In this scenario — where a secured mortgage loan is partially unpaid after foreclosure and the borrower is a corporate entity (like Mare Nostrum Open Group, S.L.), the following Spanish laws apply:

1. Ley Hipotecaria (Mortgage Law)

Article 105

Establishes that a mortgage secures a loan but does not limit the borrower's personal liability. The debtor remains liable for any shortfall after foreclosure.

Article 120–122

Mortgage ceases only for the foreclosed asset. The rest of the debt survives if not fully covered — but only as an unsecured claim (unless backed by another lien).

2. Código Civil (Civil Code)

Article 1911

Universal Personal Liability

The borrower (even a company) is liable with all present and future assets for outstanding obligations, unless otherwise limited.

3. Ley Concursal (Insolvency Law – Updated to TRLC, 2020)

Title IV – Ranking of Claims

- Classifies creditor claims in insolvency:
 - Secured (privileged with collateral)
 - Privileged unsecured (taxes, employee claims)
 - Ordinary unsecured (like BBVA's residual claim)
 - Subordinated claims (e.g., late-filed or related-party debt)

Article 270-273 TRLC

Define how to classify mortgage shortfalls after foreclosure — they are ordinary

claims, unless backed by other collateral or special arrangements.

4. Ley de Enjuiciamiento Civil (LEC – Civil Procedure Act)

Article 578 & 579

Allows the creditor to:

- Enforce judgments for remaining debt after foreclosure,
- Embargo other assets,
- Pursue personal assets for corporate debt if applicable (e.g., via legal piercing in fraud cases — rare).

Summary Table:

Law	Purpose
Ley Hipotecaria	Governs mortgage creation, foreclosure, liability
Código Civil (Art. 1911)	Establishes full liability over all assets
Ley Concursal / TRLC	Defines insolvency procedures, claim ranking
Ley de Enjuiciamiento Civil	Enforcement tools: embargo, collection

Would you like a one-page reference sheet summarizing these legal articles and how they connect?