Domstolsavgifter vid europeiskt betalningsföreläggande

Här finns all information om avgifter, betalningssätt, åtgärder efter betalning m.m., för den som använder sig av europeiska betalningsförelägganden i EU-länderna.

Överväger du att ansöka om ett europeiskt betalningsföreläggande? I så fall bör du vara uppmärksam på eventuella domstolsavgifter. Du hittar all information om avgifter, tillgängliga betalningsmedel, åtgärder efter betalning etc. genom att **välja den relevanta nationella flaggan som anges någon annanstans på denna sida**.

Senaste uppdatering: 07/07/2023

Den här sidan sköts av Europeiska kommissionen. Informationen på denna sida avspeglar inte nödvändigtvis Europeiska kommissionens officiella ståndpunkt. Kommissionen påtar sig inte något som helst ansvar för information eller uppgifter som ingår eller åberopas i detta dokument. Vänligen läs den rättsliga informationen för upplysningar om upphovsrätten till EU-sidor.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Belgium

Introduction
What fees are applicable?
How much shall I pay?
What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?
How can I pay the court fees?
What shall I do after the payment?

Introduction

This subject is regulated by Articles 1017 to 1022 of the Belgian Judicial Code (*Code judiciaire*) and by Article 953 of that Code with regard to the payment of witness fees. It is also governed by the Belgian Code of Registration, Mortgage and Court Registry Fees (*Code des droits d'enregistrement, d'hypothèque et de greffe*), and particularly Articles 142 et seq. and 268 et seq. with regard to registration fees.

What fees are applicable?

Article 1018 of the Belgian Judicial Code specifies the nature of the costs:

1° Court registry, registration and other fees. Court registry fees include listing fees, drafting fees and certified copy fees (see Articles 268 et seq. of the Belgian Code of Registration, Mortgage and Court Registry Fees). The listing fee is between EUR 30 and EUR 100, depending on the court. The drafting fee is EUR 35.

Registration fees are payable for decisions in cases where the principal amount is more than EUR 12,500 (excluding court fees). They are set at 3% of this amount.

2° The cost of court processes and the related salaries and emoluments.

3° The cost of a certified copy of the judgment: between EUR 0.85 and EUR 5.75 per page;

4° The costs of any means of giving or obtaining evidence, including expert and other witness fees. The Royal Decree of 27 July 1972 set this amount at BEF 200 per witness, which is now equivalent to around EUR 5. Added to this is the travel allowance (EUR 0.0868 per kilometre).

If an expert witness is called, he or she is free to set his or her own costs and fees. However, the calculation method must be clearly stated and the amount may, if necessary (for example, where costs have been incurred unnecessarily), be reduced by the court in the detailed assessment of court fees.

5° Travel and subsistence expenses for judges, clerks and parties to the case, where their travel has been ordered by the court, and deed costs, where they have been made solely for the purposes of the trial.

6° Case preparation fee (Article 1022 of the Belgian Judicial Code). This is paid by the losing party and is a fixed contribution to the legal costs and fees of the winning party. The amounts are based on the consumer price index and will be increased or reduced by 10% if the index rises or falls by 10 percentage points.

Amount of the claim	Basic amount	Minimum amount	Maximum amount
EUR 250.00 or less	EUR 180.00	EUR 90.00	EUR 360.00
EUR 250.01 to EUR 750.00	EUR 240.00	EUR 150.00	EUR 600.00
EUR 750.01 to EUR 2,500.00	EUR 480.00	EUR 240.00	EUR 1,200.00
EUR 750.01 to EUR 5.000,00	EUR 785.00	EUR 450.00	EUR 1.800,00
EUR 5,000.01 to EUR 10,000.00	EUR 1,080.00	EUR 600.00	EUR 2.400,00
EUR 10.000,01 to EUR 20.000,00	EUR 1.320,00	EUR 750.00	EUR 3.000,00
EUR 20.000,01 to EUR 40.000,00	EUR 2.400,00	EUR 1.200,00	EUR 4.800,00
EUR 40.000,01 to EUR 60.000,00	EUR 3.000,00	EUR 1.200,00	EUR 6.000,00
EUR 60.000,01 to EUR 100.000,00	EUR 3.600,00	EUR 1.200,00	EUR 7.200,00
EUR 100.000,01 to EUR 250.000,00	EUR 600.00	EUR 1.200,00	EUR 12.000,00
EUR 250.000,01 to EUR 500.000,00	EUR 8.400,00	EUR 1.200,00	EUR 16.800,00
EUR 500.000,01 to EUR 1.000.000,00	EUR 12.000,00	EUR 1.200,00	EUR 24.000,00
EUR 1,000,000.01 or more	EUR 18.000,00	EUR 1.200,00	EUR 36.000,00
Non-monetary claims	EUR 1.440,00	EUR 90.00	EUR 12.000,00

Employment tribunal (special rules)

Amount of the claim	Basic amount	Minimum amount	Maximum amount
EUR 250.00 or less	EUR 43.75	EUR 31.75	EUR 55.75

EUR 620.00 or less	EUR 87.43	EUR 69.43	EUR 105.43
EUR 2,500.00 or less	EUR 131.18	EUR 107.18	EUR 155.18
EUR 2,500.01 or more	EUR 262,37	EUR 226.37	EUR 298.37
Non-monetary claims	EUR 131,18	EUR 107.18	EUR 155.18

7° The fees, emoluments and expenses of the ombudsman appointed in accordance with Article 1734 of the Belgian Judicial Code.

How much shall I pay?

In view of the above, the amount to be paid depends entirely on each case, depending on whether or not you win, whether expert witnesses were called, whether other witnesses were summoned, whether the judges had to travel abroad, whether an ombudsman was involved, etc.

What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?

Court registry fees must be paid in advance, otherwise the case will not be added to the listing.

Expert witnesses always require an advance payment before starting work.

If you request the hearing of a witness, you will first have to pay the amount due to the clerk. If you do not pay this amount, it will be assumed that you no longer require the witness to be heard.

How can I pay the court fees?

Payment may be made by a credit transfer or payment order, electronic transfer, cash or cheque payable to the court registry (the latter option being reserved for legal practitioners and bailiffs).

What shall I do after the payment?

All proof of payment must be kept in a safe place so that it can be produced immediately upon request.

Last update: 26/02/2020

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Bulgaria

Introduction
What fees are applicable?
How much shall I pay?
What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?
How can I pay the court fees?
What shall I do after the payment?

Introduction

The provisions on the payment of court fees and costs in civil proceedings, including in the European Payment Order procedure, are respectively laid down in the Code of Civil Procedure and the Schedule of state fees collected by the courts under the Code of Civil Procedure (GPK).

Code of Civil Procedure:

‘Chapter Eight. Fees and Costs, Section I - Cost of action

Cost of action

Article 68. The monetary value of the subject-matter of the case shall be the cost of action.

Cost of action

Article 69. (1) The amount of the cost of action shall be:

1. in actions concerning monetary claims: the sum claimed;

Determination of the cost of action

Article 70. (1) The cost of action shall be specified by the plaintiff. The cost of action may be challenged either by the respondent or by the court, acting on its own motion, at the latest during the first hearing for the examination of the case. In the event of a discrepancy between the cost indicated and the actual cost, the court shall determine the cost of action.

(2) The ruling of the court increasing the cost of action shall be subject to challenge by an interlocutory appeal.

(3) Where the cost of action is difficult to appraise at the time when the action is brought, an approximate cost of action shall be determined by the court and an additional fee shall subsequently be charged or the excess fee refunded depending on the cost determined by the court when settling the case.

Section II. State fees and costs

Liability for fees and costs

Article 71. (1) State fees on the cost of action and court costs shall be collected for handling the case. Where the action is unappraisable, the amount of state fees shall be determined by the court.

State fees

Article 73. (3) State fees shall be collected, in accordance with a schedule adopted by the Council of Ministers, when a motion for protection or facilitation is presented and when the document for which a fee is payable is issued.

Attachments to the application

Article 128. The following shall be presented with an application:

1. the power of attorney, where the statement is submitted by an attorney-in-fact;
2. documentary proof of payment of state fees and costs, where such duties and costs are due;
3. copies of the application and of the attachments thereto in accordance with the number of respondents.

Verification of the application

Article 129. (1) The court shall verify the conformity of the application.

(2) Where the application does not conform to the requirements laid down in Article 127(1) and Article 128, the plaintiff shall be instructed to remedy the non-conformities within one week and informed of the possibility of using legal aid, if the plaintiff needs and is entitled to such aid. Where the address of the plaintiff is not stated and is unknown to the court, communication shall be effected by posting a notice in a place designated for this purpose at the court for one week.

(3) Where the plaintiff fails to remedy the non-conformities, the application and the attachments shall be returned, and where the address is unknown, the application shall remain at the office of the court at the disposal of the plaintiff. An interlocutory appeal may be lodged against the return of the application without presenting a copy for service.’

Schedule of state fees collected by the courts under the Code of Civil Procedure

'Section I

Fees Collected in court proceedings

Article 1. A fee of 4% of the cost of action but not less than BGN 50 shall be collected for an application, a counter-application or an application by a third party with independent rights.

13. Fees in the following amounts shall be collected for issuing a certificate:

2. a certificate on the issue of a European Payment Order and a declaration of enforceability: BGN 40;'

Court fees are payable only by bank transfer to an account of the court.

What fees are applicable?

State fees are collected when the action is brought. The plaintiff must accompany the application with documentary proof of payment of any state fees and costs due.

How much shall I pay?

For an application for a European Payment Order and of a declaration of enforceability: BGN 40.

The court fee for an application, counter-application or application by a third party with independent rights in standard civil proceedings is 4% of the cost of action but not less than BGN 50. The amount of the cost of action in actions for monetary claims is the sum claimed. In the event of an objection to the application for a payment order and an express consent to a shift to the standard action proceedings, the plaintiff must credit the account of the court with the balance of the fee for a standard action.

What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?

If the plaintiff does not accompany the application with documentary proof of payment of the state fees due when bringing the action, the application is deemed irregular. In such cases, the court will send the plaintiff a communication instructing them to pay the state fees within one week. Where the address of the plaintiff is not stated and is unknown to the court, communication is effected by posting a notice in a place designated for this purpose at the court for one week.

Where the plaintiff fails to remedy the non-conformities, the application and the attachments are be returned, and where the address is unknown, the application remains at the office of the court at the disposal of the plaintiff. In such instances, the case is dismissed.

How can I pay the court fees?

Court fees are payable only by bank transfer to an account of the court, and the payment document must be submitted to the judge/bench examining the case via the court registry. The court fee cannot be paid in cash to the court cashier. Each court has a contract with a bank which provides services to the court. The bank accounts can be found on the official website of the court.

What shall I do after the payment?

Court fees are payable only by bank transfer to an account of the court, and the payment document must be submitted to the judge/bench examining the case via the court registry.

Last update: 20/07/2022

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Czechia

Introduction
Which fees must be paid?
What is the amount?
What are the consequences for late payment of the fees?
How and where are court fees paid?
What must be done after paying the fees?

Introduction

Court fees are regulated under Act No 549/1991 on court fees. A fee tariff forms an annex to the Act. The fees are allocated to the State budget.

The fees are paid into an account set up for the court in question at the Czech National Bank. Fees not exceeding CZK 5 000 can also be paid using revenue stamps.

Which fees must be paid?

In the European order for payment procedure, court fees must be paid in accordance with the general regulation. The same rules are applied here as for other civil court procedures.

What is the amount?

The fee rates for procedures are set in the form of a fixed sum or a percentage in the case of fees where the basis is expressed in the form of a financial sum. The fee percentage is calculated as the product of the fee base and the fee rate. Individual rates are set out in the tariff, which forms an annex to Act No 549/1991 on court fees.

In terms of the European order for payment procedure, the fundamental rule based on the payment criterion is relevant. For an application to initiate a civil court procedure concerning a payment, the fee is set as follows:

For sums of up to CZK 20 000 there is a fixed fee of CZK 1 000.

For sums greater than CZK 20 000 and not exceeding CZK 40 000 000, the fee is 5% of the sum.

For sums greater than CZK 40 000 000, the fee is CZK 2 000 000 plus 1% of the sum over CZK 40 000 000; sums over CZK 250 000 000 are not counted.

What are the consequences for late payment of the fees?

The obligation to pay the fee arises with the filing of an action or, in the case of an appeal, with the filing of the appeal, and also with the imposition of a payment obligation by a court or other institution. Fees become due once the obligation to pay arises.

If the fee is not paid immediately on filing the action or appeal, the court requires the applicant to pay within a time limit set by the court; if the time limit expires without the fee being paid, the court suspends the procedure (except in the case of certain situations specified in the Act). Payment of the fee after expiry of the time limit will be disregarded.

If the decision to suspend a procedure due to non-payment becomes final, the obligation to pay lapses.

How and where are court fees paid?

Fees are paid by bank transfer to the account of the relevant court. The bank details can be found on the websites of the individual courts, which can be found at the Internet portal https://www.justice.cz/. Fees of up to CZK 5 000 can also be paid using revenue stamps.
Matters relating to the fees for a procedure are decided by the court that has substantive and territorial jurisdiction to hear and rule on the case at first instance. Matters relating to the fees for a procedure before a court of appeal or a court of final appeal are decided by the court that decided on the case at first instance, unless otherwise specified below.
If a person is liable to pay a fee in connection with an appeal or a final appeal decision on the merits or in connection with an appeal or final appeal decision that will bring the procedure to an end, the matter of the court fees is decided by the court of first instance, unless the court of appeal or court of final appeal decide on the matter.

What must be done after paying the fees?

The obligations of the person liable to pay a fee are discharged in sending the money to the bank account of the competent court or handing over revenue stamps to the competent court. He is not obliged to hand over any other documents.

Last update: 16/09/2020

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Obs. Nyligen ändrades ursprungsversionen på de av den här sidan. Våra översättare håller på att översätta den nya sidan till svenska.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Germany

Introduction
What fees are applicable?
How much shall I pay?
What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?
How can I pay the court fees?
What shall I do after the payment?

Introduction

Court fees for the European Payment Order Procedure are governed by the “Court Fees Act” (*Gerichtskostengesetz – GKG*)
Court fees can be paid either upon application or by paying a court fees invoice. Technically speaking, payment is made via bank transfer.

What fees are applicable?

§ 12(3) and (4) of the Court Fees Act provides that the European Payment Order is to be issued only after payment of the designated fee.
The precise fees are specified in an annex to the Court Fees Act (Cost index [*Kostenverzeichnis – KV-GKG*]). Number 1100 KV-GKG provides for a fee with a charge rate of 0.5 for the European Payment Order Procedure.
The amount of the fee is determined by the value of the dispute, which is normally identical to the amount of the claim brought. If, in addition to the principal claim, interest or costs are also involved as ancillary claims, the value of these ancillary claims is not taken into account.

How much shall I pay?

The court fee to be paid upon the issue of a European Payment Order is:

Value of dispute up to	Fee in EUR	Value of dispute up to	Fee in EUR
500	32.00	**50 000**	273.00
1 000	32.00	**65 000**	333.00
1 500	35.50	**80 000**	393.00
2 000	44.50	**95 000**	453.00
3 000	54.00	**110 000**	513.00
4 000	63.50	**125 000**	573.00
5 000	73.00	**140 000**	633.00
6 000	82.50	**155 000**	693.00
7 000	92.00	**170 000**	753.00
8 000	101.50	**185 000**	813.00
9 000	111.00	**200 000**	873.00
10 000	120.50	**230 000**	962.50
13 000	133.50	**260 000**	1 052.00
16 000	146.50	**290 000**	1 141.50
19 000	159.50	**320 000**	1 231.00
22 000	172.50	**350 000**	1 320.50
25 000	185.50	**380 000**	1 410.00
30 000	203.00	**410 000**	1 499.50
35 000	220.50	**440 000**	1 589.00
40 000	238.00	**470 000**	1 678.50
45 000	255.50	**500 000**	1 768.00

What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?

If the advance payment on court fees is not made, the court will not issue a payment order and the proceedings will not be taken any further.
In order for the payment to be assigned to the corresponding file number by the court, it is imperative that the applicant also specifies the file number when making the bank transfer.

How can I pay the court fees?

The advance on court fees can be paid directly when filing the application. If it has not yet been paid, the court will send a court fees invoice to the applicant.

a) Bank transfer

You may pay by bank transfer.

b) Credit card

You may not pay by credit card.

c) Collection from the applicant's bank account by the court

Payment by means of collection from the applicant's bank account is not possible.

d) Legal aid

Where the applicant has been granted legal aid, he or she will not be required to pay any legal costs or make any advance payments. The application for legal aid may be submitted to the same court as the application for a European Payment Order.

e) Other

There are no other types of payment.

What shall I do after the payment?

After successful payment, the court will assign the payment to the application and process the application.

Last update: 05/11/2020

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Estonia

Introduction

If you submit an application for a European order for payment to a court in Estonia, you will have to pay the same state fee as if you were submitting a national application. State fees and other procedural costs are governed by the Code of Civil Procedure and the State Fees Act.

What fees are applicable?

When you submit your application, you will have to pay a state fee to cover the costs of the proceedings. In addition, you may have to bear the costs of serving procedural documents during the proceedings (costs in the range of 40-70 euros for using the assistance of a bailiff if the documents are served in Estonia, or translation costs if they are served abroad). There are no other costs.

How much shall I pay?

If you submit an application for a European order for payment to a court in Estonia, the state fee you will have to pay is the same as if you were submitting a national application, i.e. 3% of the total claim (the amount of money claimed, i.e. the sum of the principal and collateral claims), but not less than 65 euros.
On changing from the expedited payment order procedure to an ordinary legal action, you will have to pay an additional state fee equivalent to the amount not covered by the state fee you paid when applying for the expedited payment order procedure. The size of the state fee you pay for an action depends on the amount of money you claim. For example, you will have to pay a state fee of 100 euros for a claim of up to 350 euros in an action, a state fee of 140 euros for a claim of 351-500 euros, a state fee of 175 euros for a claim of 501-750 euros, etc. (rates effective as at 16 May 2022).

What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?

You must pay the state fee in advance when submitting an application. If you have not paid the state fee, the court will give you the opportunity to pay it by a deadline set by the court. If you do not pay the state fee by that deadline, the court will dismiss your application.
If you submit an application to change from the expedited payment order procedure to an action, the action will not be accepted until you have paid the additional state fee for the action.

How can I pay the court fees?

State fees can only be paid by bank transfer. Credit cards are not accepted. For all payments intended to be made to the courts, the payee is the Ministry of Finance.
On orders for payment intended for a state authority or a foundation established by the state, the Ministry of Finance must be indicated as the payee and the current account number must also be indicated.
Each authority has its own reference number, on the basis of which the Treasury will transfer the amount received to the account of the relevant authority in the e-State Treasury.
You can find more information on state fee accounts and the reference numbers of the courts on the Estonian Courts website.

What shall I do after the payment?

You must provide the court with information confirming payment of the state fee, so that the court can verify receipt of the state fee. This information is as follows: the name of the person paying the state fee, details about the bank and the account into which the state fee was paid, the amount paid, and the date of payment. The court can verify receipt of the payment electronically, i.e. you do not need to submit the payment order confirming payment of the state fee. However, the court may ask for it, if necessary.

Last update: 24/05/2022

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Ireland

National Regulations for payment of court fees are:

S.I. No. 22 of 2014

S.I. No. 23 of 2014

S.I. No. 24 of 2014

At present the Irish court fees orders do not specify any fee for applications for European Orders for Payment. You should therefore forward your application without any fee attached.

Last update: 18/01/2024

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Greece

Introduction

If you are a private individual and you, or a lawyer acting for you, lodge an application with a court seeking a European order for payment (form A of Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006), you must pay the appropriate court costs provided for in national law. If you lodge the application in person, without a lawyer, you are exempt from paying an advance on lawyers' fees (see recital 26 to the Regulation). If your application is accepted and the European order for payment is issued (form E of the Regulation), and no objections are raised thereafter and the order is declared enforceable (form G), you will receive an enforcement order, and will have to pay a certified copy fee (télos apográfou) depending on the type of claim (in accordance with the Stamp Duty Code (Kódika Telón Chartosímou)).

What fees are applicable?

When you submit form A, you have to pay a stamp duty (télos chartosímou — the stamp is affixed to the application, see the Stamp Duty Code) and a judicial stamp duty (télos dikastikoú ensímou — you must buy a judicial stamp or submit a type B receipt from a tax office (DOY)) — because it is an electronic version —, which must be included in the case file, see Law 3978/1912, as amended by Article 1(IC1) of Law 4093/2012: eight thousands of the amount claimed plus parafiscal levies, whenever the requested amount exceeds EUR 200. In addition, payments are made to national bodies that are calculated based on the amount of the claim.

How much will I pay?

The amount of court costs is calculated on the basis of the sum for which the order is requested in accordance with the above-mentioned legislation.

What happens if I don't pay the court fees in time?

The court will not hear your application for a European order for payment or for the enforcement of a European order for payment which has been declared enforceable.

How can I pay the court fees?

Only in person to the court to which form A is submitted or from which an enforcement order is requested on the basis of form G. Currently, no electronic payment of court costs is provided for.

What shall I do after the payment?

You must lodge the application with the court.

Last update: 12/03/2024

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Spain

Introduction
What fees are applicable?
How much shall I pay?
What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?
How can I pay the court fees?
What shall I do after the payment?

Introduction

The court fee in civil cases, which include the European order for payment procedure, is a State tax paid at the commencement of the proceedings upon application by a party. The fee is regulated by **Law 10/2012 of 20 November 2012 concerning certain fees in the area of the administration of justice and the National Institute of Toxicology and Forensic Science** (*Ley 10/2012, de 20 de noviembre, por la que se regulan determinadas tasas en el ámbito de la Administración de Justicia y del Instituto Nacional de Toxicología y Ciencias Forenses*), amended by **Royal Decree Law 3/2013 of 22 February 2013** and **Order HAP/2662/2012 of 13 December 2012** (amended by **Order HAP/490/2013 of 27 March 2013).**

It is also regulated by **Royal Decree Law 1/2015 of 27 February 2015 on second-chance mechanisms, reducing the financial burden and other social security measures** (*Real Decreto Ley 1/2015 de 27 de febrero, de mecanismos de segunda oportunidad, reducción de carga financiera y otras medidas de orden social*), which further amended Law 10/2012 cited above.

The fee should be paid through the Tax Agency (*Agencia Tributaria*) using a downloadable form to be completed as follows (click here) or by means of an application that is generated once the data have been filled in (click here) and which allows payment online (this option currently available only to large undertakings).

Payment should be made on submission of application form A. Payment can be made by the legal representative or lawyer (*abogado*) in the name and on behalf of the taxable person, in particular if the latter is not resident in Spain. A non-resident need not obtain a tax identification number prior to self-assessment. The legal representative or the lawyer does not bear tax liability for this payment.

What fees are applicable?

In the European order for payment procedure, the person who instigates the judicial activity that produces the chargeable event is liable for payment of the fee, i.e. the person who submits a claim or counterclaim via Form A, when the claim is based on a document that constitutes an extrajudicial enforceable instrument pursuant to Article 517 of Law 1/2000 of 7 January 2000 on civil procedure (*Ley 1/2000, de 7 de enero, de Enjuiciamiento Civil*) and exceeds EUR 2 000. If it is an enforceable procedural instrument, it is exempted from payment. Similarly, **all physical persons** and legal entities that are entitled to legal aid are exempted as long as they can demonstrate that they meet the conditions for legal aid laid down in the applicable legislation.

How much shall I pay?

In the European order for payment procedure, a fixed amount of EUR 100 is payable plus a variable amount which depends on the amount claimed and is obtained by applying to the tax base the rate applicable as per the following table:

Tax base	Taxable person	Tax rate	Maximum variable amount of the rate
From €0 to €1 000 000	Legal entity	0.50 %	
From €1 000 000	Legal entity	0.25 %	€10 000

The taxable amount is the amount of the judicial procedure. For the European order for payment procedure, the amount of the judicial procedure is the amount of the principal claim plus interest and contractual penalties.

For a European order for payment procedure of EUR 9 000 involving a legal entity, the fee would be EUR 100 + EUR 9 000 x 0.50 % = EUR 145.

What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?

If proof of payment of the fee is not provided at the outset, the lawyer of the judiciary (*Letrado de la Administración de Justicia*) will request the taxpayer to provide such proof and will not process the claim form until it has been received. Failure to submit proof of payment does not prevent application of the time

limits laid down in procedural law, so if the fee remains unpaid after the lawyer's request, the procedural act will not be allowed to proceed and the proceedings will be continued or closed, as applicable.

How can I pay the court fees?

The fee must be paid by the self-assessment procedure prior to the submission of the procedural act by the relevant party. The fee should be paid using official form 696 for self-assessment of the fee for the exercise of judicial power to be completed as follows (click here), or by means of an application that is generated once the data have been filled in (click here). Payment can be made in person at any of the collection agencies. The form is available in Spanish and English.

Online payment is currently available only for large undertakings, via bank transfer, credit card, debiting from bank account, etc., as the legislation on fees was amended recently and a technical solution is not yet in place.

Court fees are included in legal aid, which is regulated in Law 1/1996 of 10 January 1996 on legal aid(*Ley 1/1996, de 10 de enero, de asistencia jurídica gratuita*), chiefly in Articles 1-8 and 46-51.

The relevant information is available at https://www.abogacia.es/servicios/ciudadanos/servicios-de-orientacion-juridica-gratuita, via which legal aid can be applied for. Select the Bar Association (*Colegio de Abogados*) located in the place where the court that will deal with the matter is located.

What shall I do after the payment?

Form A must be accompanied by proof of payment of the fee as per the official form (paper or electronic), duly validated.

It is not yet possible in Spain to send European payment order forms electronically. Proof of payment (whether received on paper or electronically) should be sent in paper form together with the other required documentation.

Once the option of electronic submission becomes available, there will be a 10 % reduction of the fee when this option is used. The law provides for reimbursement of 60 % of the fee in the event of an agreement or acceptance of the claim putting an end to the dispute.

Last update: 17/01/2024

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Obs. Nyligen ändrades ursprungsversionen på hr av den här sidan. Våra
översättare håller på att översätta den nya sidan till svenska.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Croatia

Introduction
Which fees apply?
How much will I pay?
What happens if I fail to pay the court fees on time?
How can I pay for court fees?
What do I do once I have made payment?

Introduction

Court fees in the Republic of Croatia are governed by the Court Fees Act (*Zakon o sudskim pristojbama*) (Narodne novine (NN; Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia, No 118/18)) and the Decree on the Court Fee Tariff prescribed by the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

Pursuant to Article 5 of the Court Fees Act, the fees prescribed under the tariff of court fees are to be paid by cashless payment, in cash, in revenue stamps issued by the Republic of Croatia or electronically .

For petitions which are submitted electronically, pursuant to special regulations via the information system which is used in court business, a fee is to be paid at the moment of their submission. The amount to be paid is equal to half of the prescribed amount of the fee established by the tariff.

Regarding decisions which are served by a court electronically, pursuant to the special regulations via the information system which is used in court business, one half of the prescribed amount of the fee established by the tariff is to be paid if it is paid within three days from the day of electronic service.

Which fees apply?

Court fees are paid in all civil and commercial court proceedings. Pursuant to Article 11 of the Court Fees Act, the following are exempt:

the Republic of Croatia and government bodies

persons and bodies exercising public authority in procedures arising from the exercise of these powers

workers in disputes and other procedures related to the exercise of their rights arising from employment

civil servants and employees in administrative disputes related to the exercise of their rights stemming from employment

disabled war veterans of the Croatian War of Independence, based on appropriate documents proving their status, as well as disabled persons, based on appropriate documents of the Department of Expertise, Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Persons with Disabilities

spouses, children and parents of soldiers who were killed, missing and detained in the Croatian War of Independence, based on appropriate documents proving their status

spouses, children and parents of persons who were killed, missing and detained in the Croatian War of Independence, based on appropriate documents proving their status

refugees, displaced persons and returnees, based on appropriate documents proving their status

welfare recipients who receive subsistence allowance

humanitarian organisations, organisations dealing with the protection of families of those killed, missing and detained in carrying out humanitarian activities and organisations of disabled people

children as parties in proceedings for maintenance or in proceedings concerning claims based on that right

parties initiating proceedings for the determination of maternity or paternity and proceedings for the costs incurred by pregnancy and the birth of a child outside of marriage

parties seeking restoration of legal capacity

minors seeking authorisation to enter marriage

parties to the proceedings in order to hand over a child and for the purpose of exercising a personal relationship with a child

parties initiating procedures over rights arising from compulsory pension and general medical insurance, over rights of the unemployed pursuant to employment regulations and social welfare rights

parties initiating procedures for the protection of constitutionally guaranteed human rights and freedoms against final individual acts

parties in environmental pollution compensation disputes

trade unions and higher level trade union associations in civil proceedings for judicial approval of replacement and in collective labour disputes and union representatives in civil proceedings in the exercise of the powers of the works council
consumers as bankruptcy debtors
other persons and bodies as required by a special law.
A foreign state is exempt from the payment of fees, if so provided by international treaty or subject to reciprocity.
In case of doubt about the conditions of reciprocity, the court will request an explanation from the Ministry of Justice.
The exemption from point 10 applies to those humanitarian organisations for which the minister responsible for social welfare affairs issues an appropriate decision.
Exemption from the payment of court fees does not apply to the bodies of municipalities and cities unless, in accordance with a special law, the exercise of public authority has been delegated to them.
In European order for payment procedures, the following fees are payable:
for the European order for payment proposal – the plaintiff pays
for a European order for payment decision – the plaintiff pays
for a complaint against the European order for payment – the defendant pays
if the procedure goes to litigation
for a judgement – the plaintiff pays
for an appeal – the appellant pays
for a response to an appeal – the person filing the response pays (responding is optional)
extraordinary remedy – revision is allowed against the decision of the court of second instance if the dispute amount exceeds HRK 200,000.00
court fees are paid by the revision applicant and the person responding to the revision (responding is optional).

How much will I pay?

I. For a claim, counter-claim, judgement and an objection to an order for payment, a court fee commensurate to the dispute amount is to be paid (calculated only for the amount of the main application without interest and costs), as follows:

above	up to HRK	HRK
0.00	3,000.00	100.00
3,001.00	6,000.00	200.00
6,001.00	9,000.00	300.00
9,001.00	12,000.00	400.00
12,001.00	15,000.00	500.00
A fee of HRK 500.00 is payable on amounts above HRK 15,000.00 plus 1% on the difference above HRK 15,000.00, but not more than HRK 5,000.00.		

II. Half of the fee referred to under point I. is payable for a European order for payment proposal, a European order for payment decision, a response to an appeal or revision.
III. Double the amount of court fees referred to in point I is payable on appeal of a judgement or revision.
IV. A court fee is not payable where a court settlement is reached during the court proceedings.

What happens if I fail to pay the court fees on time?

Court fees will be collected by enforcement, and where not paid immediately then an additionally charge of HRK 100.00 will be levied.
Pursuant to Article 39 of the Court Fees Act, the court is to first warn the party of the obligation to pay the fee within three days, and where a party fails to comply with the warning, the court will adopt a decision in respect of the fee on which the additional charge of HRK 100 is payable.

How can I pay for court fees?

Court fees are to be paid by cashless payment, in cash, in revenue stamps issued by the Republic of Croatia or electronically.
The cash fee can also be paid in the court's accounting, in which case the court is obliged to pay that money into the budget revenue from court fees within five days of the date of collection.
Fees can be paid in revenue stamps if the fee is less than HRK 100.
Information on the fee payment method is to be made available on the e-Bulletin Board website, court websites and in court offices.
Court fees can be paid through any bank or post office into the State Budget of the Republic of Croatia.
In order to pay court fees from abroad the following information must be included:
SWIFT: NBHRHR2X
IBAN:HR1210010051863000160
Giro account (CC):1001005-1863000160
Model:HR64
Reference number: 5045-20735-PIN (or other personal identification number for the payer)
Beneficiary: Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Croatia, on behalf of the Commercial Court in Zagreb
The payment description should include the fee for case _____ (number of the case file, and a description of the payment, e.g. court fee for a proposal to issue the European order for payment)

What do I do once I have made payment?

Once payment has been made, proof of payment must be sent to the court trying the case for which the fee is being paid, including a reference to the number of the case being heard (if the case number is known) or where an application for the issuance of an European order for payment has just been filed then proof of the bank payment must accompany the application.
The parties are to submit documents to the court regularly by mail (registered or ordinary parcel delivery) or electronically, in a form pursuant to special regulations via the information system which is used in court business.

Last update: 20/02/2020

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Italy

Introduction
What fees are applicable?

How much shall I pay?
What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?
How can I pay the court fees?
What shall I do after the payment?

Introduction

The rules on the costs of proceedings are set out in the Consolidated law on legal costs (*Testo Unico delle disposizioni legislative e regolamentari in materia di spese di giustizia*) contained in Presidential Decree No 115 of 30 May 2002 (*Decreto del Presidente della Repubblica 30 maggio 2002 n. 115*).

What fees are applicable?

In civil actions, each party covers the costs of its own documents and of the documents necessary for the action if the law or the court requires that party to pay them (Article 8 of the Consolidated law on legal costs, Presidential Decree No 115/2002).

The fees in civil actions are as follows:

standard fee to bring the action

service fees

fees for copies

How much shall I pay?

The amounts payable are laid down in Article 13 and Article 30 of Presidential Decree No 115/2002 regarding, respectively, the standard fee and the advance payment to cover service costs at the request of the court.

Fees for copies are governed by Articles 267 et seq. of Presidential Decree No 115/2002 and are listed in Tables 6, 7 and 8 annexed to that decree.

Under Article 46 of Law No 374/1991 establishing the Office of Justice of the Peace (*Legge 21 novembre 1991, n. 374 Istituzione del giudice di pace*) [in Italy, justices of the peace are legally qualified], only the standard fee is payable for documents and judgments for amounts up to €1,033.

What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?

In the event of non-payment, the court or a debt collection company (agreement in place with Equitalia Giustizia SpA) will serve a payment notice with instructions on how to arrange payment of the standard fee (Article 248 of Presidential Decree No 115/2002).

In the event of non-payment of the fees for copies and the amount provided for in Article 30 of Presidential Decree No 115/2002, the court may refuse to accept the document (Article 285 of Presidential Decree No 115/2002).

How can I pay the court fees?

If the payment is made in Italy via a postal account, Form F23 or stamps purchased from authorised tobacconists and retailers should be used.

Payments from abroad by bank transfer should be made to the following account:

BIC: BITAITRRENT

IBAN: IT 04 O 01000 03245 350008332100

What shall I do after the payment?

After the payment, the relevant receipt must be produced to provide the court with proof of payment.

Last update: 18/01/2022

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Cyprus

Introduction
What fees are applicable?
How much will I pay?
What happens if I don't pay the court fees in time?
How can I pay the court fees?
What shall I do after the payment?

Introduction

The procedural regulation governing the application of the European Payment Order procedure in Cyprus is the 2008 Procedural Regulation on the European Payment Order Procedure (7/2008), which entered into force on 12 June 2008.

What fees are applicable?

Article 25 of the above Procedural Regulation provides that the court fees due must not exceed the court fees charged for ordinary civil proceedings, according to the relevant scale , as set out in Form H of Annex VIII (provided below).

How much will I pay?

See the answer to question 2 above.

What happens if I don't pay the court fees in time?

Your application for a European Payment Order will not be heard unless the court fees have been paid.

How can I pay the court fees?

Court fees can be paid through the Central Bank of Cyprus.

What shall I do after the payment?

Once the Central Bank has confirmed to the District Court that it has received the transfer with a credit note, the file is referred to the competent judge who, if the conditions are met, orders the execution of the European Payment Order.

ANNEX VIII

COURT FEES Form H	Regulation 25(2) of the 2008 Procedural Regulation on the European Payment Order Procedure
Item	**Stamp duty (EUR)**
(a) Where the amount claimed or the value of the issue subject to litigation exceeds EUR 100 but not EUR 500	17.00
(b) Where the amount claimed or the value of the issue subject to litigation exceeds EUR 500 but not EUR 2 000	31.00
(c) Where the amount claimed or the value of the issue subject to litigation	48.00

exceeds EUR 2 000 but not EUR 10 000	
(d) Where the amount claimed or the value of the issue subject to litigation exceeds EUR 10 000 but not EUR 50 000	94.00
(e) Where the amount claimed or the value of the issue subject to litigation exceeds EUR 50 000 but not EUR 100 000	154.00
(f) Where the amount claimed or the value of the issue subject to litigation exceeds EUR 100 000 but not EUR 500 000f	256.00
(g) Where the amount claimed or the value of the issue subject to litigation exceeds EUR 500 000 but not EUR 2 000 000	342.00
(h) Where the amount claimed or the value of the issue subject to litigation exceeds EUR 2 000 000	427.00

If the amount claimed by the applicant increases after the action has been filed, the difference in fees shall be paid.

If the value of the issue subject to litigation increases because a counterclaim is filed, the difference in fees shall be paid by the defendant (counterclaimant).

Last update: 11/03/2024

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Latvia

Introduction

Pursuant to Article 33 of the Civil Procedure Law (*Civilprocesa likums*) legal expenses (*tiesāšanās izdevumi*) comprise

(1) court fees;

(2) deposits;

(3) expenses related to handling the proceedings.

What fees are applicable?

A State fee has to be paid for an application for a European order for payment pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council creating a European order for payment procedure.

During the proceedings, the party may also have to pay expenses related to the examination of the case to the State revenue (e.g. expenses incurred in searching for the defendant at the plaintiff's request, or expenses for the delivery, issue and translation of summonses and other court documents).

How much shall I pay?

Pursuant to Article 34(1)(9) of the Civil Procedure Law for an application for the European order for payment in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1896 /2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 creating a European order for payment procedure, the State fee is 2% of the sum of the debt, but cannot exceed EUR 500.

The amount of expenses related to the examination of a case may vary depending on a number of factors (e.g. the manner of delivery of documents, by post or by e-mail).

What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?

If an application is not accompanied by the documents confirming the payment of State fees and other court expenses in accordance with the procedure and in the amount prescribed by law, the court, pursuant to Article 133 of the Civil Procedure Law, will proceed no further with the application, and will set a time limit for the plaintiff to eliminate the deficiencies.

If the plaintiff eliminates the deficiencies within the time limit set, the application will be considered to have been submitted on the day when it was first submitted to the court.

If the plaintiff does not eliminate the deficiencies within the time limit set, the application will be deemed not to have been submitted and will be returned to the plaintiff.

The return of an application to the plaintiff does not prevent the plaintiff from submitting it to the court again, in compliance with the ordinary procedures laid down in the Law.

If court expenses are payable for the service of documents, the court will not serve the documents until the relevant fee has been paid. However, if the expenses for the examination of a case are not paid voluntarily to the State revenue prior to the examination of the case, they will be recovered in accordance with the general rules of enforcement of judgments.

How can I pay the court fees?

State fees and court accounts (*Valsts nodevas un tiesu konti*).

The State fee can be paid to the account of the State Treasury (*Valsts kase*). The State fee (Article 34 of the Civil Procedure Law, except Paragraph six) is to be paid as follows:

Beneficiary: State Treasury
Registration No: 90000050138
IBAN: LV55TREL1060190911200
Beneficiary's bank: State Treasury
BIC code: TRELLV22
Purpose of payment: indicate the data identifying the person or the case: the number of the case (if known); for natural persons, the given name, surname, and personal identity number; for legal persons, the name and registration number. If the payment of a State fee is made on behalf of another person, information must be given identifying that person: the number of the case (if known); for natural persons, the given name, surname, and personal identity number; for legal persons, the name and registration number.

The State fee for submission for enforcement of a writ of execution or another enforcement document can be paid to the account of the State Treasury. The State fee for the submission for enforcement of a writ of execution or other enforcement document (Article 34 of the Civil Procedure Law, Paragraph six) is to be paid as follows:

Beneficiary: State Treasury
Registration No: 90000050138
IBAN: LV71TREL1060190911300
Beneficiary's bank: State Treasury

BIC code: TRELLV22

Purpose of payment: indicate the data identifying the person or the case: the number of the case (if known); for natural persons, the given name, surname, and personal identity number; for legal persons, the name and registration number. If the payment of a State fee is made on behalf of another person, information must be given identifying that person: the number of the case (if known); for natural persons, the given name, surname, and personal identity number; for legal persons, the name and registration number.

Expenses related to the examination of a case and expenses related to the enforcement of obligations following notice can be paid to the account of the Courts Administration (*Tiesu administrācija*). Expenses related to the examination of a case (Article 39 of the Civil Procedure Law) and expenses related to the enforcement of obligations following notice (Article 406.3of the Civil Procedure Law):

District (city) courts and regional courts:

Beneficiary: Courts Administration

Registration No: 90001672316

IBAN: LV51TREL2190458019000

Beneficiary's bank: State Treasury

BIC code: TRELLV22

Purpose of payment: '21499', and give the particulars identifying the person or the case: the number of the case (if known); for natural persons, the given name, surname, and personal identity number; for legal persons, the name and registration number. If the payment of expenses related to the examination of a case is made on behalf of another person, information must be given identifying that person: the number of the case (if known); for natural persons, the given name, surname, and personal identity number; for legal persons, the name and registration number.

What shall I do after the payment?

When you submit an application to the court, you must attach documents confirming payment of State fees and other court expenses in accordance with the procedure and in the amount prescribed by law. You must pay any expenses related to the examination of the case prior to the examination of the case.

Last update: 19/09/2023

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Lithuania

Introduction

In cases concerning the European Order for Payment, the rules on the calculation and payment of stamp duty laid down in paragraphs 1-3 of Article ... of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Lithuania are applicable.

Pursuant to Resolution No 1240 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 27 October 2011 approving the Rules for the calculation, payment, offsetting and repayment of stamp duty, this duty can be paid by electronic means as well.

What fees are applicable?

Stamp duty is payable in the amount specified in the next paragraph.

How much shall I pay?

In the case of an application for a court order, the stamp duty is equal to a quarter of the amount payable for litigation proceedings in court, but cannot be less than ten euros, except where a person has been fully or partially exempted from stamp duty by law or court ruling or where payment of the stamp duty has been deferred.

If, after the court has issued the order, the debtor submits objections and the creditor files an action under the general procedure, the aforementioned stamp duty is offset against the amount of stamp duty to be paid for the application.

If the creditor's application is deemed not to have been filed in the case referred to in Article 439(6) of the Code of Civil Procedure, the stamp duty paid is not repaid to the applicant.

What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?

The application must be accompanied by documents and other evidence serving as a basis for the applicant's claims, as well as evidence that the stamp duty has been paid.

Where the stamp duty has not been paid, the court issues an order setting an adequate time limit for compliance, which cannot be shorter than seven days. The order is dispatched no later than on the next working day following its issue.

If the party to the proceedings submitting the procedural document has complied according to the court's instructions within the time limit specified, the procedural document is deemed to have been submitted on the date when it was initially filed with the court. Otherwise, the procedural document is deemed not to have been submitted and, no later than within five working days of the end of the time limit for compliance, the judge issues an order returning the procedural document, together with any accompanying documents, to the person who filed it.

How can I pay the court fees?

Stamp duty is paid to the budgetary revenue account of the State Tax Inspectorate under the Ministry of Finance in the manner chosen by the person in question (e-banking, cash payment, bank transfer, etc.).

What shall I do after the payment?

Evidence of payment of the stamp duty is provided by the payment order or another document confirming payment, which must contain the following details:

the payer's name, surname and personal ID number (for legal persons: name and corporate ID number);

the name, surname and personal ID number of the other party (defendant, debtor, etc.) (for legal persons: name and corporate ID number);

the date of payment;

the payment code;

the amount paid;

the purpose of the payment (indicated as 'stamp duty', and the name of the court in which the proceedings are being initiated)

Where the stamp duty is paid by a representative of the party to the proceedings (lawyer, legal assistant or another person representing the party's interests), the payment order or another document confirming payment should, in addition to the above-listed data, include the name, surname and personal ID number (for legal persons: name and corporate ID number) of the party represented.

If the stamp duty is paid by electronic means, no documents are required to confirm payment of the stamp duty.

Last update: 23/02/2023

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European

Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Luxembourg

There are no fixed fees for bringing an action before a civil court (*saisine du juge civil*) other than the cost of service of documents and the costs of legal representation. In principle, no **fees are incurred at civil court level**. Once a judgment has been issued, subsequent costs may be incurred in connection with the enforcement of the decision and at the request of the winning party.

Last update: 15/01/2024

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Hungary

Introduction
What fees are applicable?
How much shall I pay?
What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?
How can I pay the court fees?
What shall I do after the payment?

Introduction

In European Payment Order procedures initiated in Hungary, a fee for the notarial procedure must be paid in order to enforce an uncontested financial claim pursuant to Regulation (EC) 1896/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 creating a European order for payment procedure, the amount of which is established by Act L of 2009 on payment order procedures and Decree No 14/1991 of 26 November 1991 of the Minister for Justice on notary fees. According to these rules, a notary fee of 3 % of the value of the claim must be paid when the procedure is initiated. The claimant may choose to make the payment in cash or by credit/debit card at the notary's office, or by transfer to the bank account of the notary, or by postal order.

What fees are applicable?

A notary fee must be paid when the procedure is initiated.

How much shall I pay?

The amount of the notary fee is 3 % of the amount of the financial claim excluding charges (interest, costs); for several claims the notary fee is 3 % of the sum of the amounts, but at least HUF 5 000 and no more than HUF 300 000. If more than five persons are involved in the procedure, the minimum fee is HUF 1000 multiplied by the number of parties. If the financial claim is denominated in a currency other than HUF, the fee must be paid for the HUF equivalent of the claim – calculated on the basis of the official exchange rate of the central bank for the day when the application is made.

What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?

If the claimant does not pay the notary fee when the procedure is initiated, the proceeding notary requests the claimant to pay the notary fee. If the claimant fails to comply with the request by the deadline given, the notary will reject the application.

How can I pay the court fees?

The claimant may select any of the ways listed below to pay the notary fee:
He or she may make the payment in cash to the proceeding notary.
He or she may make the payment by postal order provided by the notary to the payment account of the proceeding notary at any post office.
He or she may pay by transfer to the notary’s bank account.
If the adequate facilities are available in the office of the proceeding notary, he or she may make the payment by credit/debit card.

What shall I do after the payment?

If the notary fee is paid in cash or by credit/debit bank card at the notary’s office, the claimant is not required to provide proof of payment.
If the claimant pays the notary fee by postal order, the receipt proving payment must be attached to the application for a European Payment Order.
If the claimant pays the notary fee by transfer to the notary’s bank account, he or she is required to attach to the application for a European Payment Order a daily bank statement or a copy thereof, proving that the amount has been debited.

Last update: 07/02/2020

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Malta

Introduction

The fees applicable to this procedure are stipulated in Article 1(2), Article 2 and Article 13(1) of Tariff B of Cap 12 of the Laws of Malta, Code of Organisation and Civil Procedure.
The registry fee cannot be paid by electronic means.

Which fees are applicable?

Payment is required in relation to the following forms:
Form A – Application for a European Order for Payment
Form D – Decision to reject the application for a European Order for Payment
Form E – European Order for Payment
Form F – Opposition to a European Order for Payment
Form G – Declaration of Enforceability

How much do I need to pay?

Form A – Application for a European Order for Payment: EUR 30.00 registry fee and EUR 7.20 for each notification to the defendant(s) and to the claimant of Form D or E
Form F – Opposition to a European Order for Payment: EUR 30.00 registry fee and EUR 7.20 for each notification to the claimant
Form G – Declaration of Enforceability: EUR 20.00 registry fee

What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?

The Form will not be processed until payment is effected

How can I pay the court fees?

Payment of court fees can be made to the following bank account:

Name of Account Holder	COURT SERVICES AGENCY
IBAN (International Bank Account)	MT94VALL22013000000050011428265
National Bank Key	SORT CODE 22013
Account Number	50011428265
BIC/SWIFT code	VALLMTMT
Bank name	BANK OF VALLETTA
Bank address	VALLETTA BRANCH REPUBLIC STREET VALLETTA
Currency of account	EURO

What should I do after payment?

You should present the receipt issued by the Bank through which the transaction was made.

Last update: 28/04/2023

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Netherlands

Introduction
What fees are applicable?
How much shall I pay?
What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?
How can I pay the court fees?
What shall I do after the payment?

Introduction

The European order for payment procedure (Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006, which entered into force on 12 December 2008) allows creditors to recover their uncontested cross-border civil and commercial claims under a uniform procedure that operates on the basis of standard forms. The procedure does not require the parties to attend court. The Regulation applies between all EU Member States with the exception of Denmark.

The Council for the Judiciary (*Raad voor de rechtspraak*) has designated the District Court of the Hague (*Rechtbank Den Haag*) as the sole district court competent to handle European Payment Order cases. If a statement of opposition is lodged, the proceedings may be continued in accordance with the ordinary rules of territorial jurisdiction.

To lodge an application under the European Payment Order procedure, form A must be used. This form is available in all languages of the European Union on the European Commission's website.

The form

Applications may be lodged with the District Court of the Hague in Dutch only.

Applications under the European Payment Order procedure may be sent to:

Rechtbank Den Haag
Sector civiel recht
Algemene Zaken
Postbus 20302
2500 EH Den Haag

For more information please call the court's General Affairs registry (*griffie Algemene Zaken*). The telephone number of the court's General Affairs registry is: +31 (0)70-381 22 64.

What fees are applicable?

The fees depend on the amount of the principal claim. See also: How much shall I pay?

How much shall I pay?

An overview of the fees applicable for 2019 is set out below.

Nature/amount of the claim or application	Court fee for non-natural persons	Court fee for natural persons	Court fee for persons of limited means
Court fee of court handling sub-district cases			
Cases relating to a claim or application: Of an indeterminate amount or An amount not exceeding €500	€121	€81	€81
Cases relating to a claim or application of an amount exceeding €500 but not exceeding €12 500	€486	€231	€81
Cases relating to a claim or application of an amount exceeding €12 500	€972	€486	€81
Court fee of court handling other, non-subdistrict, cases			
Cases relating to a claim or application: - Of an indeterminate amount or	€639	€297	€81
Cases relating to a claim or application of an amount not exceeding €100 000	€1992	€914	€81
Cases relating to a claim or application of an amount exceeding €100 000	€4030	€1599	€81

For more information please see the following websites: Rechtspraak.nl and Raad voor Rechtsbijstand.

What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?

If the court fees are not paid on time, the application may not be taken any further and the case will be dismissed.

How can I pay the court fees?

The applicant receives an invoice for payment of the court fees. Payment can be made by bank transfer.

What shall I do after the payment?

After paying the court fees you should wait for further information from the District Court of the Hague.

The Regulation creating a European order for payment procedure stipulates that the court will issue a European order for payment as soon as possible and normally within 30 days of the lodging of the application.

Related links

Fees applicable for 2019

Rechtspraak.nl

Raad voor Rechtsbijstand

Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 creating a European order for payment procedure

Last update: 24/02/2020

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Austria

This page provides information on Austrian court fees.

Introduction

Article 25 of Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 creating a European order for payment procedure stipulates that the combined court fees of a European order for payment procedure and of the ordinary civil proceedings that ensue in the event of a statement of opposition to a European order for payment in a Member State shall not exceed the court fees of ordinary civil proceedings without a preceding European order for payment procedure in that Member State.

Proceedings concerning applications for a European order for payment are therefore subject to the flat fee under **Fee Item 1 (*Tarifpost 1*)** of the **Court Fees Act (*Gerichtsgebührengesetz (GGG)*)**, which is payable in all national order for payment procedures and civil proceedings.

What fees are applicable?

In proceedings related to applications for a European order for payment at first instance, **Fee Item 1** of the **Court Fees Act** applies, in accordance with Note 1 to Fee Item 1 of the Court Fees Act. This flat fee is payable regardless of whether the proceedings are completed. Reductions are available only:

in the event of immediate withdrawal or rejection of the claim before service on the opposing party (fee reduced to one quarter; Note 3 to Fee Item 1 of the Court Fees Act); or

in the event of withdrawal of the claim after service on the opposing party, before or at the first hearing (fee reduced to half; Note 4(a) to Fee Item 1 of the Court Fees Act); or

if the case is settled in the first hearing or at the beginning of the second hearing as a result of mediation initiated at the latest at that hearing, and that settlement becomes legally effective (fee reduced to half; Note 4(b) to Fee Item 1 of the Court Fees Act).

Under the Austrian court fees system, only the application instituting the proceedings (in this case, the application for a European order for payment) is subject to a fee in civil proceedings at first instance. There are no additional court fees for further proceedings at first instance.

Under Section 2(1)(a) of the Court Fees Act, the obligation to pay fees arises when the application for a European order for payment is lodged with the court. The fee must be paid at this time. Applications for exemption from the payment of court fees must also be lodged by way of legal aid (in Austria: *Verfahrenshilfe*) by this time at the latest, provided the conditions are met.

The application for review under Article 20 of the Regulation is free of charge (irrespective of whether it aims to achieve a legal remedy similar to *restitutio in integrum* (paragraph 1) or an examination of the substance (paragraph 2)).

How much shall I pay?

The calculation of court fees for proceedings at first instance depends on the value of the subject matter of the claim (amount in dispute = level of the claim asserted) and the number of parties. For illustration, see below the full table of rates under Fee Item 1 of the Court Fees Act (as at 1 May 2021; click here for the current wording of the Court Fees Act):

Fee Item 1	Value of the subject matter of the claim			Fee payable	
	does not exceed	EUR 150		EUR 25	
	more than	EUR 150 but does not exceed	EUR 300	EUR 48	
	more than	EUR 300 but does not exceed	EUR 700	EUR 68	
	more than	EUR 700 but does not exceed	EUR 2 000	EUR 114	
	more than	EUR 2 000 but does not exceed	EUR 3 500	EUR 182	
	more than	EUR 3 500 but does not exceed	EUR 7 000	EUR 335	
	more than	EUR 7 000 but does not exceed	EUR 35 000	EUR 792	
	more than	EUR 35 000 but does not exceed	EUR 70 000	EUR 1 556	
	more than	EUR 70 000 but does not exceed	EUR 140 000	EUR 3 112	
	more than		EUR 210 000	EUR 4 670	

		EUR 140 000 but does not exceed			
	more than	EUR 210 000 but does not exceed	EUR 280 000	EUR 6 227	
	more than	EUR 280 000 but does not exceed	EUR 350 000	EUR 7 783	
	more than	EUR 350 000		1.2% of the amount in dispute plus EUR 4 203	

If there are more than two parties, a multiparty surcharge of between 10% and 50% may be added under Section 19a of the Court Fees Act.

What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?

In the event of late payment, a fixed penalty, currently of EUR 23 (as at 1 May 2021), is payable under Section 31 of the Court Fees Act. However, the late payment of the court fee has no influence on the execution of the civil proceedings themselves. Court proceedings are not dependent upon the payment of court fees – they are conducted in a completely independent manner.

The recovery of court fees by the judicial authority is governed by the Court Payments Recovery Act (*Gerichtliches Einbringungsgesetz (GEG)*). If, as a result of non-payment, a payment order (an enforcement title for the recovery of court fees) must be issued by the judicial authority under Section 6a of the Court Payments Recovery Act, an additional fee, currently of EUR 8 (as at 1 January 2014), applies.

How can I pay the court fees?

The method of payment is laid down in Section 4 of the Court Fees Act. This provides that the fees can be paid by bank card with a **Bankomat function** or **credit card**, by **paying** or **transferring** the amount into the account of the competent court, or in **cash** at the competent court. The bank details of the court are available on the website of the Federal Ministry of Justice (http://www.justiz.gv.at/, in the 'Courts' (*Gerichte*) tab).

Furthermore, all fees may also be paid by **direct debit** if the court (or, in general, the Austrian judicial system) has been authorised to collect the court fees from an account notified by the party owing the fees, and to deposit them in a court account. In this case the application (application for a European order for payment) must **indicate the account** from which the fees are to be collected and the **authorisation to collect them**, for example by including the reference 'Gebühreneinzug!' ('Collection of fees') or 'AEV!' ('Direct Debiting Ordinance'). For a limited authorisation, the application may also indicate the maximum amount to be debited (Sections 5 and 6 of the Direct Debiting Ordinance (*Abbuchungs- und Einziehungs-Verordnung*)).

If the application for a European order for payment is lodged using the **Austrian e-Justice system** (*Elektronischer Rechtsverkehr (ERV)*), the fees must be paid by direct debit. In this case, the maximum amount to be debited cannot be specified.

What shall I do after the payment?

If the federal authorities are entitled to claim court fees on submission of the application (the application for a European order for payment) and there is no direct debit authorisation, then proof of payment of the fees (proof of transfer) must be attached to the application (Section 4 of the Court Fees Act). If payment is made by bank card, credit card, deposit into or transfer to the account of the competent court, or by direct debit from the party's account, the Austrian Federal Accounting Agency (*Buchhaltungsagentur des Bundes*) informs the judicial authority about the crediting of payments to the court account only at a later stage. The procedure related to the notice of court fees ends when proof of (full) payment is provided.

In the event of overpayment, a claim for the repayment of overpaid court fees (Section 6c(1)(1) of the Court Payments Recovery Act) can be made within 5 years.

Related link

Court Fees Act

Last update: 17/10/2023

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Poland

Introduction

Fees in civil proceedings are governed by the *Court Costs (Civil Cases) Act of 28 July 2005* (consolidated text: Journal of Laws 2014, item 1025). As a rule, a fee is payable for any statement of claim lodged, including claims lodged as part of proceedings governed by Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 *creating a European order for payment procedure* ('the EOP'). The Court Costs (Civil Cases) Act (Title IV – Exemption from court costs) allows an application to be filed for exemption from such costs.

What fees are applicable?

The fees applicable in the case of the EOP are a fixed fee depending on the amount of the sum in dispute and a proportional fee payable if the amount of the sum in dispute is over PLN 20 000.

How much do I have to pay?

Fees in respect of applications for a European Order for Payment are determined based on the amount of the sum in dispute:

up to PLN 500: a fee of PLN 30;
between PLN 500 and PLN 1 500: a fee of PLN 100;
between PLN 1500 and PLN 4000: a fee of PLN 200;
between PLN 4000 and PLN 7500: a fee of PLN 400;
between PLN 7500 and PLN 10000: a fee of PLN 500;
between PLN 10000 and PLN 15000: a fee of PLN 750;
between PLN 15 000 and PLN 20 000: a fee of PLN 1000.

In cases concerning property rights, if the amount in dispute or the value at issue on appeal exceeds PLN 20 000, a proportional fee is payable in the amount of 5% of that amount or value, to a maximum of PLN 200 000.

In the case of a request for the EOP to be set aside, half of the fee is collected.

What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?

Pursuant to Article 1262 § of the Code of Civil Procedure of 17 November 1964 (Journal of Laws No 43, item 269, as amended), the court will not take any action in response to a procedural document for which the applicable fee has not been paid. In other words, either the fee must be paid when a procedural document (statement of claim) is filed with the court of appropriate jurisdiction or an application for exemption from court costs must be filed.

The procedural consequences of failing to pay fees for a procedural document are specified in Article 130 and 1302 of the Code of Civil Procedure and elsewhere.

Pursuant to Article 130 of the Code of Civil Procedure, if a procedural document (including a statement of claim) cannot be processed as a result of non-payment of the fee, the presiding judge calls on the party to make that payment within one week, failing which the procedural document is returned. If the procedural document has been lodged by a person living abroad who has no appointed representative in Poland, the presiding judge will specify a time limit for paying the fee, which may not be shorter than one month. If the fee is not paid within the specified time limit, the procedural document is returned to the party. If the fee is paid within the specified time limit, the procedural document produces legal effects from the date on which it was lodged.
Under Article 1302 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a procedural document lodged by a lawyer or patent attorney without payment of the fee is returned without a call for payment if the fee is fixed or is proportional to the amount at dispute as specified by the party. However, if the fee for the procedural document is paid within one week of service of the decision to return the document, the document produces legal effects from the date on which it was lodged.

How do I pay the court fees?

The arrangements for paying court fees in civil cases are governed by the Ordinance of the Minister for Justice of 21 March 2016 setting out the arrangements for paying court fees in civil cases (Journal of Laws No 27, item 199), which constitutes legislation implementing the aforementioned Court Costs (Civil Cases) Act.
Court fees in civil cases can be paid in non-cash form into the current account of the court with jurisdiction (account details can be obtained directly from the court or its website or from the website of the Ministry of Justice), directly at the court cashier's office or in the form of court fee stamps which can be purchased at the court cashier's office.

What do I do after the payment?

Once the fees have been paid and any irregularities resolved, the court will issue a European Order for Payment.

Last update: 19/02/2024
The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Portugal

Introduction

Under Article 5 of the Regulation on Court Costs (*Regulamento das Custas Processuais*), adopted by Decree-Law No 34/2008 of 26 February 2008, the court fee (*taxa de justiça*) is expressed in units of account (*unidades de conta*, UC), with one unit of account currently standing at €102. The amount of the court fee is set in accordance with the value or complexity of the case.
The Regulation on Court Costs contains specific rules relating to Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 creating a European order for payment procedure.

What fees are applicable?

Under Article 7(4) and Table II-A of the Regulation on Court Costs, for applications for a payment order:
of up to €5 000: the court fee is €102 (1 UC);
from €5 000 to €15 000: the court fee is €204 (2 UC);
upwards of €15 000.01: the court fee is €306 (3 UC).
A higher fee may be charged:
If the case proves to be particularly complex, in which case the court may ultimately set a higher fee within the limits laid down in Table II of the Regulation on Court Costs (Article 7(7)). Under Article 530(7) of the Code of Civil Procedure (*Código de Processo Civil*), particularly complex cases for the purposes of paying the court fee are considered to be actions or interim proceedings which:
contain prolix pleadings or claims;
relate to highly specialised legal issues or highly specific technical matters or require a combined analysis of legal issues from very different contexts; or involve hearing a large number of witnesses, the analysis of complex evidence or various lengthy steps to produce proof; and
If the person liable to pay the court fee is a commercial undertaking that, in the previous year, has lodged 200 or more applications for interim relief or other forms of action or enforcement, at a court, registry or contact point, in which case the court fee is set as follows for applications for payment orders brought by the undertaking concerned:
of up to €5 000: the court fee is €153 (1.5 UC);
from €5 000 to €15 000: the court fee is €306 (3 UC);
upwards of €15 000.01: the court fee is €459 (4.5 UC).
If the defendant enters a statement of opposition in accordance with Article 17(1) of Regulation (EC) 1896/2006 and the proceedings continue, the amount in court fees for the European payment order procedure will be deducted, for the claimant, from the amount due under the continuing proceedings (Article 7(6) of the Regulation on Court Costs).

How much will I pay?

See previous answer.

What happens if I don't pay the court fees on time?

In accordance with Article 642 of the Code of Civil Procedure, you will be instructed by the court registry to make the missed payment within 10 days, and pay an additional fine of an equal amount corresponding to no less than 1 unit of account and no more than 5 units of account. If you fail to provide proof of payment of the court fees due and the fine within 10 days, the court will order the withdrawal of your claim, application or appeal.

How can I pay the court fees?

Court fees have to be paid by bank transfer.
When you file for a payment order with the court, you are advised to wait for instructions from the registry of the central civil bench at the Porto district court on how to make the payment. To this end, **it is highly recommended that you provide an e-mail address for the claimant or their representative**. The court registry will send a reference number (containing 12 digits and beginning by 70) that **should be inserted in the comments field of the bank transfer, together with the case number of the procedure so that the payment can be matched to the case**. You must provide the court with proof of the transfer.
If you choose to make the payment before the start of court proceedings, i.e. without waiting for the payment notice from the court, the payment details are as follows (and you should provide the court with proof of the transfer):
Holder: Instituto de Gestão Financeira e Equipamentos da Justiça, I.P. (Institute for Financial Management and Infrastructure in the Justice System)
NIF (tax identification number): 510 361 242
Account number: 1120014160
NIB (Portuguese BBAN): 078101120112001416052

IBAN: PT50078101120112001416052
Name of bank: Agência da Gestão da Dívida e do Crédito Público - IGCP, E.P.E.
BIC SWIFT (Business Identifier Code): IGCPPTPL

What shall I do after the payment?

In accordance with Article 22(1) of Ministerial Implementing Order (*Portaria*) No 419-A/2009 of 17 April 2009, you must submit a document as proof of payment or otherwise provide proof of payment, together with the corresponding pleadings or request, unless otherwise provided for under Ministerial Implementing Order No 280/2013 of 26 August 2013.

Last update: 05/10/2023

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Romania

Introduction
What fees are applicable?
How much shall I pay?
What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?
How can I pay the court fees?
What shall I do after the payment?

Introduction

The European Order for Payment is regulated by **Regulation (EC) No 1896/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 creating a European order for payment procedure**.

As regards the system of court stamp fees, please note that it is regulated by Emergency Order No 80/2013, which has been in force since 26 June 2013. This legislative act was adopted following the amendment to the legal framework for the conduct of civil proceedings by adopting the Code of Civil Procedure and by enforcing the new institutions adopted by the Civil Code.

The court stamp fees are due by all the natural and legal persons and are paid in consideration of the services provided by courts as well as by the Ministry of Justice (*Ministerul Justiției*) and the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice (*Parchetul de pe lângă Înalta Curte de Casație și Justiție*).

Court stamp fees can be paid online in Romania, however this electronic payment system has not been operational to this date.

What fees are applicable?

Court stamp fees are due for both trial at first instance level and appeals under the law.

Natural persons may be entitled, upon request, to discounts on, exemptions from and instalment schemes for the payment of the court stamp fees under Government Emergency Order No 51/2008 on the legal public aid in civil matters, as approved as amended and supplemented by Law No 193/2008, as subsequently amended and supplemented. Legal persons may be granted facilities for the payment of the court stamp fees under Article 42(2) of Government Emergency Order No 80/2013.

How much shall I pay?

At the current stage of the law, the court stamp fee in order to make an application for a European Order of Payment is established under Article 3(1) of Government Emergency Order No 80/2013, as follows:

up to the value of RON 500 - 8%, but not less than RON 20;
between RON 501 and RON 5 000 - RON 40 + 7% for the values exceeding RON 500;
between RON 5 001 and RON 25 000 - RON 355 + 5% for the values exceeding RON 5 000;
between RON 25 001 and RON 50 000 - RON 1 355 + 3% for the values exceeding RON 25 000;
between RON 50 001 and RON 250 000 - RON 2 105 + 2% for the values exceeding RON 50 000;
over RON 250 000 - RON 6 105 + 1% for the values exceeding RON 250 000.

What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?

In accordance with Government Emergency Order No 80/2013, the court stamp fee is payable in advance. If the claimant fails to meet its obligation to pay the fee by the deadline set under the law or by the court, the application will be annulled as unstamped or, where applicable, settled within the limits of the legally paid court stamp fee. Moreover, if the application for facilities for payment of the court stamp fee has been rejected, and the claimant has not paid the due court stamp fee within the deadline, as set by the court, and has not included any proof of payment in the file, the court annuls the application as not stamped.

How can I pay the court fees?

Court stamp fees are payable by the person who owes the fee in cash, by bank credit transfer or online to a distinct local budget revenues account, i.e. the "Court stamp fees and other stamp fees", of the territorial administrative unit where the natural person has their domicile or residence or, where applicable, where the legal person has the registered office. The costs incurred with the transfer of the amounts due as court stamp fees are borne by the debtor.

If the person who is liable to pay the court stamp fee has neither the domicile, nor the residence, nor the registered office, where applicable, in Romania, the court stamp fee is payable to the local budget account of the territorial administrative unit covering the registered office of the court where the action is brought or the application is filed.

The court stamp fees are payable in cash at the fees and taxes directorates of the territorial administrative units where the natural person has the domicile or residence, or where the legal person has the registered office.

Moreover, the court stamp fees are payable by bank credit transfer and online.

No electronic system has been implemented in Romania so far for the payment of the court stamp fees although this method is regulated by the law.

What shall I do after the payment?

The receipt for the payment of the court stamp fees, which is issued for payments in cash, or the money order is submitted when the legal action is filed. The receipts or, where applicable, the money orders for the court stamp fees have no standard format, being issued in the form accepted by the unit where the payment is made.

Where the court stamp fee is paid after the court has served the notification on the claimant in this respect, the latter must include in the file the proof for payment of the fee within ten days from service of the notification.

The proof for payment of the stamp fee may be submitted in person at the registered office of the court or, by mail, indicating the number of the file (case) for which the payment has been made, as the same case number is indicated on the notification served by the court on the party concerned.

Last update: 21/02/2020
The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Slovenia

Introduction
What fees are applicable?
How much shall I pay?
What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?
How can I pay the court fees?
What shall I do after the payment?

Introduction

Court fees applicable in the European order for payment procedure are provided in the Slovenian Court Fees Act (*Zakon o sodnih taksah*) (*Uradni list RS* (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia) Nos 37/08, 97/10, 63/13, 58/14 – Constitutional Court decision, 19/15 – Constitutional Court decision, 30 /16 and 10/17–ZPP-E (Act Amending the Civil Procedure Act); hereinafter referred to as: the ZST-1), which is the general law on court fees.
The ZST-1 (Article 6) provides a legal basis for the payment of court fees using cash, electronic money and other valid means of payment, which also applies to the payment of fees under the European order for payment procedure. In practice, court fees may be paid electronically through the web payment services of individual banks.

What fees are applicable?

Under the European order for payment procedure, a one-time court fee applies to the entire proceedings. The person liable for payment of the court fee is the claimant, and the payment must be made at the time of filing the application concerning the European order for payment with the court.

How much shall I pay?

The amount of the court fee under the European order for payment procedure that the claimant must pay upon filing an application with the court depends on the value of the claim.
The quotient is 1.2 (tariff heading 1301 of the fee tariff under the ZST-1), and the fee is calculated in accordance with the table provided in Article 16 of the ZST-1. Since there are many value classes, they cannot all be listed here in detail.

What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?

If the claimant fails to pay the court fee on time, the court conducts the proceedings nevertheless, and the court fee is then enforced where necessary.

How can I pay the court fees?

The ZST-1 (Article 6) provides a legal basis for the payment of court fees using cash, electronic money and other valid means of payment, which also applies to the payment of fees under the European order for payment procedure.
In practice, court fees may be paid electronically through the web payment services of individual banks, or they can be paid directly through the payment services provider or the court cashier (using cash or a POS terminal).
Every bank has its own web payment service for making electronic payments.
The person liable may pay the court fee in advance, i.e. upon filing the application to open proceedings with the court, or they may file the application with the court and wait for the court to send them a payment notice with the applicable amount and all other data necessary to make the payment.

What shall I do after the payment?

If the court fee is paid by indicating the appropriate reference number (communicated to the person liable by the court on the payment notice), the person liable is not required to provide the court with any evidence of payment. In such cases, the court is notified of the payment through a special electronic banking system (UJPnet), where the correct reference number is decisive in recognising individual payments.
However, if the court fee is paid without indicating the appropriate reference number, the person liable must submit to the court a certificate of payment. There are no special formal conditions concerning the validity of such certificate. Based on such certificate, the court, if necessary, verifies the payment of the court fee on the UJPnet platform (especially when the court fee is not paid through the court cashier).

Last update: 01/04/2020
The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Slovakia

Introduction
What fees are applicable?
How much shall I pay?
What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?
How can I pay the court fees?
What shall I do after the payment?

Introduction

Act No 71/1992 on court fees and fees for extracts from the criminal register, as amended.
Court fees may be paid by a debit or credit card, by bank transfer or at the branch of a foreign bank.

What fees are applicable?

Court fees are chargeable under Section 1 of Act No 71/1992 on court fees and fees for extracts from the criminal register, as amended, for individual acts or court proceedings where they are carried out on a proposal from and as acts of public court administration authorities and prosecutors listed in the schedule of court fees and fees for extracts from the criminal register, which is an annex to the act in question.
Fees are also chargeable for proceedings and acts carried out without a proposal to the benefit of the fee payer if expressly listed in the schedule.

How much shall I pay?

The fee rate is listed in the schedule as a percentage of the fee base or as a fixed sum. If a fee rate is established for a procedure, this means a procedure at a single instance. A fee of the same rate is also payable in an appeal procedure in the same case.
For a petition for the start of a European order for payment procedure, unless a special rate is established, it is 6% of the cost (payment) of the subject of the procedure or the value of the object of litigation, though no less than EUR 16.50. The same applies in the case of filing an objection.

What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?

If the fee payable upon the filing of a complaint, petition for the start of a procedure, appeal or cassation complaint was not paid, the court shall request the fee payer to pay the fee within a time limit it sets, generally within ten days of receipt of the request; if the fee is not paid within the time limit, despite the request, the court will suspend the procedure. The fee payer must be advised in the request of the consequences of failure to pay the fee.

The court shall not suspend the procedure due to the failure to pay the fee if

it has already started the procedure,

the complaint or petition has widened in scope, or a counter complaint or petition has been filed in the same matter after the procedure has started;

it requests payment of the fee at an amount conflicting with the wording of this Act;

the payment obligation of the fee payer has arisen due to the filing of a petition to order emergency measures;

an application for a fee remission was filed within the time limit for payment of the court fee, and the court granted this; if the court grants only a partial remission, it will request the fee payer to pay the court fee at the amount not covered by the remission.

How can I pay the court fees?

Fees chargeable by courts, public court administration authorities and prosecutors may be paid in cash, by debit or credit card, postal order or bank transfer or at the branch of a foreign bank. Fees are paid in cash, by debit or credit card or bank transfer or at the branch of a foreign bank using the technical equipment of a legal entity with 100 % state ownership which is a system operator, if the competent body has met the requirements for this. Fees may be paid in cash if courts, public court administration authorities and prosecutors have put in place the conditions for this, and provided the fee per case does not exceed EUR 300, with the exception of the fee under item 17 (in commercial register matters), which may be paid in cash, even if it exceeds EUR 300. If the court, public court administration authority and prosecutor is integrated into the central fee records system, fees paid by postal order, debit or credit card, bank transfer or at the branch of a foreign bank are paid to the system operator’s account.

What shall I do after the payment?

Remittance of the payment may be confirmed by standard payment documents used in normal transactions, depending on the method of payment, i.e. a cash receipt, postal order slip, account statement, etc.

Last update: 27/02/2023

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Sweden

Introduction

The rules applicable in Sweden on the application fee for a European order for payment consist of:

- Act (2008:879) on a European order for payment (*Lag (2008:879) om europeiskt betalningsföreläggande*) 5 § An applicant for a European order for payment must pay an application fee. The Government may issue regulations on the amount of the fee.

The application fee must be paid in advance.

If the applicant fails to comply with an order to pay the application fee, the application will be rejected.

- Regulation (2008:892) on a European order for payment (*Förordning (2008:892) om europeiskt betalningsföreläggande*) 3 § When paying the application fee, the applicant must indicate the respondent’s personal identity number or organisation registration number.

What fees apply?

If you are applying for a European order for payment in Sweden, you must pay an application fee. The application fee must be paid in advance. That means that the application fee must have been paid in order for the Swedish Enforcement Authority (*Kronofogdemyndigheten*) to commence the processing of the application for a European order for payment. When you have submitted the application, you will receive an order from the Swedish Enforcement Authority containing information on how to pay the application fee.

How much must I pay?

At present, you must pay an application fee of SEK 300.

What happens if I fail to pay the court fees in time?

If the application fee is not paid on time, the application will be rejected before the processing of the application has begun.

How can I pay the court fees?

Do not pay the application fee in advance. Wait instead until you have received a letter from the Swedish Enforcement Authority giving all the details of how you should pay.

What must I do after payment?

You do not need to do anything after you have paid the application fee on time. The Swedish Enforcement Authority monitors receipt of the payment by the authority. Once the payment has been entered in the books, the Swedish Enforcement Authority begins processing your application for a European order for payment.

Last update: 05/12/2023

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - England and Wales

Introduction
What fees are applicable?
How much shall I pay?
What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?
How can I pay the court fees?
What shall I do after the payment?

Introduction

The European Order for Payment is a simplified procedure for obtaining judgments on uncontested claims in cross-border civil and commercial cases. A cross border case is where at least one of the parties is domiciled or habitually resident in a Member State other than a Member State of the court where the action is brought.

What fees are applicable?

Payment of court fees is required in order to make an application for a European Order for Payment. If you wish to pay by debit/credit card the relevant card details should be provided in the Appendix to “Application for a European Order of Payment Form A”.

Should there be a need to enforce a claim a further court fee will be required. More details on the types of procedures available can be found on the enforcement pages for England and Wales.

How much shall I pay?

Court fees in England and Wales can be found in leaflet EX50 - Civil and Family Court Fees

The fee payable is based on the value of the claim.

For ease of reference, the fees in the table below are correct as of 17 November 2016. Court fees are subject to change, so you should always check with the court, legal representative and any other individuals or organizations who are involved that an amount is still the current fee. These fees are in pound sterling (GBP), to calculate the equivalent in Euros a conversion must be applied on the day you wish to make the application.

1.1 On starting proceedings (including proceedings issued after permission to issue is granted) to recover a sum of money where the sum is claimed:	Fee payable (£)
(a) Does not exceed £300	£35
(b) Exceeds £300 but does not exceed £500	£50
(c) Exceeds £500 but does not exceed £1,000	£70
(d) Exceeds £1,000 but does not exceed £1,500	£80
(e) Exceeds £1,500 but does not exceed £3,000	£115
(f) Exceeds £3,000 but does not exceed £5,000	£205
(g) Exceeds £5,000 but does not exceed £10,000	£455
(h)Exceeds £10,000 but does not exceed £200,000	5% of the value of the claim
(i) Exceeds £200,000	£10,000

If you wish to enforce the claim a further fee is payable.

You have to pay a court fee to make an application to the court and pay further court fees at different stages of the court case. You may qualify for a “fee remission” (depending on your personal circumstances) which means that you may not have to pay a court fee or only have to pay part of it. However, you have to apply for a separate remission for each fee payable throughout the court process. So, for example, applying for a remission when the first application is made would only give you the remission for that first “issuing” fee. This is because your personal circumstances might change during the court action, and you might no longer be eligible for a remission later in the case. Or you might become eligible for a fee remission during the case.

What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?

If the claimant fails to fill in the relevant credit card details correctly or the payment fails for some reason, the court dealing will send Form B “Request to the claimant to complete and/or rectify an application for a European Order for Payment” to the claimant requesting that details of a valid credit card be provided to enable payment of the court fees. The application will not be taken any further if correct payment is not received.

How can I pay the court fees?

Payment of the court fee is made by providing correct payment details to the court. Initially this should be done by providing relevant details in “Application for a European order for payment, Form A”.

Payment is usually made by debit/credit card. Not all methods of payment in Form A are likely to be available at the court to which the application is being made. The claimant should contact the court and verify which method of payment can be used.

It may also be possible to pay using a credit card over the telephone. Many courts have facilities for taking card payments in this manner, but the relevant court should be contacted first to confirm payment can be made in this way.

Electronic payment can only be brought against someone with a UK address.

What shall I do after the payment?

If the application has been made correctly, the court will issue the European Order for Payment (Form E) to the defendant. A notice of issue will be sent at the same time to the claimant, together with a receipt of the payment transaction

The receipt will typically be 8 x 12 cm and have the name of the court at the top with its postal address, and the amount paid with the date and time of payment at the bottom.

For more information please see European Union cross-border claims

Last update: 11/09/2019

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Northern Ireland

There are no fees applicable at this time

Last update: 13/09/2019

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.

Court fees concerning European Payment Order procedure - Scotland

Introduction
What fees are applicable?
How much shall I pay?
What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?
How can I pay the court fees?
What shall I do after the payment?

Introduction

In Scotland court fees for European Payment Orders are regulated by the:
Sheriff Court Fees Order 2018, as amended by the Sheriff Court Fees Amendment Order 2018.
Schedule 2, Part II, paragraph 6 applies to European Payment Orders from 1 April 2019.
Schedule 3, Part II, paragraph 6 applies to European Payment Orders from 1 April 2020.
Electronic payment of fees is not possible.

What fees are applicable?

Lodging of a European Payment Order in Form A of the EU Regulation 1896/2006 at court requires payment of one fee which covers all court procedures. Representation by a solicitor is not usually required and the court fee does not include any solicitors' fees, or the cost of service of the papers on the defender.
There is no fee for lodging a statement of opposition in Form F.

How much shall I pay?

The fee for lodging of a European Payment Order at court is £129 sterling.
In terms of article 8 of the Sheriff Court Fees Order 2018, Scottish Statutory Instrument 2018/481 as amended, a party may be entitled to fee exemption, for example if they are entitled to certain state benefits, or entitled to civil legal aid.

What happens if I do not pay the court fees on time?

The court does not accept the application, and is not required to do anything without a fee being paid, in terms of paragraph 3 of the Sheriff Court Fees Order 2018, Scottish Statutory Instrument 2018/481, as amended.

How can I pay the court fees?

Court fees can be paid by:
Cheques - made payable to "The Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service"
Debit Card & Credit Card - please check which types of card are acceptable with the appropriate court and if payment can be made by telephone.
Postal Order - made payable to "The Scottish Courts and Tribunals Service"
Cash - if paying by post it is not advisable to make cash payments

What shall I do after the payment?

The court accepts the lodging of the application papers in Form A of the EU Regulation 1896/2006 with the payment. The papers and payment should be brought or sent to the court at the same time. The court will then give or send out Form B, C, D or E as the next step in the process. No payment evidence is required.

Last update: 02/09/2019

The national language version of this page is maintained by the respective Member State. The translations have been done by the European Commission service. Possible changes introduced in the original by the competent national authority may not be yet reflected in the translations. The European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any information or data contained or referred to in this document. Please refer to the legal notice to see copyright rules for the Member State responsible for this page.