



Multilingualism and the cooperation of national jurists for an effective European Legal Language

Elena Ioriatti

Full professor in comparative private law at Trento University Faculty of Law

This Project is implemented by Coordinator



Partners









Bulgaria after independence: the models

- New legislations: persons, property, contract, successions

Italian model



- Commercial Code

Hungarian model



(German model



)

- Code of Civil Procedure

Russian model







Comparative law terminology

Model

Original model; imposed model: imitated model

Circulation of models

Formant

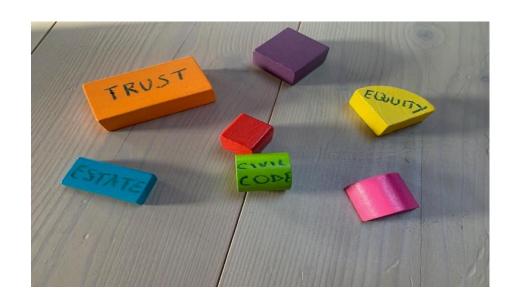
Legislative formant; case law formant: doctrinal formant (scholarly opinion)

Rodolfo Sacco, *Legal Formants: A Dynamic Approach to Comparative Law*, in The American Journal of Comparative Law, Vol. 39, No. 1 (Winter, 1991), pp. 1-34.





«Model»



Institutes
Concepts
Case law decisions
Doctrinal opinions
..entire legal systems





«Model»

Original models:

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«Trust», «Equity» (England)
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«Rechtsgeschäft» (Germany)

Circulated models:

«Trust» in the USA, Canada (Trust/Fiducie)

«Rechtsgeschäft» in Italy (negozio giuridico)





Composition of the legal systems: original models



Legal system are not composed only by original (local) models





Composition of the legal systems: circulated models



Nowadays legal systems are the outcome of a huge circulation of foreign models too





Circulation of models







Legal transplants







Player A and Player B are seated back to back to each other and have both in front of them a desk with a series of wooden pieces of different shapes and colors.

Player C is placed between players A and B.

None of the three Players has a chance to see what the other two are doing.

Player A creates a construction with the wooden pieces at his/her disposal.

While he/she builds it, for every time he/she moves a piece he communicates in English his/her move to C.

Player C transfers the same information in English to B, who does the same thing with his/her wooden pieces.

Player B must create an "identical" construction with his/her own pieces.

Once the constructions have been completed the Players compare the two constructions.





Two series of wooden pieces







The two constructions are not identical







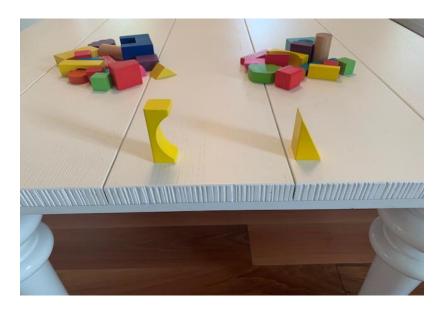
Some pieces had the same **SHAPE** but different **COLORS**







Some pieces had the same **COLOR** but different **SHAPES**







Some pieces had different **SHAPES** and **COLORS**







Legal transplants

The COLOR represents the language in which a legal concept (model) is expressed.

The **SHAPE** represents how a legal concept (model) is

composed.







Example I

The language

Divorce (USA) and Divorzio (Divorce) (Italy, before the reform Law 2015, n. 55).

How the legal concept is composed

Divorce (USA) and Marriage dissolution (Italy, after the reform: Law 2015, n. 55).





Example II Bulgaria

владение държане

Ownership Act. Chapter seven. POSSESSION. Art. 68.

Владение

Possession is the exercise of *de facto power over a property* which the possessor holds, either personally or through another, *as his own.*

Държане

Holding means exercising de facto power over a property which the person does not hold as his own.





Example II ITALY

Possesso

Detenzione

Possesso Possession is the exercise of *de facto power over a property* which the possessor holds, either personally or through another, *as his own (with animus domini)*

Detenzione Holding means exercising de facto power over a property which the person does not hold as his own (without animus domini)





Example II Switzerland

Possesso

Possesso Possession is the exercise of *de facto power over a property* which the possessor holds *in general ...*

...and so also including those situations (with no *animus domini*) which are usually refer to as "**detenzione**/holding"».





Example II Austria, Germany and Switzerland

AUSTRIA:

Besitz Possession: de facto power over a property with animus domini.

Innehabung Holding: de facto power over a property without animus domini.

GERMANY and **SWITZERLAND**:

Besitz Possession and Holding: *de facto* power over a property, also including those situations (with no *animus domini*) which are usually refer to as **holding**.





The difficulties of transplants: the (legal) language

The language of the law and legal translation

The very first difficulty that a jurist encounters in legal translation is that legal concepts cannot be translated literally from one language to another one, by simply relying on the words of the ordinary languages.

Most of the time, concepts (legal language) and words (natural language) do not coincide.

Eg. "Contrat" (F), "Contratto" (I), "Simple contract" (GB)....





EULawInEN Project and the serious game: some brief observations

- Culture;
- legal education/previous knowledge;
- profession;
- reactions;
- collaboration;
- role.





The European Union







The European Union



The European Union has given

rise to a huge

pheonomenon of

models circulation





The European Union

Regulations (UE) no. 650/12 on cross-border successions, on matrimonial property regimes (1103/16) and on property consequences of registered partnerships (1104/16)

New models

E.g. "Succession"





The Multilingualism

Article 342
Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)

(ex Article 290 TEC)

The rules governing the languages of the institutions of the Union shall, without prejudice to the provisions contained in the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union, be determined by the Council, acting unanimously by means of regulations.





Regulation N° 1, 15 April 1958

Article 1

The official languages and the working languages of the institutions of the Community shall be Dutch, French, German and Italian...

...Bulgarian, Czech, Danish, English, Estonian, Finnish, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swedish...





Art. 4 Regulation 1/1958

Regulations and other documents of general application shall be drafted in all the official languages.





Neologisms: ordinary (natural) language

Globalization

Globalisierung

Globalizzazione

globalización

globalização

Глобализация

globalizatsiya

mondialisation





Neologisms: legal (technical) language

владение

Possesso

Besitz

Possession

Bezit

Possession





Neologisms and the **EU** legal language

Directives and Regulations introduce new norms and new concepts in the Member States and give

rise to a

new legal language of the European Union.





The Court of Justice of the European Union

Criteria for interpretation and application of EU concepts by national jurists.

- The need for a uniform application of European Union law and the principle of equality require that the terms of a provision of European Union law must normally be given an independent and uniform interpretation throughout the European Union.
- Different language versions are all equally authentic.
- An interpretation of a provision of EU law involves a comparison of the different linguistic versions.

Case C-467/08 Padawan SL v Sociedad General de Autores y Editores de España (SGAE) ; case 283/81 - Srl CILFIT and Lanificio di Gavardo (SpA) v Ministry of Health and others.





The national jurists



Jurists

notaries and judges in particular

can give an important

CONTRIBUTION

in interpreting, applying but also consolidating EU concepts

Neologisms





The national jurists

Research

prof. Elena Ioriatti



The instrument "PAROLE"

«Principles and Rules Over Language in Europe»





The national jurists

Collaboration

EULawInEN project as a benchmark!







PAROLE instrument: an exercise

Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste

«possession»





PAROLE instrument: an exercise

Art. 3 Definitions:

«waste holder» means the waste producer or the natural or legal person who is in **possession** of the waste.





Possession



Possesso (ITA), владение (BG), possession (B)...material control on the good with animus domini.

Detenzione (ITA), държане (BG), detention (B)...material control on the good without animus domini.





Italy

Decision of the *Tribunale Amministrativo Regionale* (29/01/2018)

"The Italian notion of "possesso" and "animus possidendi" is not applicable as the cost of waste provided in the EU directive is not grounded on the intention of the holder/possessor to behave as an owner (with animus possidendi), but on the **duty of care** owed by him".





Belgium

Décret 23/12/2011 relatif à la gestion durable de cycles de matériaux et de déchets (transposition de la Directive 2008/98/CE du Parlement européen et du Conseil du 19 novembre 2008).

"The possessor is also the person who has not the physical possession of the waste" (qui n'ont pas la **possession** physique des *déchets*).





Bulgaria

Art. 3, Definitions:

"притежател на отпадъци" е причинителят на отпадъци или физическото или юридическото лице, което има фактическа власт върху отпадъците;

(«Waste holder» means the producer of the waste or the natural or legal person having actual **power** over the waste: unofficial translation)





владение Possession Possession

possession: material control without animus domini



National formants clarify and consolidate the EU concept

Neologism





PAROLE: Principles and Rules Over Language in Europe

The application of the instrument PAROLE:

- -Consolidated the meta-concept (neologism) into a final EU concept.
- -Made evident that national jurists (formants) have an active and decisive role in favouring the uniform interpretation of EU law and concepts.
- -Made evident Projects like EuLawInEnglish favour cooperation and consolidation of EU law terminology.

Rodolfo Sacco, *Legal Formants: A Dynamic Approach to Comparative Law*, in The American Journal of Comparative Law, Vol. 39, No. 1 (Winter, 1991), pp. 1-34.





PAROLE in EU law harmonization

The terms of directives and regulations of European Union law are European autonomous concepts and must be given an independent and uniform interpretation throughout the European Union.





PAROLE in Private International EU Law

EU measures relating to judicial cooperation in civil matters having cross-border implications and so no direct harmonization.

EU define a general category (e.g. «Succession») and a connecting criteria. (e.g. «Habitual residence»)

Because of the need to interpret the general category PAROLE instrument might be useful too.





PAROLE in practice

- Legal education and training of EU national jurists.

- A European Restatement on EU terminology.





Training and cooperation!

You might remember these images at the beginning of our Project (Webinar): cooperation is now a reality!







