

# Class Actions

*Contributing editors*

Joel S Feldman and Joshua E Anderson



2016

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# Class Actions 2016

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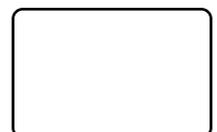


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# France

Céline Lustin-Le Core

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## 1 Outline the organisation of your court system as it relates to collective actions. In which courts may class actions be brought?

The introduction of the class action in French law through the ‘Hamon Law’ is very recent, dating back to March 2014, and may be considered as a ‘small procedural revolution’ in France.

The consideration of a possible introduction of this type of proceeding in the French legislation began as early as 2005, when the first committee, formed in order to improve the legislation so that class actions could be brought before French courts, began to work on the subject.

However, it took almost nine years for the French lawmakers to issue the law consecrating class actions; known as the ‘Loi Hamon’ (Hamon Law), it was passed on 17 March 2014 (Law No. 2014-344).

Later that year, in September 2014, a decree was introduced aimed at implementing the Hamon Law (Decree No. 2014-1081, 24th of 24 September 2014). On 31 December 2014, the remaining questions for the implementation of the Hamon Law were addressed in a circular (JUSC 1421594).

The French lawmakers chose to introduce class action into French law ‘through the back door’ by only adding a small specific chapter to the French Consumer Code (Chapter III, Title II, Book IV) and an article to the Judiciary Organisation Code (article L211-15) dedicated to this new kind of action, instead of choosing to create a new part of the French Code of Civil Procedures, consecrating this new type of procedure.

As a consequence of this choice, the scope of the class actions is very limited, as the class actions provided for within this whole process are only open to 15 consumer associations approved on a national scale and to the damages resulting from the sales of goods, service supply or anti-competitive practice.

Nevertheless, class actions remain above all a specific way of action and a specific procedure established to facilitate the work of the judge and of the plaintiffs concerned. Everything is made so that the judge has one file to deal with instead of multiple files.

Regarding the jurisdiction competent to state on this new type of action, the French lawmakers decided not to create a new category of judges who would be in charge of the class actions, but decided that the general jurisdiction competent for civil litigation would also be competent for class actions.

Consequently, according to article L211-15 of the Judiciary Organisation Code, class actions are brought before the *tribunal de grande instance* (high court). The high court is thus the *ratione materiae* competent judge for class actions in general.

Regarding territorial competence, the effective competent jurisdiction is the high court of the place where the professional, defendant in the procedure, resides. If he or she does not reside in France or if he or she does not have a place of residence, the Paris High Court is designated as the effective tribunal.

## 2 How common are class actions in your jurisdiction? What has been the recent attitude of lawmakers and the judiciary to class actions?

As already mentioned, the class action procedure was first introduced in French law on 17 March 2014 (Law 2014-344), whereas the Decree pertaining to the application of the Hamon Law is only one year old (24 September 2014) and the Circular for the remaining questions regarding the law was published in December 2014 (JUSC 1421594).

According to article 2 IV of Hamon Law No. 2014-344 relative to class actions, no later than 30 months after the enactment of the Law, the government is supposed to submit to parliament a written report evaluating the conditions for implementing class actions and proposing any necessary adjustment. In this report the government is also supposed to evaluate the possible extension of these class actions to new fields (health and environment).

However, the laws (the Hamon Law and the corresponding implementation decree) authorising class actions are very recent, the government’s report to the parliament regarding the application of this new legislation has yet to be issued, and our jurisdictions have not been confronted with many class actions so far. The first one was filed on 1 October 2014. Since then, very few class actions have been filed. On 30 September 2015, there were five class actions pending in France: three class actions before the High Court of Nanterre and two class actions before the High Court of Paris. Three of these proceedings concern property matters, one concerns financial matters and one concerns electronic communication networks.

As this regulation is very new and innovative, the French judiciary are not yet used to this kind of proceeding and it will take time to acquire the necessary experience to assess the situation and to draw conclusions on the application of this new law.

Furthermore, this new type of action will be soon extended to the field of health. A draft Bill No. 2302 relating to health issues, tabled before the national assembly on 15 October 2014, contains article 45 stipulating a collective action which is very similar to the class action created by the Hamon Law. In its new article L1143-1, added to the French Public Health Code, it provides that:

*any health users-approved association may bring an action in order to obtain compensation for the individual damage suffered by health users being in an identical or similar situation caused by a breach of its legal obligations / a failure to fulfil its legal obligations by a producer, supplier or a service provider producing, supplying or providing services relative to the products mentioned under point II of the article L5311 -1 of the French public Health Code.*

Only personal injury may be compensated. The non-material damages are excluded. This text was adopted by the national assembly on 14 April 2015 and is under discussion at the Senate. It should enter into force on 1 July 2016 at the latest, or at an earlier date laid down by decree of the Council of State.

Furthermore, a draft Bill No. 1699 creating a collective action aiming at combating discrimination and inequality has been tabled before the national assembly on January 2014. According to this draft Bill, any association duly registered for at least five years at the time of the incident, whose articles of association aim at combating discrimination and inequality, as well as any trade union organisation in the meaning of article L2121-1 of the French Labour Code, may act before the court in order to obtain compensation for the damages suffered by several individual persons in a similar situation that have been caused by a direct or an indirect discrimination in the meaning of article 1 of the Law from 27 May 2008 as modified by the law dated 6 August 2012 containing provisions adapting French law to European community law in the anti-discrimination field. This draft bill was adopted by the National Assembly on 10 June 2015 and is currently being discussed at the Senate.

### 3 What is the legal basis for class actions? Is it derived from statute or case law?

As mentioned before, class actions were introduced through the Hamon Law dated 17 March 2014 (Law 2014-344), and the Decree dated 24 September 2014 pertaining to the application of the Hamon Law.

Hence, class actions are derived from statute law which is considered in France as the primary and most notable basis for class actions.

### 4 What type of claims may be filed as class actions?

As in the other countries, in France collective actions aim to obtain compensation for individual and patrimonial damages resulting from material damage suffered by several consumers placed in an identical or similar situation, and damage incurred as a result of a contractual or legal breach by one or more same professionals (article L423-1 of the Consumer Code).

This new type of action is reserved for consumers, as only claims regarding consumer litigations may be filed as class actions. Consumer litigation concerns consumers and the disputes they have with professionals.

What matters here is the definition of a 'consumer'. In this respect, the Hamon Law added a new preliminary article to the French Consumer Code that defines the consumer as 'any natural person who is acting for purposes which are outside his trade, business, craft or profession'.

This definition corresponds to the transposition of Directive 2011/83 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 (article 2 definitions).

Consumption is thus the only field dealing with actual class actions.

According to article L423-1 of the French Consumer Code, this proceeding is limited to the damages resulting from:

- the sale of goods or services supplied; or
- anti-competitive practice in the meaning of Title II Book IV of the French Commercial Code, or of articles 101 and 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

As mentioned, bills are currently being presented in order to extend the application of class actions to other fields such as discrimination or health. A bill regarding the extent of class actions to health matters and a bill relative to discrimination matters were voted by the National Assembly on 14 April 2015 and 10 June 2015 respectively. A subsequent vote by the Senate, as well as a second vote by the National Assembly, are necessary before these bills can become law.

In the field of crime, some collective actions may be filed before the criminal court by a registered association. This type of action before the criminal court already existed before the Hamon law entered into force, but remains very rare and limited. Only a group of victims can form actions and only for certain crimes listed in articles 2-1 to 2-21 of the French Code of Criminal Proceedings. According to these articles, a registered association may launch a collective civil action within a criminal proceeding. The collective action must be launched by a duly registered non-profit association (according to the French 1901 Law) whose articles of association aim at combating certain types of crime and helping certain kinds of victims. As mentioned, this type of collective action is strictly limited to the crimes listed in the French Procedural Code, whereas over the years the lawmakers progressively extended the list of crimes for which a collective action is possible.

Finally, in the administrative field, separated in the French judicial system from the judiciary, class actions are not admitted.

### 5 What relief may be sought in class proceedings?

According to article L423-1, section 2 of the French Consumer Code:

*The class action can only deal with the compensation of pecuniary damages resulting from material damages suffered by Consumers.*

Throughout the steps of the French class action proceeding, the professional involved is first held responsible for the damage and then asked to repair his or her wrong in a pecuniary way. The money damages can be either given to the association representing the class or to the consumers themselves. The judge decides whether the money is directly (by the professional) or indirectly (using the association) handed to the victims.

Furthermore, the judge may also order a reparation in kind (article L423-3 Consumer Code) if he or she thinks it is better adapted to the situation, if it is possible and if the consumer accepts it. He or she will then further define the conditions of this reparation in kind by the professional.

However, this reparation in kind may be excluded if it generates disproportionate costs for the professional.

Victims can seek money damages by just joining the group. (Consumer Code, article L423-5). No punitive damages may be sought. Only the material damages suffered by the victims can be reimbursed.

### 6 Is there a process for consolidating multiple class action filings?

No process for consolidating multiple class action filings is provided for in the Hamon Law.

However, an association may voluntarily join another pending proceeding, whereas the judge has no obligation to join the different proceedings.

Furthermore, when a judgment is rendered on a claim brought up using a class action, the decision applies to every association, even the ones that did not file the complaint (article L423-23 French Consumer Code). Also, associations are considered interchangeable in a proceeding; an association may ask the judge to be allowed to 'step in the right' of another association in a proceeding if the latter encounters a lack of funding (see article L423-24 French Consumer Code).

### 7 How is a class action initiated?

A class action is initiated by a duly registered consumer association which issues a summons before the competent jurisdiction (high court of the place of residence of the defendant), which is served by a bailiff on the professional concerned. If there are several defendants, the association has the choice between the different places of residence of the defendants and is thus able to choose a jurisdiction.

As usual under French law, the parties are not required to provide a notice with opportunity to cure prior to filing the complaint.

Furthermore, as usual before the high court, the registered consumer association has to be represented by a lawyer, whose name must be mentioned in the summons served by the bailiff on the professional concerned (defendant).

### 8 What are the standing requirements for a class action?

A class action in France is ruled by very restrictive subjective conditions, in particular regarding the entitlement to act or standing: a class action may only be brought by a duly registered consumer association. In order to initiate a class action, an association must be representative at national level and approved under article L441.1 of the French consumer code. Only 15 associations are approved under this article as having the authority to file a collective action.

Among these, three groups can be distinguished: the family group, the union group, and the consumer and specialised group. As the procedures are of substantial financial weight, up to now only certain consumer and specialised associations have been able to file class actions.

Consequently, only the consumer association (as claimant) and the professional (as defendant) may be party to the class action proceeding in France, whereas it has to be noticed that the consumer association is not a legal person. In fact, there is a real substitution between the association which is a party to the class action proceeding and the individual person who will enjoy later the benefit of the class action once they make themselves known to obtain a compensation.

Furthermore, in order to initiate a class action, the registered association must provide evidence for identical cases of victims (two cases minimum) and for its recognition as a consumer association. Before any judgment, the association must show, using factual proof, that the professional can be held liable. At the same time, the association must substantiate its damage and define the adherence criteria of the group. As the action is initiated, it is relevant to mention that no mandate is given to the association by the victims. Such mandates are only given after the professional is established as liable.

### 9 Do members of a class have to opt in or opt out of the action? Are class members notified that an action has been commenced on their behalf and, if so, how?

Two types of proceedings for this collective action are foreseen by the Hamon legislation: the ordinary procedure (opt-in system) and the simplified procedure (opt-out system).

### Ordinary procedure

On the one hand the Hamon law created an ordinary procedure (articles L 423-3 to L423-9 of the French Consumer Code) which is close to the opt-in procedure.

This procedure requires an active approach on the part of the consumer, who has to take the initiative to join a consumer group identified by the judge as the group against which the professional is liable.

During this first step of the proceeding, the judge pronounces on the liability of the professional. The judge first establishes the prerequisites to join the group and the time limit to do so. Members of a class have to opt in for the action. If the consumer does not join the group, then the decision will not apply to him or her.

The time limit to join the class and ask for money damages is two to six months starting at the date on which the publicity measures ordered by the judge are completed and effective. The judge decides which publicity measures should be taken to inform the consumers of the decision. The information or publicity measures are carried out by the professional at his or her own cost (article L423-4 Consumer Code). The information measures can only be taken once the judgment is no longer subject to a further appeal. The judge also specifies whether the consumers have to opt in with the professional or through the association. During this time, the professionals presumed to be liable will not know how many people they will have to indemnify.

Opting in to the group is the only requirement for a consumer to be compensated. Also, opting in to the group does not imply signing in the plaintiff association as a member.

As a second step, after the consumers have joined the consumer group in order to obtain a compensation from the professional, the judge who decided on the liability will have to rule in a second judgment on the difficulties that may arise in connection with the execution of the first judgment (articles L423-11 to L423-14 of the Consumer Code). He or she will state in a second judgment on each and every claim for compensation to which the professionals did not accede.

### Simplified procedure

On the other hand, the Hamon Law created a simplified procedure (article L423-10 Consumer Code), which is close to the opt-out system.

The judge makes a statement on the professional's liability and may order them to indemnify, directly and individually, the consumers whose identity and number are known without any active approach of those consumers (article L423-10 of the Consumer Code). In this procedure, there is no time limit for the consumer to accept the compensation. This procedure is relevant for cases where the company liable has a client file, such as matters concerning insurance or mobile phone contracts. Taking into account the fact that many companies have client files, the simplified procedure is likely to be widely implemented.

## 10 What are the requirements for a case to be filed as a class action?

According to article L423-1 of the Consumer Code, in order to initiate a class action, the registered association must provide evidence for identical cases of victims (two cases minimum) and for its recognition as a consumer association.

Two consumers are considered enough to form a group of consumers. The legal doctrine analyses this requirement as a way to express the fact that only 12 consumers are needed and not several dozen. The criteria of adherence to the group are defined by the association when the liability of the professional is in question. Once the professional is held responsible, the judge becomes the one determining these criteria.

A class action must be filed on the basis of a common interest of the group.

Regarding the pleading requirements, the class action is introduced by the registered consumer association according to the rules laid down by decree of the Council of State (article L432-2 Consumer Code) and to the general procedural rules applicable in France (articles 56 and 752 of the French Code of Civil Procedure).

The registered association has a summons before the competent High Court served on the concerned professional by a bailiff. For this proceeding before the competent high court, the association must be represented by a lawyer of the competent jurisdiction.

## 11 How does a court determine whether the case qualifies for a collective or class action?

After the introduction of the class action by the registered consumer association through summons served on the professional, the proceeding before the high court is governed by the general procedural rules applicable before the high court.

In general, the proceeding before the high court is a written procedure – the judge sets up a calendar for the exchange of submissions and evidence of claimant and respondent.

There are three different steps in the ordinary class action proceeding, as detailed below.

During the first phase of the proceeding (the liability phase) leading to a first judgment on the liability of the professional, the association has to provide proof that the professional is responsible for a prejudice endured by a group of consumers. Hence, the burden of proof is on the plaintiff, namely, the association.

After a certain amount of time the judge closes the exchange of submissions and evidence and sets up a hearing, at which both parties' lawyers plead the case.

After the pleading hearing, the judge renders a first judgment on the liability of the professional.

To render this first judgment, the judge has to verify the requirements set by article L423-1 of the Consumer Code regarding the association and the action itself. The judge determines whether the case qualifies for a collective action by analysing the proof provided by the association. For such qualification, the association has to provide evidence that the professional has damaged the group and that a common interest induced by the prejudice may be sought.

The judge first strives for acknowledgment of the veracity of the common interest presented. He or she then decides whether the professional implicated is the one that may be held responsible for the prejudice alleged as having caused the common interest.

This first judgment thus has to address the following points (articles L423-3 to L423-9 Consumer Code):

- admissibility of the class action brought by the registered association according to article L423-1 of the Consumer Code;
- liability of the professional;
- definition of the consumer group against which the professional is held liable and definition of the criteria for being considered as belonging to this group;
- definition of the damages that may be compensated for each consumer or each consumer category constituting the group it defines, and definition of the amount of each damage or of any elements allowing the evaluation of the said damages;
- definition of the appropriate publicity measures to be taken in order to inform the consumers potentially belonging to the defined consumer group;
- definition of the time limit within which the consumers may join the collective action to obtain a compensation for their damage (two to six months max);
- determination of the modalities for joining the collective action; and
- determination of the time limit for the payment of the compensation by the professional and of the time limit after which the consumers may refer to the judge any difficulties regarding the payment of the compensation by the professional.

An appeal may be lodged against this first judgment regarding liability conforming to the general procedural rules if the total amount claimed is not yet known or is higher than €4,000 (see articles 35 and 40 of the Civil Procedure Code and R.211-3 of the Judiciary Organisation Code).

After this judgment, the proceeding enters into the second phase, the 'compensation phase', which is conducted by the association between the consumers and the professional, outside the court. The professional has to pay the compensation to the consumers according to conditions set out by the above-mentioned judgment.

However, the judge still remains in charge of the case during this second phase of the proceeding.

During the third phase of the proceeding (the 'implementation phase'), the judge assesses any difficulties relative to the payments of the compensation by the professional, states on the execution of the first judgment and proceeds to the liquidation of the damages that have not been compensated in a final judgment.

**12 How does discovery work in class actions?**

The French law and the French procedure do not provide for the discovery procedure, which is typical for the Common law process and the Common law countries but doesn't exist in France.

During a class action proceeding, the French judge may order any measures of inquiry that he or she considers appropriate (article L423-3, paragraph 3 Consumer Code), whereas under French law these inquiry measures are limited to what is 'legally admissible' in order to conserve proof or evidence before any litigation (nomination of a court-appointed expert, or request to obtain certain defined documents). However, according to the French Supreme Court, the requested measures of inquiry are strictly limited to what is considered to be legally admissible and should not affect any fundamental rights or liberty or constitute a breach of the general principles of *audi alteram partem* or the defence rights.

**13 Describe the process and requirements for approval of a class-action settlement.**

The Hamon Law and the circular pertaining to its application contain provisions relative to the class-action settlement.

Indeed, settlement is tackled by the Hamon Law under the form of mediation, laid down in articles L423-15 and L423-16 of the Consumer Code.

This mediation can take place before any judicial intervention or during the judicial procedure.

In the framework of this judicial or extra-judicial mediation, the Hamon Law only allows plaintiff associations to sign a mediation agreement aiming at obtaining the compensation of individual damages as mentioned in article L423-1 (L423-15 Consumer Code).

Furthermore, in both cases (judicial or extra-judicial mediation), once a settlement is signed by the association, it can only enter into force when the judge approves it, after making sure that the interests of the party signing the settlement are protected.

Here as well, publicity measures must be foreseen in the mediation agreement to make it possible for consumers concerned to adhere to the group after the judgment approving the class-action settlement has been rendered (L423-16 Consumer Code).

**14 May class members object to a settlement? How?**

The Hamon Law only contains two articles relative to mediation: articles L423-15 and L423-16 of the Consumer Code.

Under French law there is a difference between a settlement agreement concluded between the parties according to article 2044 of the French Civil Code and a mediation agreement.

Contrary to the settlement agreement, the mediation agreement has not in itself the authority of a final decision, as long as it has not been accepted and approved by the judge in a judgment according to article L131-1 of the Civil Procedure Code. Furthermore, it does not in itself close the proceeding as long as the parties have not agreed to put an end to the pending proceeding and renounce to any action in the future.

Consequently, as long as the judge has not approved the mediation agreement in a formal decision, and as long as the parties have not expressly confirmed, by writing, their will to put an end to the pending litigation and to renounce to any possible claim, there is still a possibility to object to a settlement or to claim for a compensation under the pending class action proceeding.

**15 What is the preclusive effect of a final judgment in a class action?**

The final judgment in a class action strictly deals with the prejudice repaired within the procedure. It liquidates the damage between the consumers concerned and the professional and puts an end to the class action proceeding before the high court.

The final judgment in a class action has in itself the authority of a final decision between the professional and all the consumers of the group concerned who obtained compensation within the class action procedure (L423-21 Consumer Code).

However, an appeal may still be lodged against this final judgment conforming to the general procedural rules. According to the decree on class actions, the appeal is lodged by following the procedure of article 905 of the Civil Procedure Code (R423-4 Consumer Code), which is normally applicable to urgent matters.

**16 What type of appellate review is available with respect to class action decisions?**

According to the Hamon Law, appellate review is possible for the first judgment stating the liability of the professional, as well as for the final judgment stating the compensation conforming to the general rules of the Civil Procedure Code within one month after the notification of the decision to the parties.

Nevertheless, regarding the first judgment concerning the liability of the professional, an appeal may only be lodged if the total amount claimed is not yet known, or if the claimed amount is higher than €4,000 (see articles 35 and 40 Civil Procedure Code and R211-3 Judiciary Organisation Code).

Furthermore the lawmakers chose to subject the appellate review for class actions in both cases (first judgment and final judgment) to a specific appellate procedure.

According to the decree on class actions, in both cases, the appeal is judged on the basis of the provisions of article 905 of the Civil Procedure Code (R423-4 Consumer Code).

This article provides for a short-term procedure applied for cases of urgent nature or ready to be pleaded according to the submissions of the lawyers.

Consequently, for class actions, the appellate proceeding is shorter and quicker than an ordinary appellate proceeding and the appellate judge sets a short-term trial date in order to put a quick end to the litigation.

**17 What role do regulators play in connection with class actions?**

The Hamon Law does not provide for any role of the regulators in class actions. Neither are regulators taken into account in the decree or the circular.

Furthermore, the Hamon Law is too recent to evaluate its application in practice and the role that could be played by the regulators in such class actions. In the same way, it is currently impossible to predict the impact of future class actions settlements or future case law on potential regulatory actions.

**18 What role does arbitration play in class actions? Can arbitration clauses lawfully contain class-action waivers?**

The Hamon Law does not contain any provisions relative to arbitration.

Furthermore, article L211-15 of the Judiciary Organisation Code provides that the high court is the competent jurisdiction for class action cases, which tends to exclude the competence of an arbitral tribunal in class action cases.

In addition, according to the general provisions of the French Civil Code and of the Consumer Code relative to the arbitration clauses and the abusive clauses (article 2060 French Civil Code and article L132-1 French Consumer Code), there is reason to consider the arbitration clause in the Consumer Contracts as prohibited, even though this interpretation of the above-mentioned legal provisions of the Civil and Consumer Code is still debated.

Generally, it can be assumed that arbitration proceedings are to be excluded in cases of French consumer class actions.

Lastly, the Hamon Law formally prohibits class action waivers. Indeed, article L423-25 of the Consumer Code considers as non-existent the clauses intending to prohibit a consumer from participating in a class action.

**19 What are the rules regarding contingency fee agreements for plaintiffs' lawyers in a class action?**

The Hamon Law does not contain any specific provisions regarding fee agreements for plaintiffs' lawyers in a class action.

However, in France, legally binding general rules governing professional ethics and applicable to lawyers strictly prohibit French lawyers from adopting a fee agreement with their client linking the fees to the result of the proceeding and the amount in dispute (a prohibition of the *quota litis* pact).

As a general ethical rule, French lawyers' fees must necessarily be based, for their essential part, on a pre-established rate and cannot be proportional to the amount claimed or obtained before the court.

In the absence of any other particular rule, this necessarily applies to French lawyers involved in class action cases.

## 20 What are the rules regarding a losing party's obligation to pay the prevailing party's attorneys' fees and litigation costs in a class action?

The Hamon Law does not specify anything in the class action procedures regarding an obligation to pay the prevailing party's attorneys' fees and the litigation costs.

Hence, article R432-1 of the Consumer Code applies, which in turn expressly refers to the Civil Procedure Code as the general rule in the absence of any particular rule.

Consequently, articles 696 and 700 of the Civil Procedure Code are applicable regarding attorney's fees and litigation costs:

According to article 696 of the Civil Procedure Code:

*the losing party is condemned to the litigation costs, unless the Judge by a motivated decision decides that the total amount or part of this amount has to be borne by another Party.*

According to article 700 of the Civil Procedure Code:

*the judge orders the Party bearing the litigation costs to pay to the other Party an amount he determines for the costs exposed that are not contained in the litigation costs [including the attorneys' fees].*

Consequently, according to these legal provisions, the judge traditionally decides that the losing party has to bear the litigation costs as well as a lump sum determined by the court, corresponding to a part of the attorneys' fees. The same rules should apply for class actions.

## 21 Is third-party funding of class actions permitted?

The Hamon Law does not contain any provision regarding the possibility of third-party funding of class actions.

In this respect, the idea of a third party financing a class action and thus being entitled to receive, in proportion to its contributions, a share in the compensations obtained before the court, cannot be envisaged in France and would be considered as financial speculation on the judicial risk, which is contrary to the French philosophy regarding justice.

For the same reason, the quota litis pacts for the lawyers' fees are prohibited under French law.

In general, French lawmakers consider that it is not necessary to provide for any specific stipulations regarding the financing of class actions, considering that the litigation costs and the lawyer fees could be at least partly reimbursed to the consumer associations at the end of the proceeding according to articles 696 and 700 of the French Civil Procedure Code.

The future will tell if their assessment was correct and how the consumer associations will go about financing these litigations, and taking the responsibility of the class action cases, considering that, according to French laws on association, the consumer associations may receive any donation and are not supposed to make profit.

## 22 Can plaintiffs sell their claim to another party?

There is no mention, in either the law or the decree or the circular, of the possibility for a plaintiff to sell their class action claim.

While French law provides for the possibility to proceed to a voluntary assignment and to transfer a receivable or a debt and the ancillary claims

## Update and trends

The government is expected to submit its written report to the parliament no later than 30 months after the enactment of the law, according to article 2 IV of the Hamon Law No. 2014-344 relating to class actions. In this report, due in April 2017, the government will evaluate the conditions for implementing class actions and propose any necessary adjustment, as well as the possible extension of these class actions to new fields (especially health and environment).

Class actions will soon be extended to health matters, according to draft Bill No. 2302 relating to health issues, which was adopted by the National Assembly on 14 April 2015 and is currently under discussion at the Senate. It should enter into force by 1 July 2016 or at an earlier date laid down by decree of the Council of State. According to this draft bill, only personal injury may be compensated, as the non-material damages are excluded.

Furthermore, a draft Bill No. 1699 creating a collective action aiming at combating discrimination and inequality was adopted by the National Assembly on 10 June 2015 and is currently under discussion at the Senate. This draft Bill aims at obtaining compensation for the damages suffered by several individual persons in a similar situation that have been caused by a direct or an indirect discrimination within the meaning of article 1 of the Law of 27 May 2008, as modified by the law dated 6 August 2012 containing provisions adapting French law to European Community law in the anti-discrimination field.

and rights that are attached hereto, there is no possibility for a plaintiff to sell its claims before court.

Furthermore, according to the case law rendered on the application of article 31 of the French Civil Procedure Code relative to 'the interest in acting before court', each and every claimant going to court has to justify a 'direct and personal interest in acting', as the right to act before court is considered as a fundamental right.

This means that the claimant must be directly concerned by the damage suffered and must thus have a personal interest in the court's recognising his or her rights and compensating his or her damage.

Consequently, third parties, which do not have a personal and direct interest to claim, cannot 'step in the right' of a victim and obtain a compensation from the court, unless they are recognised consumers associations.

Furthermore, the only plaintiffs admitted in French class action proceedings prior to the first judgment on the liability are the 15 registered associations who are able to introduce the action in their own name. Should they eventually give up the claim, they are not entitled to sell it, given that, technically speaking, they are not the actual claim holder.

Consequently it is not possible under French law for a plaintiff to sell his or her claims to another party under a class action proceeding.

## 23 If distribution of compensation to class members is problematic, what happens to the award?

According to article L423-11 of the Consumer Code, the professional proceeds to the individual compensation of the damage of each victim according to the terms, time limits and conditions determined in the judgment on liability. The judge will thus decide whether the compensation is paid directly to the victim or through the consumer association.

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Consequently, the professional can either transfer the total compensation sum to the association or transfer each individual compensation to each class member who had opted in within the time limit set by the judge.

The compensation is then distributed by the association according to the number of class members. The association can also be authorised by the judge to ask a member of a judicial regulated profession (lawyer, bailiff) to assist it in receiving the compensation requests from the members of the consumer group, representing the consumers against the professional to obtain the payment of the compensation, or to proceed to the distribution of the compensation (articles L423-9 and R423-5 Consumer Code).

Under these circumstances, it is very unlikely for any amount to remain undistributed or left in the hands of the association by the end of the process, considering that after the payment of the different compensation amounts, the final judgment deals with the remaining enforcement, distribution and compensation problems before putting an end to the proceeding .

The Hamon Law does not currently contain any provisions relating to remaining undistributed amounts. However, this question will probably be part of the necessary adjustments to the law that will be evaluated by the government in the future in order to improve the system.

## Getting the Deal Through

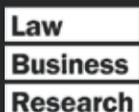
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