Soft Law in Court

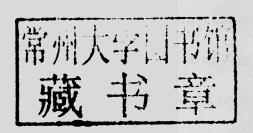
Competition Law, State Aid and the Court of Justice of the European Union

Oana Ştefan 81 Wolters Kluwer

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Soft Law in Court

EUROPEAN MONOGRAPHS

In this series European Monographs this book, *Soft Law in Court: Competition Law, State Aid and the Court of Justice of the European Union* is the eighty-first title. The titles published in this series are listed at the end of this volume.

To my grandmother Maria Carmen. In the loving memory of Angela, Constantin, and Nicolae.

List of Abbreviations

AG Advocate General

CAP Common Agricultural Policy
CELEX Communitatis europeae lex

CFI Court of First Instance (the name of the General Court

before the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty)

CMLR Common Market Law Reports

CoJ Court of Justice (part of the Court of Justice of the European

Union according to Article 19 TEU)

Com Commission

DG Directorate General EC European Communities

ECHR European Convention of Human Rights

ECR European Court Reports

ECSC European Coal and Steel Community
ECtHR European Court of Human Rights

EU European Union

EU Courts The Court of Justice and the General Court (part of the

Court of Justice of the European Union according to Article

19 TEU)

GC General Court (Part of the Court of Justice of the European

Union according to Article 19 TEU)

MS Member States

NCA National Competition Authority

n.a. Not Applicable nyr Not Yet Reported

OMC Open Method of Coordination

OPOCE Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

R&D Research and development

R&D&I Research, development and innovation

R&R Rescuing and restructuring (firms in difficulty)

Reg Regulation

SAPP State Aid Action Plan SGP Stability and Growth Pact

SMEs Small and Medium Sized Enterprises

TEU Treaty on the European Union

TFEU Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union

Acknowledgements

In an age of emails, facebook and twitter, it is probably common place that true letter-writing is almost dead. A victim of this era, I find myself having the dreaded 'writers' block', for putting together an acknowledgement section is more than writing a law book, it is writing a letter. Quite a special letter for that matter, since it has many addressees and needs to translate into words a lot of gratitude, feelings and thoughts accumulated during a research project that lasted for some good years. A type of letter that unfortunately Lewis Carroll did not mention in his 'Eight or Nine Wise Words About Letter-Writing' and about which the relevant section of ehow.com says it has to be 'short and sweet', ranking contributions of people that helped in the process and including just the top ten (the rest can apparently be sent a fruit basket). Or, in my case, this advice is simply not feasible, for many were the people who helped me in this journey that started in Warsaw, at the College of Europe, and went on through UCD in Dublin to HEC in Paris (and some of them do not really enjoy fruit).

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Paris, 17 June 2012 Oana Ştefan, PhD Assistant Professor of Law, HEC Paris

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Introduction

Encouraged by the White Paper on Governance and by initiatives such as the Lisbon Strategy and Lisbon 2020, recourse to 'soft law' is booming in many policy fields at the European Union level. Notices, guidelines, codes of conduct, letters, memoranda, etc. are omnipresent on the European regulatory scene. In principle, the term soft law is used in order to designate not legally binding instruments. However, the legal effects thereof are not straight forward to determine, and empirical studies show that soft law instruments may produce in certain circumstances legal and practical effects. The uncertain legal status, effectiveness, legal force or completeness of such norms might arguably deceive the public that a certain action was set in stone at the legislative level, whereas no hard law provision was yet passed, thus frustrating rule of law principles. Furthermore, soft law can appear both paradoxical and ambiguous. Paradoxical because 'the rule of law is usually considered "hard" i.e., compulsory or it does not exist' and ambiguous because of the unclear legal effects and consequences. For all these reasons, it was suggested that 'somehow, intuitively, we realize that a soft law argument will not go down too well before a court; any court, for that matter'.

This is even more so from a conceptual point of view, since soft law has been often associated with the phenomenon of 'governance'. Governance, in its restricted sense, comprises 'types of political steering in which non-hierarchical modes of guidance, such as persuasion and negotiation, are employed, and/or public and private

^{1.} L. Senden, Soft Law in European Community Law 497 (Hart Publishing 2004).

^{2.} See the discussion about the critique of the American Supreme Court's interpretation of The Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act in Pennhurst State School v. Halderman in J.E. Gersen & E.A. Posner, Soft Law: Lessons from Congressional Practice 61 Stan. L. Rev. 573, 597 (2008). More generally on international law, see A. Aust, The Theory and Practice of Informal International Instruments 35 Intl. & Comp. L.Q. 787, 805–806 (1986) and, with a focus on the Open Method of Co-ordination, see M. Dawson, Soft Law and the Rule of Law in the European Union: Revision or Redundancy? Working Paper RSCAS 2009/24 (Working Paper RSCAS Robert Schumann Centre for Advanced Stud. 2009).

^{3.} P.M. Dupuy, Soft Law and the International Law of the Environment, 12 Mich. J. Intl. L. 420 (1991).

^{4.} J. Klabbers, The Undesirability of Soft Law, 67 Nordic J. Intl. L. 381, 382 (1998).