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ΔΙΑΒΙΒΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΣΗΜΕΙΩΜΑ

της : Γραμματείας

προς τη : Συνέλευση

Θέμα : **Εισήγηση του κ. Ευριπίδη Στυλιανίδη, αναπληρωματικού μέλους της
Συνέλευσης
«Η κοινή οικονομική και νομισματική πολιτική της Ευρωπαϊκής
Ένωσης»**

Ο Γενικός Γραμματέας της Συνέλευσης έλαβε την επισυναπτόμενη εισήγηση του κ. Ευριπίδη Στυλιανίδη, αναπληρωματικού μέλους της Συνέλευσης.

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The common Economical and Monetary Policy of the EU cannot by itself secure the Economical Governance. The point of view of my approach relates to the Finance of Legislation.

The European Union is considered as a complicated Law-making organization that, in addition to the National legislation, creates excessive and cumbersome legislation. This results in bureaucracy, reduction of competitiveness and sometimes real infringement of the citizens' rights because public authorities may ignore the Law that they have to apply due to complications set out by excessive legislation. Furthermore the citizens themselves may not have sufficient knowledge regarding to regulatory framework concerning their rights and their interests.

Every legislative rule involves a specific cost regarding its preparation and implementation. Every Reform of this rule at a European Level produces a domino effect at a national Level too since the European Law supersedes the National Legislation. Therefore, we cannot talk about Economical Governance dealing only with the way of building a common Economical, Monetary and Taxes Policy without taking into account the cost of the Legislative initiatives at European Level.

My proposal is the following. Benefiting from the experience of the modern Science of Nomothetology, an internet Legislative Information Database should be set up under the responsibility of a European institution, which will gather all the Legislation in force, classified by topic, both at European and National level. The existing Website of the EU gives very useful information about the Legislation of the EU but it is impossible for someone to trace every step of the Law-production and, most importantly does not include a classification of the National Legislation by topic in a consistent matter so that the interested parties have to search separately to identify the valid National Legislation of each State.

Using the proposed Database every National Parliament, every Legislative Commission, every Parliamentarian and, finally, every citizen itself will be able to be informed immediately about the Legislation in force at European and National Level at once. The advantages will be extensive. At the level of Legislation, the harmonization of National Law to the European Law will be faster and less expensive. Also, the National Legislators will be able to use, fully and efficiently, the experience and the most radical ideas that some other National Legislation may have. Every citizen of the European Union will be able to be informed about the Legislation in force that determines his/her obligations and his/her rights given that the domestic Legislation may offer higher quality of protection than the European one.

Finally, at the level of Economy and competitiveness, the Market will become more operative and harmonious because the National Law, in many cases, introduces different levels of obligations especially in some sections such as the Law on Environmental and Health Protection. Therefore, the International Enterprises have to work out different plans according to the Legislation in force of each Country where they operate, so that competitiveness is distorted.

Once the National Legislations of all the States will be classified in comparison to with the European Law, the National Legislators will be able to improve the Law-making having, also, a higher level of citizens' protection. The Enterprises and the professional in the EU will be set at the same starting point that is the complete knowledge of the Legislation in force in each Country and in the EU

In that way, the cost of harmonization of the National Law to the common European decisions, the cost of the necessary adjustments and the cost of the application will be reduced because the harmonization, the quality and the speed of the Law-making process will reduce bureaucracy, thus improving competitiveness and formulating an New Legal Culture that, at European Level, will guarantee the sustainable development.
