

# Reminder - Call for Papers - Young PIL Scholars' Conference

*This post has kindly been provided by Dr. Susanne Gössl, LL.M.*

“This post is meant to remind that the deadline for applications for the Young PIL Scholars' Conference in Bonn, Germany, in April 2017 is approaching.

We accept applications of junior researchers to present a paper until 30 June 2016. The topic is “Politics and Private International Law (?)”. We envisage presentations of half an hour each in German language with subsequent discussion on the respective subject. The presented papers will be published in a conference transcript by Mohr Siebeck.

Please send an exposé of maximum 1,000 words to [nachwuchs-ipr\(at\)institut-familienrecht.de](mailto:nachwuchs-ipr(at)institut-familienrecht.de). The exposé shall be in German language and composed anonymously that is without any reference to the authorship. The author including his/her position or other affiliation shall be identifiable from a separate file.

Additional information can be found at <https://www.jura.uni-bonn.de/en/institut-fuer-deutsches-europaeisches-und-internationales-familienrecht/pil-conference/call-for-papers/>

If you have any further questions, please contact Dr. Susanne Gössl, LL.M. ([sgoessler\(at\)uni-bonn.de](mailto:sgoessler(at)uni-bonn.de)).”

---

## Geo-blocking and the conflict of laws: ships that pass in the night?

On 25 May 2016, the European Commission presented its long-awaited proposal for a regulation on addressing geo-blocking and other forms of discrimination

based on customers' nationality, place of residence or place of establishment within the internal market (COM[2016] 289 final).

In the Commission's words, "[t]he general objective of this proposal is to give customers better access to goods and services in the Single Market by preventing direct and indirect discrimination by traders artificially segmenting the market based on customers' residence. Customers experience such differences in treatment when purchasing online, but also when travelling to other Member States to buy goods or services. Despite the implementation of the non-discrimination principle in Article 20(2) of Directive 2006/123/EC 3 ("Services Directive"), customers still face refusals to sell and different conditions, when buying goods or services across borders. This is mainly due to uncertainty over what constitutes objective criteria that justify differences in the way traders treat customers. In order to remedy this problem, traders and customers should have more clarity about the situations in which differences in treatment based on residence are not justifiable. This proposal prohibits the blocking of access to websites and other online interfaces and the rerouting of customers from one country version to another. It furthermore prohibits discrimination against customers in four specific cases of the sale of goods and services and does not allow the circumventing of such a ban on discrimination in passive sales agreements. Both consumers and businesses as end users of goods or services are affected by such practices and should therefore benefit from the rules set out in this proposal. Transactions where goods or services are purchased by a business for resale should, however, be excluded in order to allow traders to set up their distribution systems in compliance with European competition law."

From a conflicts perspective, the question that is most interesting is how the prevention of geo-blocking and similar techniques will relate to the "directed-activity"-criterion that the European legislature has used both in the Rome I Regulation (Article 6(1)(b)) and in the Brussels I (recast) Regulation (Article 17(1)(c)). In a series of cases starting with the *Alpenhof* decision of 2011 (ECLI:EU:C:2010:740) the CJEU has developed a formula for determining the direction of a trader's activity by focusing on its subjective intention to deliver goods or services to consumers in a certain country, i.e. that it "should be ascertained whether, before the conclusion of any contract with the consumer, it is apparent from those websites and the trader's overall activity that the trader was envisaging doing business with consumers domiciled in one or more Member

States, including the Member State of that consumer's domicile, in the sense that it was minded to conclude a contract with them." If standard techniques of geo-blocking or the use of different sets of general conditions of access to their goods or services are now banned as discriminatory, how will this affect the test developed by the CJEU; in other words, is it reasonable to infer that a trader has actually been "minded to conclude a contract" and consented to being sued in the state of the consumer's domicile if the trader has no legal option *not* to offer goods or services to the customer? The drafters have noticed this obvious problem and inserted a pertinent clause into Article 1 no. 5 of the proposal, which reads:

"This Regulation shall not affect acts of Union law concerning judicial cooperation in civil matters. Compliance with this Regulation shall not be construed as implying that a trader directs his or her activities to the Member State where the consumer has the habitual residence or domicile within the meaning of point (b) of Article 6(1) of Regulation (EC) No 593/2008 and point (c) of Article 17(1) of Regulation (EU) 1215/2012."

In light of the highly controversial experience with similar reservations – it suffices to think of Article 1(4) of the E-Commerce Directive (2000/31/EC) or Recital 10 of the recently withdrawn CESL proposal (COM[2011]635 final) –, I have doubts whether the separation between the two areas of law will work as smoothly as the Commission seems to imagine: if a trader is legally *coerced* to serve consumers in a certain state, any test aimed at determining his or her "state of mind" to do so necessarily becomes moot – which, on the other hand, may be a good opportunity for the CJEU to rethink its frequently criticized approach. Considering the (non-)treatment of Recitals 24 and 25 of the Rome I Regulation in *Emrek* (ECLI:EU:C:2013:666), however, I am inclined not too expect much deference from the Court to interpretative guidance provided by the European legislators...

---

# General Principles of European Private International Law (book)

*Many thanks to Dr Eva Lein, Herbert Smith Freehills Senior Research Fellow in Private International Law, British Institute of International and Comparative Law, who has shared this information and provided the link below.*

Are there general principles of European conflict of laws? Looking at the myriad of EU regulations in the area, one may well doubt it. And this explains why a new book edited by Stefan Leible is so topical. It addresses themes and concepts that reoccur across different conflicts regulations, but so far have not yet come under detailed scrutiny as to whether they follow a coherent approach. Among them are the usual suspects such as preliminary questions, characterisation, *renvoi*, party autonomy, the determination of habitual residence and the application of overriding mandatory rules, to name but a few. They are complemented by broader topics such as the role of recognition as a substitute for conflict of laws and economic efficiency in European private international law. The idea of treating those themes in one volume chimes with Leible's idea of a 'Rome 0' Regulation, which he has expounded earlier together with Michael Müller (14 (2012/13) Yearbook of Private International Law 137). The book is a logical follow-up on this proposal. It analyses issue by issue whether there is indeed enough material that deserves to be treated in a 'General Part' of European private international law. The authors of the book are well-known experts in the field, such as Peter Mankowski, Heinz-Peter Mansel and Jan von Hein. The only criticism one may level is that they are almost exclusively from Germany. It would be interesting to see how lawyers from other countries react to the – quite Germanic – idea of an '*Allgemeiner Teil*' for the European conflict of laws.

Find the table of contents [here](#).

---

# **The Proposed Revision of the Posting Directive (paper)**


Veerle Van Den Eeckhout has written a working paper version of an article on the Proposed Revision of the Posting Directive. The working paper, in Dutch, is entitled “Toepasselijk arbeidsrecht bij langdurige detachering volgens het voorstel tot wijziging van de Detacheringsrichtlijn. Enkele beschouwingen vanuit Ipr-perspectief bij het voorstel tot wijziging van de Detacheringsrichtlijn” (in English: “The Law Applicable to Long-Term Postings According to the Proposal for a Directive Amending the Posting Directive. Some Reflections from a Private International Law Perspective on the Proposal for a Directive Amending the Posting Directive”).

In this contribution, the author formulates some reflections from the perspective of Private International Law on the proposal for a revision of the Posting Directive, focusing on the issue of the law applicable to long-term postings.

You can download Prof. Van Den Eeckhout’s paper [here](#).

---

## **Out now: Matthias Weller (ed.), Europäisches Kollisionsrecht (2016)**

 Professor Dr. Matthias Weller, European Business Law School-University of Wiesbaden (Germany), has edited and co-authored a new volume on European Conflict of Laws (in German): *Europäisches Kollisionsrecht* (Nomos; Baden-Baden, 2016). The volume contains contributions by Weller himself (on the general principles of European private international law), by Dr. Carl Friedrich Nordmeier (on Rome I, marital property and succession) and by Dr. David Bittmann (on Rome II and III as well as on the Maintenance Regulation and the

Hague Protocol). The Book provides the reader with a survey on the current state of the art in European choice of law that is both up-to-date and analytical. Weller's introduction in particular offers a fascinating treatment of the emerging general part of European PIL. Highly recommended!

For further information, [click here](#).

---

# **Thöne on the abolition of Exequatur in the European Union**



*Meik Thöne* has authored a book on the abolition of exequatur proceedings under the new Brussels I-Regulation ("Die Abschaffung des Exequaturverfahrens und die EuGVVO", Mohr Siebeck, 2016, IX + 289 pages). The volume is forthcoming in German. A German abstract is available on the publisher's website.

---

## **EUPILLAR conference on Cross-Border Litigation Conference, London, 16-17 June**

The "Cross-Border Litigation in Europe" conference is organised by the Centre for Business Law and Practice, University of Leeds, and the Centre for Private

International Law, the University of Aberdeen. The conference is being held within the framework of a research project which is funded by the European Commission Civil Justice Programme.

The event will take place in the London School of Economics (New Academic Building, Lincoln's Inn Field) on Thursday 16th June and Friday 17th June 2016.

The research study aims to consider whether the Member States' courts and the CJEU can appropriately deal with the cross-border issues arising under the current EU Civil Justice framework. The project, which is coordinated by Professor Paul Beaumont from the University of Aberdeen, involves Dr Katarina Trimmings and Dr Burcu Yuksel from the University of Aberdeen, Dr Mihail Danov from the University of Leeds (UK), Prof. Dr. Stefania Bariatti from the University of Milan (Italy), Prof. Dr. Jan von Hein from the University of Freiburg (Germany), Prof. Dr. Carmen Otero from Complutense University of Madrid (Spain), Prof. Dr. Thalia Kruger from the University of Antwerp (Belgium), Dr Agnieszka Frackowiak-Adamska from the University of Wroclaw (Poland).

This conference is free to attend, but prior registration is required.

## **Programme**

### **16th June 2016**

9:00 am – 9:30 am

Paul Beaumont (Aberdeen), Mihail Danov (Leeds), Katarina Trimmings (Aberdeen) and Burcu Yuksel (Aberdeen) Evaluating the Effectiveness of the EU Civil Justice Framework: Research Objectives and Preliminary Research Findings from Great Britain

### **9:30 am – 11:00 am – Cross-Border Civil and Commercial Disputes: Legislative Framework**

Chair: Paul Beaumont (Aberdeen)

- 1) Sophia Tang (Newcastle), Cross-Border Contractual Disputes: The Legislative Framework and Court Practice
- 2) Michael Wilderspin (European Commission, Legal Services), Cross-Border Non-Contractual Disputes: The Legislative Framework and Court Practice
- 3) Jon Fitchen (Aberdeen), The Unharmonised Procedural Rules: Is there a case

for further harmonisation at EU level?

4) Stephen Dnes (Dundee), Economic considerations of the cross-border litigation pattern

*15-minute break*

11.15 am – 12.30 pm – **Cross-Border Civil and Commercial Disputes: Practical Aspects**

Chair: Mihail Danov (Leeds)

- 1) Peter Hurst (39 Essex Chambers), Litigation Costs: Cross-Border Disputes in England and Wales
- 2) Susan Dunn (Harbour), Litigation Funders and Cross-Border Disputes
- 3) Craig Pollack (King & Wood Mallesons), Cross-Border Contractual Disputes: Litigants' Strategies and Settlement Dynamics
- 4) Jon Lawrence (Freshfields), Cross-Border Competition Law Damages Actions: Litigants' Strategies and Settlement Dynamics

*Lunch (12.30 pm – 1.30 pm)*

1.30 pm – 3.00 pm – **Cross-Border Family Disputes**

Chair: Thalia Kruger (Antwerp)

- 1) Paul Beaumont (Aberdeen), Brussels IIa recast – a comment on the Commission's Proposal from a member of the Commission's Expert Group
- 2) Elizabeth Hicks (Irwin Mitchell), Litigants' strategies and settlement dynamics in cross-border matrimonial disputes
- 3) Marcus Scott-Manderson QC (4 Paper Buildings), Cross-Border Disputes Involving Children: A View from the English Bar
- 4) Lara Walker (Sussex), Maintenance and child support: PIL Aspects
- 5) Rachael Kelsey (SKO), Arbitration and ADR: Cross-Border Family Law Disputes

*15-minute break*

3.15 pm – 4.45 pm – **National Reports: Cross-Border Litigation in Europe**

Chair: Stefania Bariatti (Milan)

- 1) Professor Bea Verschraegen (Universität Wien) and Florian Heindler, Preliminary Research Findings from Austria
- 2) Dr Teodora Tsenova and Dr Anton Petrov, Preliminary Research Findings from Bulgaria
- 3) Doc. Dr. Ivana Kunda, Preliminary Research Findings from Croatia



- 4) Professor JUDr Monika Pauknerová, Jiri Grygar and Marta Zavadilová, Preliminary Research Findings from Czech Republic
- 5) Professor Nikitas Hatzimihail (University of Cyprus), Preliminary Research Findings from Cyprus
- 6) Professor Peter Arnt Nielsen (Copenhagen Business School), Preliminary Research Findings from Denmark

*15-minute break*

**5.00 pm – 6.15 pm – National Reports: Cross-Border Litigation in Europe**

Chair: Jan von Hein (Freiburg)

- 1) Maarja Torga (University of Tartu), Preliminary Research Findings from Estonia
- 2) Gustaf Möller (Krogerus) Preliminary Research Findings from Finland
- 3) Professor Horatia Muir Watt (Science Po), Professor Jeremy Heymann (Lyon) and Professor Laurence Usunier (Cergy-Pontoise), Preliminary Research Findings from France
- 4) Aspasia Archontaki and Paata Simside, Preliminary Research Findings from Greece
- 5) Dr Csongor Nagy (University of Szeged), Preliminary Research Findings from Hungary

**7.00 pm – 10.30 pm *Dinner (by invite only)* – Old Court Room, Lincoln's Inn**

Speech by Lord Justice Vos (Court of Appeal and President of the European Network of Councils for the Judiciary), The Effect of the European Networks of Councils for the Judiciary (ENCJ) on Cross-Border Dispute Resolution

**17th June 2016**

**8.30 am – 10:00 am – National Reports: Cross-Border Litigation in Europe**

Chair: Carmen Otero (Madrid)

- 1) Maebh Harding (Warwick), Preliminary Research Findings from Ireland
- 2) Dr Irena Kucina (Ministry of Justice, Latvia), Preliminary Research Findings from Latvia
- 3) Kristina Praneviciene, Preliminary Research Findings from Lithuania
- 4) Céline Camara (Max Planck Institute), Preliminary Research Findings from Luxembourg

- 5) Clement Mifsud-Bonnici, Preliminary Research Findings from Malta
- 6) Professor Aukje van Hoek (Universiteit van Amsterdam), Preliminary Research Findings from the Netherlands

*15-minute break*

10.15 am – 11.30 am – **National Reports: Cross-Border Litigation in Europe**

Chair: Agnieszka Frackowiak-Adamska (Wroclaw)

- 1) Professor Elsa Oliveira (Universidade de Lisboa), Preliminary Research Findings from Portugal
- 2) Dr Ileana Smeureanu (Jones Day, Paris), Lucian Ilie (Lazareff Le Bars) and Ema Dobre (CJEU) Preliminary Research Findings from Romania
- 3) Doc JUDr M. Duris, JUDr M Vozaryova, Dr M Burdova, Preliminary Research Findings from Slovakia
- 4) Professor Suzana Kraljic, Preliminary Research Findings from Slovenia
- 5) Professor Michael Bogdan and Ulf Maunsbach, Preliminary Research Findings from Sweden

*15-minute break*

11.45 am – 1.00 pm – **National Reports: Cross-Border Litigation in Europe**

Chair: Alex Layton QC

- 1) Thalia Kruger (Antwerp) and Eline Ulrix (Antwerp), Preliminary Research Findings from Belgium
- 2) Jan Von Hein (Freiburg), Preliminary Research Findings from Germany
- 3) Stefania Bariatti (Milan), Preliminary Research Findings from Italy
- 4) Agnieszka Frackowiak-Adamska, Agnieszka Guzewicz and ?ukasz Petelski (Wroclaw), Preliminary Research Findings from Poland
- 5) Carmen Otero (Madrid), Preliminary Research Findings from Spain

*Lunch (1.00 pm – 2.00 pm)*

2.00 pm – 3.30 pm – **Shaping the development of the EU PIL Framework**

Chair: Paul Beaumont (Aberdeen)

- 1) Jacek Garstka (EU Commission, DG Justice), Drafting Legislative Instruments in a Diverse Union
- 2) Pascale Hecker (Référéndaire, CJEU), Cross-Border Litigation: Challenges for EU Judiciary
- 3) Lady Justice Black (Head of International Family Justice), International Family Justice: Challenges in an EU context

4) Paul Torremans (Nottingham), Cross-Border IP Disputes: Specific Issues and Solutions

*15-minute break*

3.45 pm - 4:30 pm - **The way the EU PIL framework is shaping the litigants' strategies in a cross-border context**

Chair: Mihail Danov (Leeds)

1) Alex Layton QC (20 Essex Chambers), Cross-Border Civil and Commercial Disputes: PIL issues - a view from the English Bar

2) Christopher Wagstaffe QC (29 Bedford Row), Cross-Border Matrimonial Disputes: PIL issues - a view from the English Bar

3) Sophie Eyre (Bird & Bird), Remedies and Recoveries in a Cross-Border Context

4:30 - 5:30 pm - **The Way Forward: The research partners' views**

1) Thalia Kruger (Antwerp) and Eline Ulrix (Antwerp), Preliminary Views from Belgium

2) Jan Von Hein (Freiburg), Preliminary Views from Germany

3) Stefania Bariatti (Milan), Preliminary Views from Italy

4) Agnieszka Frackowiak-Adamska, Agnieszka Guzewicz and Łukasz Petelski (Wrocław), Preliminary Views from Poland

5) Carmen Otero (Madrid), Preliminary Views from Spain

6) Paul Beaumont (Aberdeen), Mihail Danov (Leeds), Katarina Trimmings (Aberdeen) and Burcu Yuksel, Addressing the Challenges: Is there a case for Reform?

---

# **Avotīnš v. Latvia: Presumption of Equivalent Protection not Rebutted**

The much awaited decision *Avotīnš v. Latvia* of the Grand Chamber of the ECtHR was finally delivered yesterday. The decision can be found [here](#). A video of the

delivery is also available.

The European Court of Human Rights held by a majority that there had been no violation of Article 6 § 1 (right to a fair hearing) of the European Convention on Human Rights. The Court reiterated that, when applying European Union law, the Contracting States remained bound by the obligations they had entered into on acceding to the European Convention on Human Rights. Those obligations were to be assessed in the light of the presumption of equivalent protection established by the Court in the *Bosphorus* judgment and developed in the *Michaud* judgment. The Court did not consider that the protection of fundamental rights had been manifestly deficient such that the presumption of equivalent protection was rebutted in the case at hand.

While at first sight the decision comes as a relief for all those who have been holding breath, fearing the worst after the CJEU Opinion 2/13, a careful reading (immediately undertaken by the academia: the exchange of emails has already started here in Luxembourg) reveals some potential points of friction. Following the advice of both Patrick Kinsch and Christian Kohler I would like to draw your attention in particular to para. 113-116.

Judge Lemmens and Judge Briede expressed a joint concurring opinion and Judge Sajó expressed a dissenting opinion, all three annexed to the judgment.

---

## **Full Movement beyond Control and the Law - Research Project - 2016 - 2021**

Prof. Jean-Sylvestre Bergé, of Lyon, is the leading researcher of the long-term, multidisciplinary and comparative (and certainly challenging!) project giving title to this post. A summary of the project, which is funded by the Institut Universitaire de France, is provided below. More information can be found here; for an ssrn publication explaining the project click [here](#).

## Summary of the Research Project

The purpose of the research is to bring into the law a new legal concept in order to deal with the phenomenon called « full movement beyond control ».

*Movement* : persons (individuals or legal entities), goods (tangible or intangible, and more widely, services and capital) move within territories and between different territories. This movement has reached unprecedented dimension in recent times (notably for migrant, data, waste, capital) : the speed, diversity and often significant volume of flow have reached levels as yet unparalleled. *Full* : the movement of persons, goods, services and capital has a « full » dimension in that it engages the attention and action of all the public and private operators (States, companies, citizens) at local, national or international level, who contribute to the phenomenon in whole or in part, voluntarily or involuntarily. *Beyond control* : movement has an « uncontrollable » dimension in the sense that in specific or short-term situations, like those of crisis, operators, and particularly those with responsibility for such movement, do not have full control over it.

This movement beyond control results in the creation of positive and negative, legal and illegal channels within a particular sphere, making it almost possible for the operators to work together to contain it. Full movement beyond control is experiencing a paradoxical surge. More often than not, its existence is denied by those who claim to have the power to control it. However, it is putting existing frontiers at risk while simultaneously creating new ones. It is often backed up by a public whose collective conscience is shaped by a hope that regaining control is still a possibility.

By employing a multidisciplinary (Social sciences – Sciences) and comparative (Europe, Brazil, Canada) approach, this research project seeks to identify a new legal concept capable of specific legal treatment and competent to take in hand the particular issues raised by the phenomenon and the legitimate expectations it may create.

---

# New Study on the Evidentiary Effects of Authentic Instruments & Succession

## The evidentiary effects of authentic acts in the Member States of the European Union, in the context of successions

This study was conducted in 25 EU Member States, under the coordination of the Centre for Private International Law at the University Aberdeen. It additionally includes input from the notariats of the CNUE. It sets out the typical domestic types of authentic instruments (and their usual evidentiary effects) arising in successions in the 22 Member States of origin (that allow their creation) and also deals with the ways in which they may interact with Art 59 of Regulation 650/2012 in each of the 25 Member States considered as Member States addressed. The authors looked at the meaning of ‘acceptance’ and the meaning of public policy in the context of Art 59 650/2012. They made various suggestions for improvements in best practice and for various legislative reforms of the Succession Regulation.

The **abstract** reads:

The EU Succession Regulation (Regulation 650/2012) allows for cross-border circulation of authentic instruments in a matter of succession. Authentic instruments are documents created by authorised authorities which benefit from certain evidential advantages. As this Regulation does not harmonise Member State substantive laws or procedures concerning succession the laws relating to the domestic evidentiary effects of succession authentic instruments remain diverse. Article 59 of the Succession Regulation requires the Member States party to the Regulation to give succession authentic instruments the evidentiary effects they would enjoy in their Member State of origin. The only limits on this obligation being public policy or the irreconcilability of the authentic instrument with a court decision, court settlement or another authentic instrument. This study, which was commissioned by the Policy Department for Citizen’s Rights and Constitutional Affairs of the European Parliament upon request of the Committee on Legal Affairs, provides an information resource for legal practitioners

concerning the evidentiary effects of succession authentic instruments in the 25 Member States bound by the Succession Regulation. It also makes recommendations for best practice.

Full study available [here](#) (in English, but it is being translated into French and German).