1.** If several lawsuits are processed in the same court or tribunal against the same defendant, even if the actors are different, and identical actions or actions likely to have been accumulated in the same lawsuit are exercised in them, the accumulation of the processes will be compulsorily agreed upon, except when the court or tribunal appraises, with reasons, that the accumulation could cause disproportionate damages to the effective judicial protection of the rest of the parties involved."

Eight. Article 29 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 29. Accumulation of processes followed before different courts.**

If, in the case of the previous Article, the claims are pending in different processes before two or more Social Courts of the same district, the accumulation of all of them will also be compulsorily agreed upon, ex officio or at the request of a party. To this end, the parties must communicate this circumstance to the court or tribunal that heard the claim that had previously been entered in the Registry."

Nine. Article 34 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 34. Time of accumulation. Separation of one or more processes from an agreed accumulation.**

1. The accumulation of actions and processes must be formulated and agreed upon before the conciliation acts, where appropriate, or trials are held, unless proposed by way of counterclaim.

2. Once the accumulation has been raised, those actions whose execution could deprive the effectiveness of the decision that could be issued regarding the origin of the accumulation may be suspended for the necessary time.

3. Once the accumulation of processes has been agreed upon, it cannot be left without effect by the judge or the court, with respect to one or more of them, unless the legal requirements on the accumulation have not been met or when the judge justifies, in a reasoned manner, that the accumulation carried out could cause disproportionate damages to the effective judicial protection of the rest of the parties involved."

Ten. Article 44 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 44. Form of presentation of writings and documents.**

The parties must present all writings and documents in the manner established in Article 135 of Law 1/2000, of 7 January, with workers being able to choose at all times whether to act before the Administration of Justice through electronic means or not."

Eleven. Section 2 of Article 53 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**2.** In the first writing or appearance before the judicial body, the parties or interested parties, and where appropriate, the designated professionals, will indicate the physical address, telephone number and electronic address, in the case of persons obliged to interact electronically with the Administration of Justice, for the practice of communication acts.

The address and location data provided for this purpose will have full effect and notifications attempted therein without effect will be valid until other alternative data are provided, and it will be the procedural burden of the parties and their representatives to keep them updated. Likewise, they must communicate changes related to their telephone number, fax number, email address or similar, whenever the latter are being used as instruments of communication with the court."

Twelve. Article 55 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 55. Place of communications.**

The summons, notifications, and requirements to the parties that do not act represented in the terms of Article 18 of this law, will be made at the premises of the judicial office, if the interested parties appear there on their own initiative, or because they have been summoned to this and, in other cases, at the address indicated for these purposes. In the case of people who are legally obliged to interact electronically with the Administration of Justice or who have opted to use these means, this will be done in accordance with the provisions of article 162 of Law 1/2000, of 7 January.

However, if the communication had as its object the appearance in court or the personal performance or intervention of the parties in certain procedural actions, the provisions of Section 2 of Article 155 of Law 1/2000, of 7 January, will apply. »

Thirteen. Section 5 of Article 56 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**5.** In the case of people who are legally obliged to interact electronically with the Administration of Justice or who have opted to use these means, the communication will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 162 of Law 1/2000, of 7 January, without the possibility of contractually binding the worker to said electronic relationship. "

Fourteen. Article 59 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 59. Edictal communication.**

1. When, once the act of communication has been attempted and the appropriate means have been used to investigate the address, including where appropriate the investigation through the Registries, organisations, professional associations, entities, and companies, these have been unsuccessful and there is no evidence the address of the interested party or his whereabouts are unknown, it will be recorded by diligence.

2. If the investigations carried out are unsuccessful, the State Court Lawyer may go to the Central Registry of Civil Rebels to verify if the defendant appears in said Registry and if the data that appears therein are the same as those available. In such case, the State Court Lawyer will issue an ordering procedure directly agreeing to the edictal communication of the interested party.

3. Edictal communication will be carried out in accordance with Article 164 of Law 1/2000, of 7 January. "

Fifteen. Article 62 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 62. Competence of the State Court Lawyer for the submission of letters, orders, and exhortations.**

The State Court Lawyer must issue letters, orders, exhortations, and any other acts of communication that are agreed concerning the practice of actions.

The submission of letters, orders, exhortations and any other acts of communication by the State Court Lawyer will be carried out electronically, if possible."

Sixteen. Section 1 and letter a) of Section 2 of Article 64 are modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**1.** Exceptions to the requirement of attempted conciliation or, where appropriate, mediation are those processes that require the exhaustion of administrative channels, where applicable, those that deal with Social Security, those relating to the challenge of the collective dismissal by the representatives of workers, enjoyment of vacations and electoral matters, geographical mobility, substantial modification of working conditions, suspension of the contract and reduction of working hours due to economic, technical, organisational or production reasons or derived from force majeure, order for payment processes, conciliation rights of personal, family and work life referred to in Article 139, those initiated ex officio, those challenging collective agreements, those challenging the statutes of unions or their modification, those protecting fundamental rights and public liberties, the processes of annulment of arbitration awards, those of challenging conciliation, mediation and transaction agreements, those of claims regarding access, reversal and modification of remote work referred to in Article 138 bis, as well such as those in which labour actions to protect against gender violence are carried out.''

a) Those processes in which representation corresponds to the State lawyer, the lawyer of the Social Security Administration, the procedural representatives of the Autonomous Communities or Local Administrations or the lawyer of the General Courts.''»

Seventeen. Section 1 of Article 66 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**1.** Attendance at the conciliation or mediation event is mandatory for litigants.

For the purposes of subsequent judicial proceedings, the parties who have appeared without designated professionals must provide their telephone number, email address or any other suitable means that allows their telematic communication, notifications being made from that moment on to the telematic address provided, that the established requirements of the Law that regulates the use of information and communication technologies in the Administration of Justice are met.

Eighteen. Article 81 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 81. Admission of the claim.**

1. The State Court Lawyer, within three days following receipt of the claim, will request the parties and the Public Prosecutor's Office in accordance with Article 5, if they understand that lack of competence or competition concur. Once the procedure is completed, they will immediately report to the judge or court so that they can resolve what they deem appropriate.

The address and location data provided for this purpose will have full effect and notifications attempted therein without effect will be valid until other alternative data are provided, and it will be the procedural burden of the parties and their representatives to keep them updated. Likewise, they must communicate changes related to their telephone number, fax number, email address or similar, whenever the latter are being used as instruments of communication with the court."

Twelve. Article 55 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 55. Place of communications.**

The summons, notifications, and requirements to the parties that do not act represented in the terms of Article 18 of this law, will be made at the premises of the judicial office, if the interested parties appear there on their own initiative, or because they have been summoned to this and, in other cases, at the address indicated for these purposes. In the case of people who are legally obliged to interact electronically with the Administration of Justice or who have opted to use these means, this will be done in accordance with the provisions of article 162 of Law 1/2000, of 7 January.

However, if the communication had as its object the appearance in court or the personal performance or intervention of the parties in certain procedural actions, the provisions of Section 2 of Article 155 of Law 1/2000, of 7 January, will apply. »

Thirteen. Section 5 of Article 56 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**5.** In the case of people who are legally obliged to interact electronically with the Administration of Justice or who have opted to use these means, the communication will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 162 of Law 1/2000, of 7 January, without the possibility of contractually binding the worker to said electronic relationship. "

Fourteen. Article 59 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 59. Edictal communication.**

1. When, once the act of communication has been attempted and the appropriate means have been used to investigate the address, including where appropriate the investigation through the Registries, organisations, professional associations, entities, and companies, these have been unsuccessful and there is no evidence the address of the interested party or his whereabouts are unknown, it will be recorded by diligence.

2. If the investigations carried out are unsuccessful, the State Court Lawyer may go to the Central Registry of Civil Rebels to verify if the defendant appears in said Registry and if the data that appears therein are the same as those available. In such case, the State Court Lawyer will issue an ordering procedure directly agreeing to the edictal communication of the interested party.

3. Edictal communication will be carried out in accordance with Article 164 of Law 1/2000, of 7 January. "

In another case, without prejudice to the immediate notification procedures that may be established, it will decide on the admission of the former for processing, with a judgment in the manner provided for in the following Article, or will warn the party of the defects or omissions in which incurred when drafting the claim in relation to the necessary procedural assumptions that could prevent the valid continuation and completion of the process, as well as in relation to the documents required to be provided with it, except as provided in Section 3 for conciliation or mediation prior notice, so that they can be corrected within a period of four days.

2. Once the correction has been made, the lawyers of the Administration of Justice will admit the claim. In other cases, he or she they will report to the judge or court so that a decision can be made, within the following three days, on its admissibility.

3. If the claim is not accompanied by certification of the prior conciliation or mediation act, or of the conciliation ballot or of the mediation request, if it has not been held within the legal period, the State Court Lawyer, without ruling on the admission and proceeding to the notification, will warn the plaintiff that it must prove the celebration or attempt of the aforementioned act within a period of fifteen days, counted from the day following receipt of the notification, with a warning to archive of the actions otherwise, rendering the indication made null and void.

4. If the claim is directly admissible, or once it has been corrected, and steps are requested to prepare the evidence to be carried out in court, the State Court Lawyer, in the decree admitting the claim, will agree to what is appropriate to enable its practice, without prejudice to what the judge or the court decides about its admission or non-admission in the act of trial.

If the claim requests steps to anticipate or secure evidence, the judges or court will be notified so that they can resolve what is appropriate, within the following three days, and the corresponding resolution must be notified along with the admission to processing of the demand and the notification of the accusation.

5. The State Court Lawyer will require the defendant to, within a period of two days from the notification of the claim, appoint a lawyer, social graduate or procurador, unless litigating for himself or herself."

Nineteen. Article 86 bis is added, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 86 bis. Witness procedure.**

1. When a plurality of processes with the same object and the same defendant are pending before a judge or court, the competenceal body, provided that in accordance with this law they are not susceptible to accumulation or could not have been accumulated, must mandatory processing one or more on a preferential basis, taking into account the order of presentation of the respective claims, after hearing the parties for a common period of five days and suspending the course of the others until a ruling is issued on the first ones.

2. Once the ruling is signed, it will be recorded in the suspended processes and the parties will be notified of them so that, within a period of five days, the plaintiffs may be interested in the extension of their effects in the terms provided for in Article 247 ter, the continuation of the procedure or withdrawal of the claim."

Twenty. Sections 1 and 2 of Article 89 are modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**1.** The development of the oral trial sessions and the rest of the oral proceedings will be documented in accordance with the provisions of Articles 146 and 147 of Law 1/2000, of 7 January 7. The judicial office must ensure the correct incorporation of the recording into the electronic judicial file. If the systems do not provide electronic judicial records, the lawyer from the Administration of Justice must guard the electronic document that supports the recording. The parties may request, at their own expense, a copy or, where appropriate, electronic access to the original recordings.''

''**2.** As long as the necessary technological means are available, they will guarantee the authenticity and integrity of what is recorded or reproduced. To this end, the State Court Lawyer will use the electronic signature or other security system that, in accordance with the law, offers such guarantees. In this case, the celebration of the event will not require the presence in the room of the State Court Lawyer unless the parties have requested it, at least two days before the hearing is held, or if exceptionally it is considered necessary by the State Court Lawyer considering the complexity of the matter, the number and nature of the tests to be carried out, the number of participants, the possibility of incidents occurring that could not be recorded, or the concurrence of other circumstances equally exceptional that justify it. In these cases, the State Court Lawyer will draw up a succinct record in the terms provided in the following Section.''»

Twenty-one. Section 3 of Article 97 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**3.** The ruling, with reasons, may impose a financial penalty, within the limits set in Section 4 of Article 75, to the litigant who unjustifiably did not attend the conciliation act before the corresponding administrative service or mediation, in accordance with the provisions of Article 83.3, as well as to the litigant who acted in bad faith or recklessly. It may also, with reasons, impose a financial penalty when the conviction essentially coincides with the claim contained in the conciliation ballot or in the mediation request. In such cases, and when the convicted person is the businessperson/ entrepeneur, they must also pay the fees of the lawyers and social graduates of the opposing party who have intervened, up to a limit of six hundred euros.

The imposition of the above measures will be carried out at the request of a party or ex officio, after hearing the parties in person at the hearing. If the possibility of imposing the financial penalty is considered ex officio once the trial has concluded, the parties will be granted a period of two days to formulate written allegations. In the case of non-appearance at the conciliation or mediation acts, including conciliation before the State Court Lawyer, without justified cause, the measures provided for in Section 3 of Article 66 will be applied by the judge or court."

Twenty-two. Article 101 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 101. Monitoring process.**

In claims against employers who are not in a bankruptcy situation, referring to amounts due, payable and of a specific amount, derived from their employment relationship, excluding collective claims that could be formulated by the representation of the workers, as well as those filed against the managing or collaborating entities of Social Security, which do not exceed fifteen thousand euros, the worker may formulate his claim in the following way:

a) The monitoring process will begin with an initial request in which the complete and precise identity of the debtor businessman, tax identification data, complete address and other location data will be expressed, and, where appropriate, communication, by computer and telephone means, both of the plaintiff and the defendant, as well as the detail and breakdown of the specific concepts, amounts and periods claimed. A copy of the contract, salary receipts, business communication or debt acknowledgment, certificate or contribution document or work life report, or other similar documents that provide a principle of proof of the employment relationship and the amount of the debt mus be attached. The application will be submitted, preferably, by computer means, if available, and may be extended in the model or form provided for this purpose.

The State Court Lawyer will proceed to verify the previous requirements, completing, where appropriate, those indicated in the application with other addresses, identification data or that affect the business situation, using for this purpose the means available to the court, and will grant a four-day correction process for any defect that it detects, unless they are insurmountable. If defects are found that cannot be rectified, or if those found are not rectified within the time limit, they will inform the judge so that they can rule on the admission or inadmissibility of the petition.

If the request is admissible, it will require the employer to, within a period of ten days, pay the worker directly, certifying it before the court, or appear before it and succinctly allege, in a written opposition, the reasons why, in their opinion, understand, they do not owe, in whole or in part, the amount claimed, with a warning that if they do not pay the amount claimed or appear alleging the reasons for the refusal to pay, execution will be issued against them.

The request will be transferred for the same period to the Salary Guarantee Fund, a period that will be extended with respect to the same for another ten days, if it states that it needs to carry out investigations on the facts of the request, especially on the business solvency.

b) Once the period granted in the request has elapsed, if the full amount has been paid, the process will be archived.

If there has been no opposition within said period, in writing and in a reasoned manner, from the employer or the Salary Guarantee Fund, the State Court Lawyer will issue a decree terminating the monitoring process and will notify the plaintiff so that he can the execution office, the mere request being sufficient for this.

From the date of this decree, the procedural interest of Section 2 of Article 251 will accrue.

Against the order of dispatch of execution, containing the general order of execution, opposition will proceed according to the provisions of Section 4 of Article 239 of this law and the lack of notification of the requirement may be alleged for this purpose. There will be no appeal against the opposition's decision.

c) In the event of subsequent insolvency or bankruptcy, the order dispatching the execution will serve as sufficient title, for the purposes of the salary guarantee that is appropriate according to the original nature of the debt; although it will not have the effect of *res judicata* , although it will exclude subsequent litigation between employer and worker with the same purpose and without prejudice to the determination of the salary or compensation nature of the debt and other requirements in the appropriate administrative file before the guarantee institution, if appropriate.

d) If an opposition is formulated within the period and in the manner expressed in letter a), the plaintiff will be notified so that he or she can state within three days what is appropriate to his or her right regarding the opposition. If the parties do not request a hearing, they will pass the records to the judge to issue a resolution setting the specific amount for which execution will be issued. If a hearing is requested, it will be called following the ordinary procedure.

e) If it had not been possible to personally notify the payment request in the required manner, a resolution will be issued calling for a hearing following the processing of the ordinary procedure.

f) If an opposition is formulated only regarding part of the amount claimed, the plaintiff may request that the court issue an order accepting the claim regarding the amounts recognised or not contested. This order will serve as a title of execution, which the plaintiff may request by simple writing without having to wait for the resolution that is issued regarding the disputed amounts."

Twenty-three. Sections 4 and 5 are added to Article 103 with the following wording:

"**4.** When the worker states that the company has not processed his or her leave due to dismissal in the General Treasury of Social Security, the procedure will be urgent and preferential processing will be given. The hearing must be scheduled within five days following the admission of the claim. The sentence will be handed down within a period of five days.''

''**5.** The procedural procedure established in the previous section will apply to claims in which the termination of the employment relationship is requested invoking the cause provided for in letter b) of section 1 of article 50 of the consolidated text of the Workers' Statute.' »

Twenty-four. Section 1 of Article 143 is modified, which is worded as follows:

"**1.** When the claim is accepted for processing, the managing entity or the managing or collaborating body will be requested to send the file or the administrative actions carried out in relation to its object, in original or copy, in written or preferably computerised format, and, if applicable, report the background information it has in relation to the content of the claim, within ten days. The file will be sent complete, numbered and, where appropriate, authenticated and accompanied by an index of the documents it contains. If the original file is sent, the lawyer from the Administration of Justice will return it to the entity of origin, no matter how firm the sentence is, leaving a note of this in the records.

The submission of the file may take place electronically, making it available in the terms provided for in Article 63 of the Regulations for the action and operation of the public sector by electronic means, approved by Royal Decree 203/2021, of 30 March. »

Twenty-five. Section 1 of Article 188 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**1.** An appeal for review may be filed against the resolutive decree of the reinstatement. There will also be a direct appeal for review against decrees that end the procedure or prevent its continuation. These appeals will have no suspensive effects and, in no case, will it be necessary to act in a direction contrary to what has been resolved.

A direct appeal for review may also be filed against the decrees in those cases in which it is expressly provided for.

Twenty-six. Letter b) of Section 3 of Article 191 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«b) In claims, accumulated or not, when the issue discussed affects all or a large number of workers or beneficiaries of Social Security, provided that such circumstance of general impact was notorious or has been alleged and proven in court or has clearly a content of generality not questioned by any of the parties; as well as when the lower court ruling is susceptible to extension of effects."

Twenty-seven. Section 1 of Article 234 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**1.** The Chamber will agree in a reasoned resolution and without further appeal, ex officio or at the request of a party, before the appointment for voting and ruling or for hearing, where appropriate, the accumulation of the appeals in process in which there is identity of object and of some of the parts. The accumulation may be agreed directly ex officio, after sending it to the parties so that they can express what is appropriate to their right within a period of five days. Once the accumulation of resources has been agreed upon, it cannot be annulled by the court, unless the legal requirements on accumulation have not been met or when the Chamber justifies, in a reasoned manner, that the accumulation carried out could cause disproportionate damages to effective judicial protection. of the rest of the participants.

Twenty-eight. Section 1 of Article 236 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

"**1.** The review provided for in Law 1/2000, of 7 January, will proceed against any final ruling issued by the bodies of the social competenceal order and against the final arbitration awards on matters subject to knowledge of the social order, for the reasons of its Article 510 and by that regulated in Section 3 of Article 86 of this law. The review will be requested before the Social Chamber of the Supreme Court.

No hearing will be held during the review unless the court so agrees or when evidence must be taken. In the event of a conviction for costs, the provisions of the previous article will apply and the deposit to appeal will have the amount indicated in this law for cassation appeals.

The review will be inadmissible if the required procedural requirements and assumptions are not met or if the competenceal resources that the law provides for the sentence to be considered final have not been previously exhausted; as well as, if it is formulated for the same reasons that could have been raised, if the budgets for it exist, in the incident of nullity of actions regulated in Article 241 of the Organic Law of the Judiciary or through the hearing of the rebellious defendant established in Article 185 of this law, or when, having raised those, the aforementioned reasons have been rejected by a final resolution.

In the cases of Section 2 of Article 510 of Law 1/2000, of 7 January, except in those procedures in which one of the parties is represented and defended by the State Attorney, the State Court Lawyer will inform the State Attorney General of the presentation of the review request, as well as the decision on its admission. The State Attorney's Office may intervene, without having the status of a party, on its own initiative or at the request of the judicial body, by providing information or presenting written observations on issues related to the execution of the Judgment of the European Court of Human Rights. The State Court Lawyer will also notify the decision of the review to the General State Attorney's Office.

Likewise, if the review is approved, the lawyers of the Administration of Justice of the corresponding courts will inform the General State Attorney's Office of the main actions carried out as a result of the review. "

Twenty-nine. Article 244 is modified, and will be worded as follows:

«**Article 244. Cases of suspension and postponement of execution.**

1. The execution may only be suspended in the following cases:

a) When established by law.

b) At the request of the executor or of both parties for a maximum of three months unless the execution derives from an ex officio procedure.

2. The parties may request by mutual agreement the suspension of execution, for a period of time that may not exceed fifteen days, to submit any discrepancies that arise in the area of execution to the mediation procedures that may be established by agreement with the provisions of Article 63. If an agreement is reached, it must be subject to judicial approval in the manner and with the effects established for the transaction in Article 246. Otherwise, the suspension will be lifted, and the processing will continue.

3. If the process is suspended or paralysed at the request of the performer or for reasons attributable to him or her and a month has passed without his continuation being requested or the deadline referred to in letter b) of Section 1 has arrived, the State Court Lawyer will require the former to state, within a period of five days, whether the execution is to continue and request what is appropriate to its right, with the warning that after this last period the proceedings will be archived.

4. If the immediate fulfilment of the obligation being executed could cause workers dependent on the person being executed disproportionate damages in relation to those that the performer would derive from non-exact compliance, by putting in certain danger the continuity of the labour relations subsisting in the company debtor, the State Court Lawyer, by means of a decree that can be appealed directly in review, may, after hearing the interested parties and under the conditions established, grant a postponement for the essential time.

5. Failure to comply with the conditions established will entail, without the need for an express declaration or prior request, the loss of the benefit granted.

Thirty. A new Article 247 bis is added with the following wording:

«**Article 247 bis. Extension of effects.**

1. The effects of a final judgment that has recognised an individualised legal situation in favour of one or more persons may be extended to others, in execution of the judgment, when the following circumstances occur:

a) That the interested parties are in the same legal situation as those favoured by the ruling.

b) That the judge or the sentencing court was also competent, due to the territory, to hear their claims for recognition of said individualised situation.

c) That the interested parties request the extension of the effects of the sentence within a period of one year from the last notification of this to those who were part of the process.

2. The request must be addressed to the competent competenceal body that issued the resolution whose effects are intended to be extended.

3. The request to the competenceal body will be formulated in a reasoned writing which must be accompanied by the document or documents that prove the identity of situations or the non-occurrence of any of the circumstances in Section 5.

4. Before resolving, the party convicted in the sentence and the possible subsidiary responsible parties will be notified so that within a maximum period of fifteen days they can make allegations and provide the background information they deem appropriate and, if it is a public sector entity, to provide, where appropriate, through its procedural representative, a detailed report on the viability of the requested extension.

If the requested extension is not accepted, in whole or in part, the result of these actions will be made known to the parties so that they can argue within a common period of five days, with summons, where appropriate, to the interested parties directly affected by the effects of the extension, unless the competenceal body, in response to the issues raised or because it affects facts that need proof, agrees to follow the incidental procedure of Article 238.

The judge or court will issue an order in which they will decide whether they consider the extension of effects requested, without being able to recognize a legal situation other than that defined in the final judgment in question. With testimony of this order, the recognised subjects may request execution.

5. The incident will be rejected, in any case, when any of the following circumstances occur:

a) If *res judicata* exists.

b) When the doctrine determining the ruling whose extension is postulated is contrary to the jurisprudence of the Supreme Court or, failing that, to the reiterated doctrine of the Social Chamber of the territorially competent Superior Court of Justice.

c) If a resolution has been issued for the interested party that, having been in administrative proceedings, was consented to and final because it was not contested competenceally.

6. If the final judgment whose extension is sought is pending an appeal for review or an incident of nullity, the decision on the incident of extension of effects will be suspended until the resolution of those.

Likewise, it will be suspended until its resolution when a cassation appeal for unification of doctrine is pending whose resolution may be contrary to the doctrine determining the final judgment whose extension is sought.

7. The appeal regime for the order issued will comply with the general rules provided for orders issued in execution of a sentence contained in Articles 191.4.d) and 206.4. In any case, an appeal will be made, taking into account the claim raised in the incident of extension of effects, when it is susceptible to appeal in accordance with the provisions of Article 191.1, 2 and 3. "

Thirty-one. A new article 247 ter is added with the following wording:

«**Article 247 ter. Extension of effects in case of witness procedure.**

When it has been agreed to suspend the processing of one or more processes, in accordance with the provisions of Article 86 bis, once the finality of the sentence handed down in the procedure that had been processed on a preferential basis has been declared, the State Court Lawyer will require the plaintiffs affected by the suspension to, within a period of five days, request the extension of the effects of the sentence or the continuation of the suspended lawsuit, or state whether they are withdrawing from the process.

If the extension of the effects of that sentence is requested, the judge or the court will agree to it, unless the circumstances provided for in Article 247 bis 5 occur, or any cause of inadmissibility typical of the suspended process that prevents the recognition of the individualized legal situation.

Likewise, it will be suspended until its resolution when an appeal is pending for the unification of doctrine whose resolution may be contrary to the doctrine determining the final judgment whose extension is sought.

Thirty-two. Section 2 and the numbering of Section 1 of the fourth transitional provision are deleted, and will be worded as follows:

«**Fourth transitional provision. Competence of the social competenceal order.**

The social competenceal order will know the processes of challenging administrative acts issued after the validity of this Law in labour, union and social security matters, the knowledge of which is attributed by the same to the social competenceal order.

Thirty-three. Section 2 and the numbering of Section 1 of the seventh final provision are deleted, and are worded as follows:

«**Seventh final provision. Entry into force.**

This Law will enter into force two months after its publication in the ”Official Diary of the Spanish State”.

The following articles have been amended by Final Provision 29.1 of Organic Law 1/2025, of 2 January, Ref. BOE-A-2025-76, and will come into force on 3 April 2025, as established by Final Provision 38.1:

1. Article 69, paragraph 3, Chapter I, Title V.
2. Article 72, paragraph 1, Chapter II, Title V.
3. Article 93, paragraph 2, Section 2, Chapter II, Title VII.

Version control and track changes

Version 1.0 - Courtesy translation of Book I of Royal Decree-Law 6/2023 (digital efficiency law).

Version 1.1 - Courtesy translation of Book I of Royal Decree-Law 6/2023 (digital efficiency law) with ammendments introduced in 2025 by Organic Law 1/2025, of Efficiency Measure of the Public Service of Justice, as well as minor translation corrections.

The following articles have been amended by Final Provision 29.1 of Organic Law 1/2025, of 2 January, Ref. BOE-A-2025-76, and will come into force on 3 April 2025, as established by Final Provision 38.1:

- Article 69, paragraph 3, Chapter I, Title V.
- Article 72, paragraph 1, Chapter II, Title V.
- Article 93, paragraph 2, Section 2, Chapter II, Title VII.

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