



THE HARMONISATION OF EUROPEAN LAW:
THE FORGOTTEN OF THE 2024 EUROPEAN
ELECTIONS!

THE ANALYSIS

Analysis of the responses from French candidates heading a list for the European elections on the harmonisation of European law (European Code of Business Law, rights of parents and children in intra-European divorces).

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July 2024

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INTRODUCTION

The European elections of 9 June 2024 could have been an opportunity to address exclusively and imminently European issues, which move Europe forward in the face of exacerbated global competition.

This European meeting did not take place.

European issues such as business law, parent-child rights and the harmonisation of intra-European divorce and custody laws have been largely ignored by candidates who are supposed to defend the rights of almost 450 million Europeans. The most discussed topics were oriented towards national issues.

When the question of harmonisation of European law was raised by EuropaNova, with the French candidates leading lists, it was instead the subject of an automatic rejection of European standards, considered too numerous and binding. None of the candidates interviewed gave priority to their parliamentary action over the harmonisation of law in Europe.

EuropaNova advocates harmonisation of European law.

I. EUROPEAN BUSINESS LAW

I.1. OVERVIEW IN EUROPE

“Today, it’s the end of the road, we can’t wait any longer”, said former Italian Prime Minister Enrico Letta and co-founder of EuropaNova with Guillaume Klossa, about the European single market. In fact, last April, Enrico Letta presented to the leaders of the 27 countries of the European Union, the report, which he led where he was associated with EuropaNova on the future of the single market.¹ At this extraordinary European Council

meeting in Brussels, Enrico Letta alerted the heads of state and government to the fact that the European economy was lagging behind the US and other major economic powers. The report proposed a number of measures to reform the European single market and tackle its competitive stalemate and economic decline.

As a reminder, the internal market, created in 1993, aims to guarantee the free movement of goods and people within the European Union, in order to stimulate economic growth, cultural development and ensure the common good of citizens.

¹ Mathieu QUENTIN, « Marché unique : l’ancien premier ministre italien Enrico Letta présente ses propositions aux Vingt-Sept pour éviter le décrochage de l’économie européenne », Toute l’Europe.

The internal market is a space of prosperity and freedom, providing access to goods, services, economic opportunities and cultural wealth. The aim is always to ensure that consumers and businesses in the Union benefit from this and to strengthen it even further.



Isabelle Négrier, Executive Director of EuropaNova and Enrico Letta, former Italian Prime Minister and co-founder of EuropaNova with Guillaume Klossa during the preparation of the report "Much more than a Market", in Berlin in January 2024.

Only, this area of prosperity is still little taken in hand by European citizens and entrepreneurs. Europeans are still very little involved in the single market. Only a minority of European players benefit from the market advantages in concrete ways. Only three million Europeans (out of 447 million) work in a European country other than their home country. Moreover, only 17% of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Europe are benefiting from the benefits offered by the single market.

The report proposes to broaden the areas of intervention of the internal market. When it was created by

Jacques Delors in 1993, three sectors were deliberately set aside by the leaders of the time: energy, telecoms and financial markets.

If this could work and fit at the time, the global and European economic context has changed profoundly. From a Europe of the Seven, we have moved to a Europe of the Twenty-Seven. The European Union must continually evolve, rethinking its structures and approaches, to face up to contemporary challenges and issues. That is why EuropaNova advocates the idea of harmonising EU law in these areas.

It is in this economic and legal context that the co-founder of EuropaNova, Enrico Letta, proposes in his report "*Much more than a Market*" the creation of a European Code of Business Law. He joined the project undertaken by the Association Henri Capitant and its partners, including EuropaNova. The Association presented on 29 September 2023 in Rome the first mount of a European Business Code, in the presence of many partners from all over Europe including Isabelle Négrier, EuropaNova and orchestrated by Philippe Dupichot.



With the presence of Antonio Biasi; Philippe Dupichot, President of the Association Henri Capitant, Julien Fouchet; Isabelle Négrier of EuropaNova; La Fondation Friedrich Naumann, La Fondation pour le droit continental, The Association for the Unification of Business Law in Europe and Studio Valla and the Association of Friends for Continental Law.

The report of the first European Conclave, led by EuropaNova and chaired by Guillaume Klossa in November 2023 affirms the will for a strong and competitive single market, with the institutionalisation of a European Code of Business Law.

“The single market should be used more effectively in this area to achieve real economies of scale and create conditions conducive to innovation. The rapid implementation of a European Code of Business Law will facilitate the daily life and growth of businesses. Creating a capital market union to provide adequate private financing for our most innovative entrepreneurs to keep them on the continent is essential. National and pan-European financing and procurement should help leverage our demographics and domestic markets to develop European digital platforms

and, more generally, disruptive companies in specific sectors.”²

For EuropaNova, the creation of a European Business Code is fundamental to simplify European business law for European entrepreneurs.

I. 2. THE EUROPEAN BUSINESS CODE

The project for a European business code is born from an initial research and inventory work of the Association Henri Capitant in this field. Published in 2016, the book “European Integration in Business Law, Achievements and Prospects” reviews the achievements and shortcomings of EU standards in business law.

Following this first publication, the Association Henri Capitant is starting in 2017 with the support of the Fondation pour le droit continental and many partners, including EuropaNova, to develop a first version of a European Code of Business Law.

The Association has partnered with a number of civil society actors, committed entrepreneurs and more than 200 lawyers to bring this project to life. This is rather carried by the world of business and lawyers. This initiative was carried out through private volunteering, outside of any national or European political demand.

² Extract from the report of the Conclave.

The European Business Code was presented on 29 September 2023 in the premises of the Representation of the European Parliament in Rome. It is a place of great significance for the European community. Indeed, it was within these walls that the foundations of an “ever closer union among peoples” were laid on 25 March 1957 when the Treaties of Rome were signed.

This first mount represents a historic step forward, of general interest. It is a powerful and facilitating initiative for all Europeans.

The primary aim is to make life easier for entrepreneurs at a European level, to make the many national laws of the Union intelligible to them and finally to harmonise these rights.



EuropaNova was invited in July 2023 to participate in the summer universities of the Continental Law Foundation. Isabelle Négrier in the presence of Anne-Charlotte Gros, Director General of the Foundation

II - PRIVATE LAW: THE RIGHTS OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN

II. 1. OVERVIEW IN EUROPE

In the case of intra-European divorce, each EU country has its own rules, standards and legislation on custody and access rights for children. Within

the European Union, there is no EU law that would harmonise national standards. It is therefore the national courts of the countries concerned and the national legislation that determines which parent will have custody of the child, whether this will be shared or exclusive, education issues as well as the management of the child’s property...

Regulations are nevertheless adopted in Brussels to facilitate these procedures. In this area, the Brussels IIb regulation, applicable from 1 August 2022, introduces amendments to the first regulation on the subject: Brussels IIa regulation, the first legislative framework for divorce and parental responsibility cases within the EU. The amendments aim to improve cooperation between judicial authorities and central authorities in EU Member States on parental responsibility and child care.

Despite a slow and relative legislation of the European institutions on the subject, procedures in case of intra-European divorce are long. National courts mutually deny each other responsibility and defend the rights of their citizens.

II. 2. THE BATTLE OF GAËL COSTE-MEUNIER: ONLY CANDIDATE HEADING A LIST TO DEFEND THIS EXCLUSIVELY EUROPEAN SUBJECT

A single French candidate, head of the list has decided to make an exclusively European subject its spearhead for the

2024 European elections. Gaël Coste-Meunier.

Since 2011, the latter has been seeking custody of his Franco-Polish daughter, who can only see him once a month. Very short-term and time-spaced contacts do not allow the father and his daughter to establish a stable and lasting relationship.

In fact, Gaël Coste-Meunier denounces a parental alienation of his ex-wife on his daughter. Contacts to reach his daughter have been non-existent since 2023, despite the top candidate's continued efforts to visit his daughter in Poland.

His political party « Droit du parent et de l'enfant » brings together several organisations and associations defending the rights of the child, in case of intra-European divorces. Gaël Coste-Meunier wants to defend “*the equal alternating residence*” and fight “*against parental alienation which consists, for one parent, in using the child to harm the other parent*”.³

With his association « Défendre les enfants », Gaël Coste-Meunier publishes a European [charter](#) for the defence of children's rights.

³ Xavier. Boussion. “European elections: a Nantais leads the list “to defend children”. Ouest France

III - THE ANSWERS OF THE CANDIDATES AT THE EUROPEAN ELECTIONS 2024, INTERVIEWED BY ISABELLE NÉGRIER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF EUROPA NOVA

Isabelle Négrier, Executive Director of EuropaNova interviewed the candidates who are the top candidates on lists for European elections. Out of 38 lists (France being the European country that presented the most lists), EuropaNova interviewed nearly 30 candidates for the European elections. The following question was asked: What do you think of harmonisation in Europe, especially of business law, to enable companies to spread across the continent?

Léon Deffontaines, *Parti communiste français*

He is against the harmonisation of European law and more generally any federalist measure. However, the EU can do more at other levels in terms of protectionism, entrepreneurship and reindustrialisation.

Raphaël Glucksmann, *Place publique*

He said that the single market cannot function properly if standards vary from country to country. The EU must therefore harmonise national standards, if possible from the top.

Guillaume Lacroix, *Parti radical de Gauche*

He denounces an internal market which does not respect harmonisation on all points, in particular tax harmonisation which does not allow for cohesion, the development of trade between Member States and better taxation of value added. European

sovereignty is only possible if there is a common conception at the European level.

Yann Wehring, *Écologie positive*

The candidate says he is a convinced European and stands for anything that could help to erase “artificial borders”, although he is not against nation states per se. He recalls that the European alliance is originally based on economic alliances, on a single market and it is not normal that the law is not yet harmonised: “there is still work to be done”. Lack of harmonisation can create tensions between citizens in different European nations.

Marine Cholley, *Équinoxe*

Today, ambitious harmonisation has become essential, she says, as a “collective game”, particularly in tax and environmental policy. For example, it does not seem acceptable to have tax havens within the EU. It also stands for closed mirrors to the entry of the Union that should be

shared by all member states, based on respect for common rules.

Hélène Thouy, *Parti Animaliste*

The candidate speaks of a need for the primacy of European law through the Court of Justice, which must call to order national courts when necessary. Work needs to be done on the harmonisation of standards to overcome difficulties caused by potential conflicts of texts.

Jean-Marc Governatori, *Écologie au Centre*

Harmonisation is necessary, but too early. European citizens must first abandon the idea of being robbed of their sovereignty by Europe, no longer be rejected by the EU and feel "lucky" to belong to it.

Laure Patas d'Illiers, *Europe Démocratie Espéranto*

In order to function properly, she believes that regulation must be thought of at a European level although her party does not take a position on the subject.

Gaël Coste-Meunier, *Défendre les enfants*

He is in favour of a European harmonisation of the law to defend the cause of children at the European level. This harmonisation can also be very useful in cases of disputes between bi-national couples over child care.

Caroline Zorn, *Parti Pirate*

She believes that the French state alone cannot afford to weigh in on a global scale. It is necessary to pool the defence forces within the EU, especially in the field of cyber-defence, as the interests shared between member states since the creation of the European project.

Audric Alexandre, *PACE*

He sees the harmonisation of business law as a way to move towards a more federal Europe. It also proposes the establishment of a European tax through a European tax on multinational companies and thus create a new source of own financing of the Union.

Jean Marc Fortané, *Une Autre Europe*

The candidate, calling into question the European Union in its current form, opposes any form of harmonisation of law at European level, preferring a sovereign right for each state.

Philippe Ponge, *Décidons Nous-Mêmes*

He considers the harmonisation of law to be an obvious fact, since the common European market must be governed by common and harmonised legal and tax rules.

Valérie Hayer, *Renaissance*

She sees the harmonisation of EU law as the strength of the single market, whose objectives are to facilitate exchanges and travel opportunities for

young Europeans. European law is our right as European citizens, as much as the national market: “it’s a right we negotiate together”. Administrative simplification is also a topic of discussion and should be addressed by each Member State at national level.

Édouard Husson, *Rester libre*

He believes that the harmonisation of laws should not be achieved through normative inflation and higher taxation. For each law created, he would like to see two texts of laws deleted, allowing a simplification of the standards at the European level. Europe should also focus on key issues such as difficult human questions, such as the divorce of two European individuals of different nationalities, rather than regulating unnecessary 'details'.

Jean Lassalle, *Alliance Rurale*

He opposes the harmonisation of law.

Georges Renard-Kuzmanovic, *Nous le peuple*

He opposes harmonisation which, in his opinion, conceals a “federalisation of Europe”. It is already easy, according to him, for large companies established on European soil to play free trade agreements to develop. However, a true harmonisation of the standards of business law should be accompanied by fiscal and social harmonisation, at the risk of provoking a “war of all against all”, an increased mistrust towards the European institutions.

Jordan Bardella, *Rassemblement National*

He thinks that the harmonisation of law is illusory. Instead, he would prefer a regulatory pause. He said that the inflation of standards at the European level is preventing the development of national enterprises. It is necessary to find ways of simplifying, which he considers an element of competitiveness for the France of tomorrow.

Marion Maréchal, *Reconquête*

She does not want further harmonisation and is opposed to new competences for the EU, which it considers neither necessary nor beneficial for France. She is in favour of reducing the regulatory burden in Europe, noting a regulatory 'tsunami'. She claims to defend the “normative sobriety”, wanting two pieces of legislation to be deleted with each new standard adopted. Europe should focus on other issues, including reindustrialization and energy sovereignty, by easing the standards imposed on European companies.

Florian Philippot, *Les Patriotes*

No response.

The following candidates were interviewed by Europa Nova but are not final candidates for the 2024 European elections. Their views on harmonisation are as follows:

Antonin Duarte, *Les Écologistes*

He recognizes the progress made at European level but would like to see

more harmonisation, particularly in language matters. It seems important to adopt a language within Europe to create a European culture. The principle of secularism should also, he says, be generalised at a European level in order to avoid any attempt at religious separatism.

Thierry Paul Valette, *Europe Équitable*

The harmonisation process is a logical continuation and is fully part of the European project. He also wishes to see better consideration given to the SME and SME sectors, which are largely located in the EU. He refers to a code of business law to help and strengthen the development of enterprises that would translate into economic terms.

Gilles Mentré, *Union Le Centre*

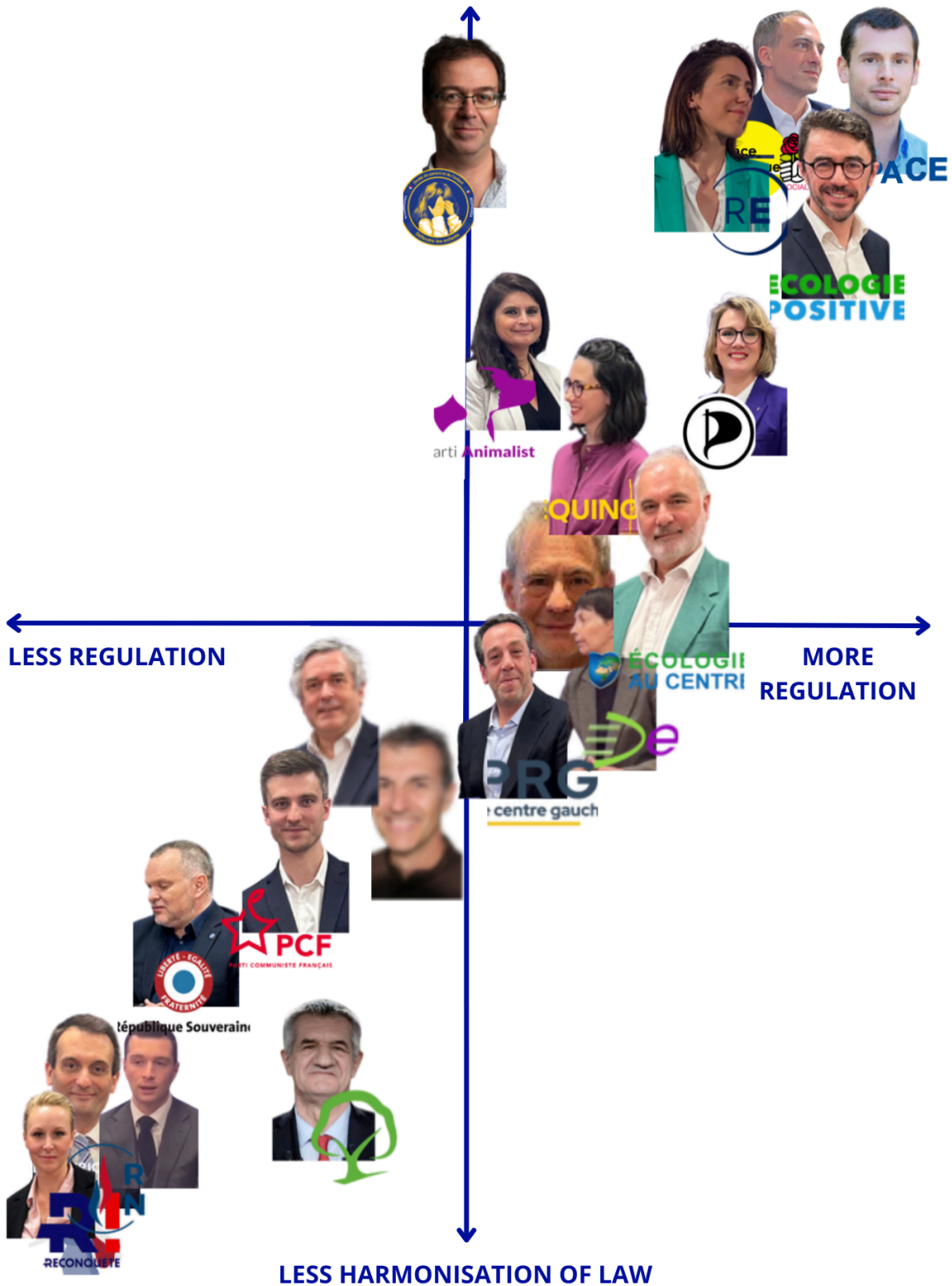
It is necessary, he said, to harmonise industrial standards by deploying financial instruments to help SMEs at territorial level, as the European aid programmes are currently inadequate and insufficient. On the other hand, he says he is against European intervention in all aspects of the daily lives of Europeans which would be more a constraint than an improvement of their living conditions.

Yves Gernigon, *Parti Fédéraliste Européen*

He advocates harmonisation of European standards in certain areas, including business law. This, he says, is the culmination of the single European market and the European project. He is in favour of a European Business Code which could help SMEs and small businesses to trade

within Europe and boost the economy of the continent. On the other hand, states should retain their prerogatives in matters of private law, preserving the sovereignty of their people. Brussels should not have a say on these provisions.

MORE HARMONISATION OF LAW



now key in the continuous renewal of the machine that is the European Union.

CONCLUSION

The economic decline of the single European market is not irreversible. EuropaNova proposes in its report of the [Conclave 2023](#): «Europe 2040: Tomorrow is Today» concrete market reforms to compete with the major world economies. To this end, the harmonisation of national laws in the 27 countries is an important step.

The EuropaNova interviews showed that a majority of candidates for the European elections are in favour of harmonisation of national laws at European level.

The programmes of the candidates who are at the top of the lists for European women do not mention these subjects, although they are very much European. To quote EuropaNova's first analysis when publishing its report on the European elections, national subjects take a bigger place than European ones in debates, although the vote is European. The harmonisation of law is

BIOGRAPHIES

Candidates top of a list at the 2024 European Elections.



Léon DEFFONTAINES

Born in Amiens in December 1996, Léon Deffontaines was Secretary-General of the Communist Youth and then spokesman for the Communist Party.



Raphaël GLUCKSMANN

Born in October 1979 in Boulogne Billancourt, Raphaël Glucksmann has been a member of the European Parliament since 2019 and co-president of Place Publique. He worked as a humanitarian and co-founded the association Études Sans Frontières. In 2004, he directed a documentary on the genocide in Rwanda. He was a special adviser to Mikheil Saakashvili, former president of Georgia from 2009 to 2012.



Guillaume LACROIX

Born on 11 February 1976 in Bourg-en-Bresse, he is a candidate for the European elections as head of the list of the Radical Party of the Left and regional councillor of Auvergne Rhône Alpes.



Yann WEHRLING

Born in Strasbourg, France, in July 1951. Yann-Wehring is vice-president responsible for the ecological transition of the Île de France regional council. He is the president of the Positive Ecology party.



Marine CHOLLEY

Born on 4 January 1993 in Nancy, France, Marine Cholley is an engineer specialising in the energy transition and a member of the Parti Équinoxe.



Hélène THOUY

Born in December 1958 in Marseille, Hélène Thouy is a lawyer at the Bordeaux bar and co-president of the Parti Animaliste.



Jean-Marc GOVERNATORI

Born in Nice in December 1958, Jean-Marc Gouverneurs is a member of the municipal council of Nice. He is now a candidate in the European elections as head of the Ecology centre list.



Laure PATTAS D'ILLIERS

Born on 10 May 1957 in Suresnes, Laure Patas d'Illiers is the vice-president of Europe Democracy Esperanto. Now retired, she was a computer scientist at the Department of Finance.



Gaël COSTE-MEUNIER

Gaël Coste-Meunier is president of the Parent and Child Rights association he co-founded.



Caroline ZORN

Born in July 1980 in Thionville, Caroline Zorn is a lawyer by profession, today she is a city councillor of Strasbourg and vice-president of the Eurométropole. She is the spokesperson of the Pirate Party.



Audric ALEXANDRE

Born in May 1989, Audric Alexandre is a teacher of Spanish and English at the Faculty of Law and at the School of Nursing. He was a candidate for the 2021 regional elections and 2022 legislative elections in the 1st constituency of the North.



Jean-Marc FORTANÉ

Born in June 1962 in Pau, Jean-Marc Fortané is a veterinarian, worker architect, traveller, head of civic associations and author.



Philippe PONGE

Born in 1963 in Paris, Philippe Ponge is a tennis coach in Montrouge. He was a candidate in the 2022 general election.



Valérie HAYER

Born in 1986 in Mayenne, Valérie Hayer is an MEP for the Renew Europe group of which she is president. She was previously a municipal and departmental councillor in her home region.



Édouard HUSSON

Born in March 1969 in Paris, Édouard Husson is a historian and academic who directed the ESCP Europe school from 2012 to 2014. He is a specialist in Germany and professor at the Franco-German Institute for European Studies. He is now a member of the Parti Rester Libre.



Jean LASSALLE

Born in Lourdios-Ichères, France, in May 1955, Jean Lassalle was a French MP until 2022. He is now the President of the Alliance Rurale party.



Georges RENARD-KUZMANOVIC

Born in Belgrade, Serbia, in May 1973, Georges Renard-Kuzmanovic is a geopolitical analyst. He worked as a humanitarian and military officer. He taught at university and was a manager in a company. He is now president of the Sovereign Republic movement, which he founded in 2018 after leaving the Left Party.



JORDAN BARDELLA

Born in September 1995 in Drancy, Jordan Bardella has been a member of the European Parliament since 2019 within the Identity and Democracy Group. He has been a member of the Rassemblement National since 2012, and became its president in 2021. He was a parliamentary assistant, his party's spokesman and regional councillor in the Île de France.



Marion MARÉCHAL

Born in December 1989 in Saint Germain en Laye, Marion Maréchal was a member of the national parliament for the Front National before joining the Reconquest party created by Éric Zemmour. After her parliamentary term, she retired from political life, during which time she founded the ISSEP, Institute of Social Economic and Political Sciences.



Florian PHILIPPOT

Born in October 1981 in Croix, Northern France, Florian Philippot was strategic director of the campaign of Marine Le Pen, then spokesman for the party and vice-president of the FN in 2012. He was a MEP from 2014 to 2019. He left the FN in 2017 to found the party Les Patriotes of which he is the president.

The following candidates were interviewed by Europa Nova but did not ultimately stand for election in the 2024 European elections:

Antonin DUARTE

Born in February 1971 in Versailles, Antonin Duarte is a philosopher and urban planner. He passed through the Modem and the centre-left party UDE before running as a LREM candidate in the municipal elections of Paris in 2020. He is the chairman of the party and think tank Les Écologistes.

Thierry Paul VALETTE

Born on 17 August 1976 in Lisieux, he is a figure of the Yellow Vests movement. He founded his party Europe Équitable in 2023.

Gilles MENTRÉ

Born in August 1962, Gilles Mentré is an Enarque and Polytechnic University. He was Inspector General of Finance and Advisor to the Presidency of the Republic. He co-founded the association Electis Solutions, which offers electronic voting devices. He is also an essayist, and today a metropolitan councillor of Greater Paris.

Yves GERNIGON

Born in Saint Malo, Brittany, Yves Gernigon is President of the European Federalist Party and business manager in Paris.

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APPRECIATION

EuropaNova would like to thank the candidates who have taken part to this democratic exercise, which was not guided by the dictates of the audience. EuropaNova is a non-profit association recognised as being of general interest.

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