The author is a woman acting on her behalf and on behalf of her five minor children.She claims that their eviction by the State party would violate their rights under article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

On an unspecified date of April 2012, the author rented an apartment for a price of 850€. For the first year, the author paid the rent until she realized that the person renting the apartment was not the owner of the house. On an unspecified date, a private bank (BANKIA SA) lodged a complaint before the relevant Penal Court against the authors due to the illegal occupation of their property. On an unspecified date, the author was found guilty of the crime of usurpation and was fined to a payment of 44 €.

On 31 January 2018, the Penal Court ordered the author to leave the apartment within one month. On 14 March 2018, the Penal Court ordered the author’s eviction.

On 9 May 2018, the author’s request for social housing was denied on the basis that it is an essential requirement for applicants to social housing that they are not currently occupying a house without a legal title or without the consent of its owner”, in accordance to article 14.1 (f) of Decree 52/2016.

On 16 May 2018, a Judicial Commission tempted to execute the eviction of the author but was prevented by a demonstration formed by members of the Platform against evictions who were protesting in favour of the author. A new eviction was then planned for the 25 June 2018 with the presence of police officers.

The author claims that, if evicted, the State party would violate her rights and that of her five minor children under article 11 of the Covenant since they have not been offered an alternative housing by the authorities. The author submits that she currently has a total income of 735 € from a subsidy of reinsertion (Renta Mínima de Reinserción) and would not be able to rent an accommodation in the private market.