



Disparities in European Law

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achmea 

Outline

- Maxims European Commission
- Independent 'rating agencies'
- Relevant benchmarks
- Benchmark results
- Position of European Commission
- Conclusions



Two maxims European Commission

- In the EU European law shall apply
- Courts in the EU practice European law



Two 'rating agencies'

- World Economic Forum
 - *Global Competitiveness Report 2014*
144 countries
- World Bank - IBRD
 - *Doing Business Report 2014*
189 countries



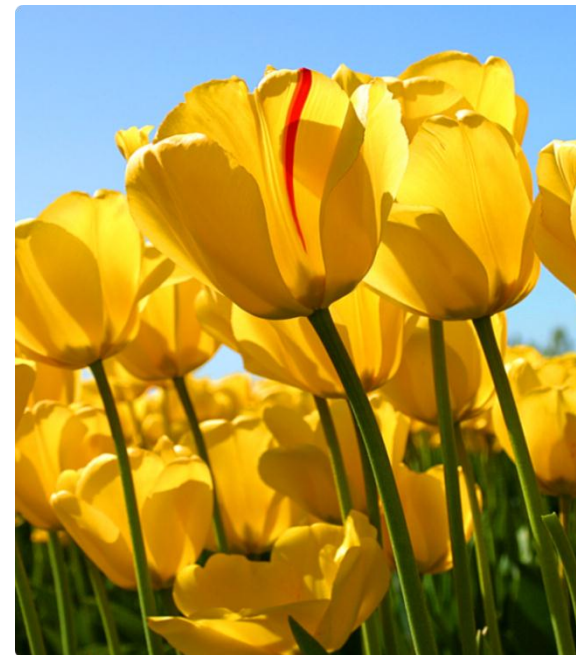
What are relevant benchmarks?

Relevant is what is relevant for business operators - investors

- Judicial independence (GCR)
- Enforcing contracts through the courts (DB)
- Registering property (DB)

- Transparency of government policy making (GCR)
- Favouritism in decisions of government officials (GCR)

- Ease of doing business (DB)



Benchmarks for EU - I

	Best score	Worst score	Country range
Judicial independence	2	130	2 – 130 / 144
Enforcing contracts	1	122	1 – 122 / 189
Registering property	6	180	6 – 180 / 189

Benchmarks for EU - II

	Best score	Worst score	Country range
Favouritism in decisions of government officials	4	141	4 – 141 / 144
Transparency in government policy making	3	128	3 – 128 / 144
Ease of doing business	5	103	5 – 103 / 189

Position European Commission (EC)

- In the internal market: prosecutor and judge of first instance
- Political considerations play an important and recognized role in infringement procedures
 - and what about the rule of law?
- EC allows all sorts of arbitration mechanisms (incl. Solvit – explicitly set up to avoid lengthy legal procedures)
- Yet investor-state dispute settlement moot point



Conclusions

- Wide disparities in European law!
- No common European legal area
- European Union = legal patchwork Europe
- Should every investor – state dispute be brought forward to Luxembourg?
- No way! Hence the need for effective investor – state dispute settlement

