The end of investors privileges? European campaigns against ISDS

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Network – 17/04/17



About the Seattle to Brussels network

- formed in the aftermath of the World Trade Organisation's (WTO) 1999 Seattle Ministerial
- challenging the corporate-driven trade agenda of the European Union and European governments
- developed as a response to the increasing need for European coordination among civil society organisations
- kickstarted the movement against TTIP and CETA in Europe



























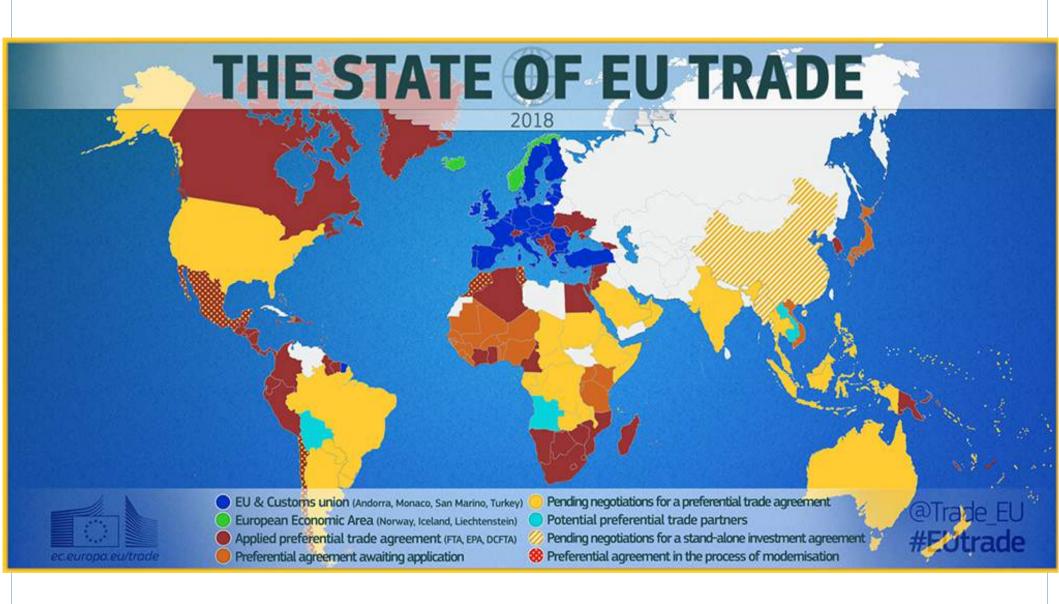




.. and many more

- 1) The trade movement in Europe some context
- 2) Attempts to save ISDS
 - Investment Court System (ICS)
 - Multilateral Investment Court (MIC)
- 3) A European campaign against ISDS in all its forms
- 3) Next steps





Source : DG trade

Looking back at the movement

- Powerful and diverse national campaigns in all EU member states since 2013
- Specific angles in each country, and for each organisation
- One European tool uniting everyone (a European petition)
- A wide range of other actions (local activities, demonstrations, advocacy, actions)

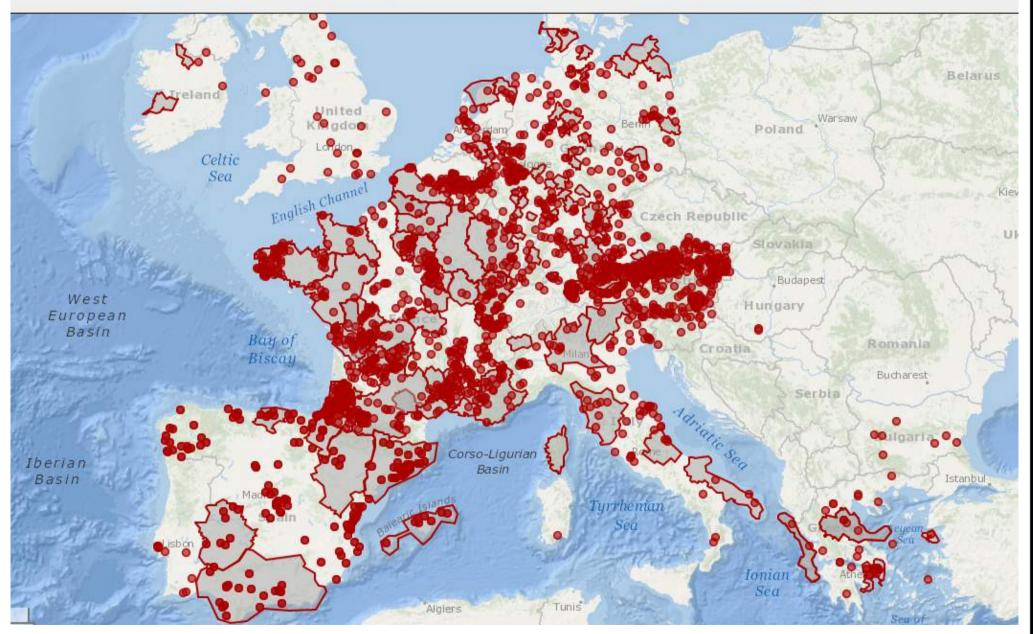








TTIP, CETA and TiSA-free zones in Europe



Results

- TTIP negotiations blocked, even before the Trump election
- TTIP is a toxic topic for European politicians
- TTIP talks restarting as a « solution » to the current trade war?





- A **special private justice system for corporations**, to sue states if their profits are threatened
- ISDS: Investor to State Dispute Settlement
- Many shocking cases

| German exit from nuclear power

State debt restructuring in Greece

| Increase of the minimum wage in Egypt

| Cases in Argentina after the financial crisis

| Moratorium on fracking....

- Became a mainstream issue in several European countries in 2014

A parallel justice system for corporations #2

- ISDS only available to corporations to sue states, states cannot sue corporations
- No obligations for corporations
- Arbitrators are corporate lawyers, with plenty of conflicts of interest
- No limit on the awards amount : billion dollars liability for tax payers

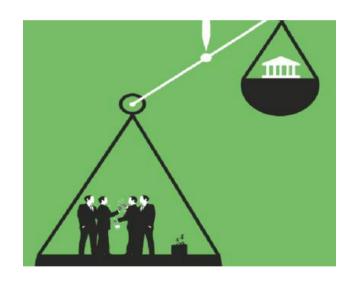
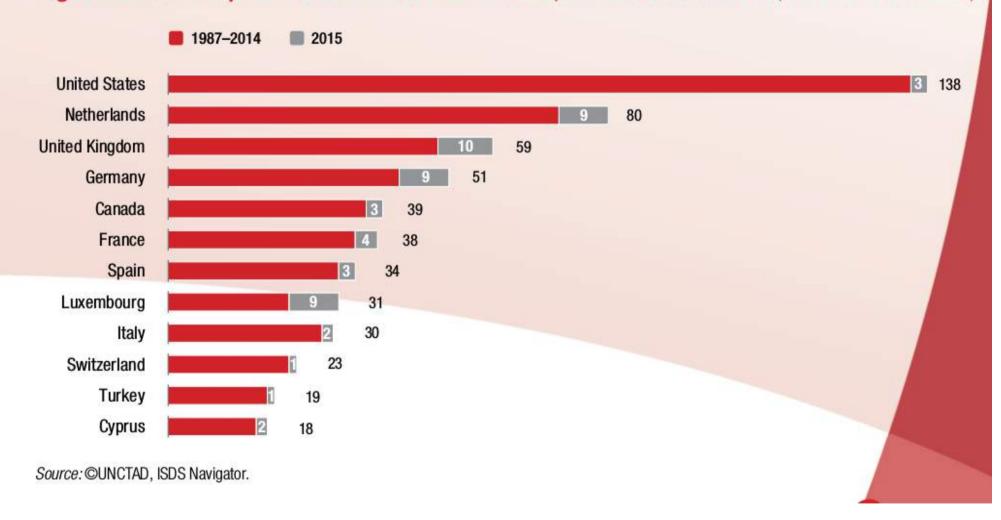


Figure 3. Most frequent home States of claimants, total as of end 2015 (Number of known cases)



A parallel justice system for corporations #3

- Investment protection is the most important issue for the European trade movement
- « ISDS » Investors to state dispute settlement – is now the most toxic acronym in European politics
- We used toxic cases
- Insisted on the millions of € of tax
 payer money made by corporate
 lawyers & the arbitration industry (in a context of austerity)
- Organised tens of **high level trainings** with social movements, highlighting cases relevant to each of them



A parallel justice system for corporations #4

ICS, Investment Court System: same old

- In 2014, European commission was forced to change the name of the system to save it: « ICS » Investment court system
- Not fixing the flaws it is still a parallel **one sided** system for corporations to sue states, even when they regulate in the public interest
- Still a **huge expansion** of investors priviledges
- Very large opposition of Europe civil society



A parallel justice system for corporations #5 ICS

- Special rights for investors are still the same (and unacceptable)
- The system even institutionalises expensive interpretations of the definitions
- The dispute settlement process:
- is a little bit more transparent
- Is a little bit protected against conflict of interests (in theory)
- relies on a « roster » of arbitrators (no party-appointment anymore)
- rapitrators get a 3000€ fixed salary on top of their fees (paid by the states)

A parallel justice system for corporations #5 MIC

- Second attempt to save the system: The Multilateral Investment Court (MIC)
- Very dangerous, would be a global, institutionalised corporate court!
- Red herring & legitimisation of massive expansion of the ISDS system
- Permanent lock-in
- De-legitimisation of alternatives (treaty termination and substantial revisions)
- a significant transfer of power to private capital owners & lawyers (from people, Parliaments, courts)



Rights for people, not for corporations!

Plans for a European campaign against corporate courts in 2019

6 reasons for a campaign against ISDS in Europe in 2018/19

- **1.** ISDS = fondamental danger for social & environmental justice
- 2. Global impact of abolishing ISDS in the EU
- **3.** Current effort of re-legitimisation, expansion and lock-in lead by the EU
- 4. The opposition to ISDS unifies our movement
- 5. Re-centers our narrative on corporate power
- 6. We can win this



Steps required

Abolishing ISDS in Europe requires:

- 1. Stopping the **expansion** of ISDS (prevent new agreements containing ISDS)
- 2. **Exiting** treaties already containing ISDS (ECT, BITs..)
- 3. Stopping the EU's **global corporate court** proposal (Multilateral Investment Court)

A European campaign against ISDS

- A shared European tool to unite us (signature collection)
- Diverse and decentralised activities all around Europe
- Plurality of strategies & tactics
- Possibility to connect with campaigns against ISDS on other continents

Corporate power =

- Climate crisis & environmental crisis
- Social crisis & inequalities



Change track, people and the planet first!



Thank you

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How investor rights in EU trade deals sabotage the fight for energy transition

Avoiding catestrophic climate change is the defining drallerage of our time. If we are so have a chance of preventing extremely danger outlier is of global warming, much of the work's basis had so -0, coal and gas -must be left in the ground, unexploted. Societies need by most boar energy extrem based on measures are to see his own, which and water.

This exional change will require strong action from public authorities. But their ability to introduce the right laws and regulations is severely, constrained by a little-known but very gover this legal system. This international investment regime has ensured many countries in its legal interts in the legal decision.

Thousands of trade and investmentagreements signed between countries allow multimational companies to sue governments if changes in policy – even in utes to protect the environment of light dimate change – are determed to reduce their profes. By the end of 2014, there were 608 of these investor laws utsknown to be taking place within international tribunals. The costs of these suits weighthese why on governments; in the form of hely legal bits and westerned social and environmental regulations.

A growing number of investor-state beautist larget government initiatives in the energy sector, ranging from the phase out of nuclear power to microstoria on environmentally raily shalle gas development (flocking). As law firms make money each time that an investor size a state, this encourages more and more corporate lawsuits for example, over legislation in the renewables sector.

Despite the evident risk to energy transition, even more trade and investment deals are in the pipeline that would empower corporations to challenge strong government action on climate change. Amongst them is the Translationic Trade and investment Partnership (TITP), our rendy under negotistion between the EU and the US, and the Competensive Economic and Trade Appearent (CETA) between the EU and cransida, for which ratification could district in 2016.

Yet while big polluters are lobbying heavily for these deals, a growing movement is furning against the corporate power grab, indeed, there is now more public scrutiny and debate about trade and investment, agreements than there has been in years.

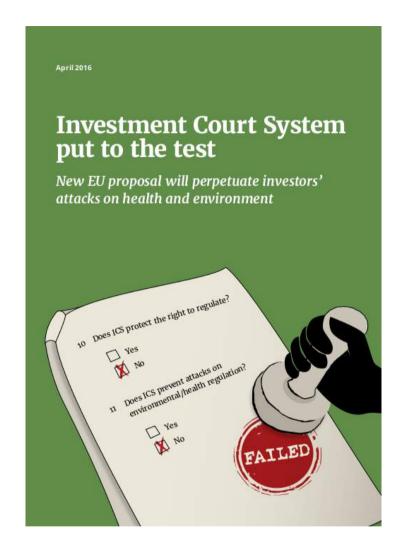








Polluters' Paradise – How investor rights in EU trade deals sabotage the fight for energy transition

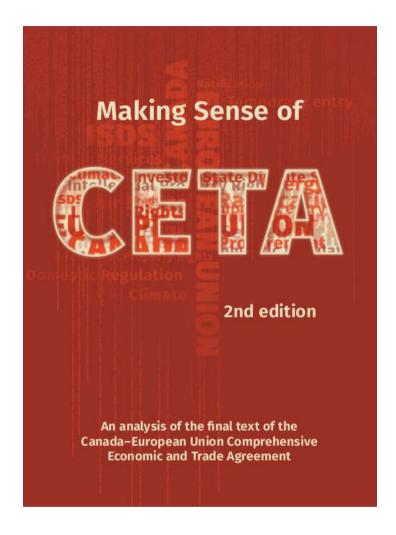


ICS put to the test – New EU proposal will perpetuate investors' attacks on health and the environment

ISSUE BRIEF November 2016



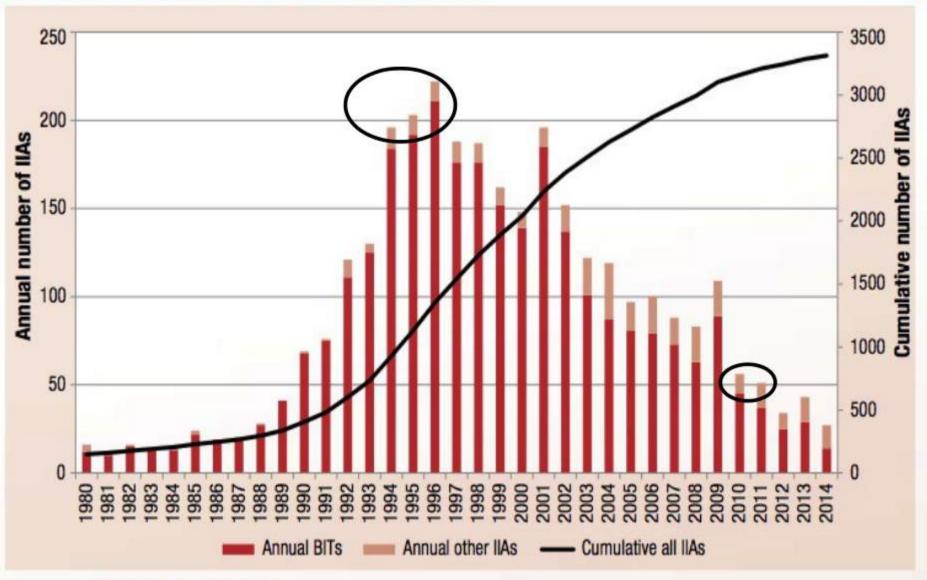




The Great CETA swindle

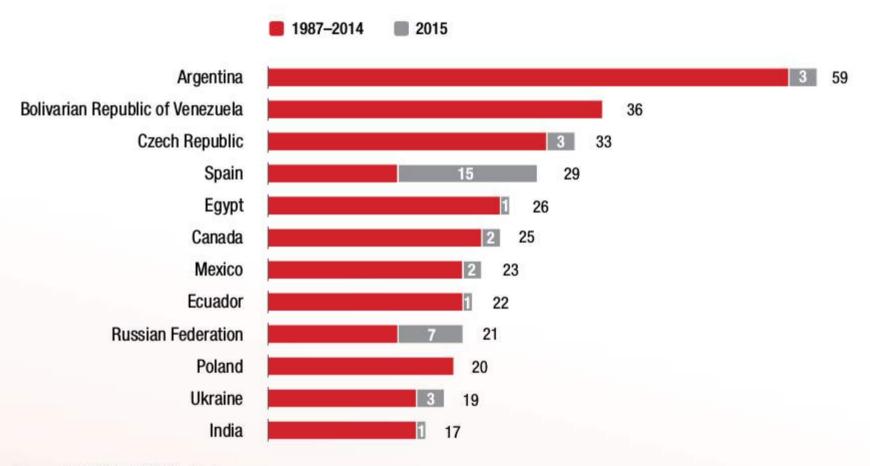
Making sense of CETA

Figure 1. Trends in IIAs signed, 1980-2014



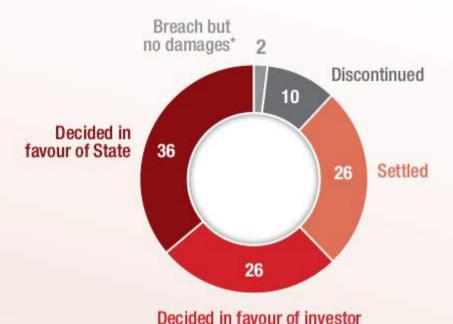
Source: UNCTAD, IIA database. Note: Preliminary data for 2014.

Figure 2. Most frequent respondent States, total as of end 2015 (Number of known cases)



Source: @UNCTAD, ISDS Navigator.

Figure 6. Results of concluded cases, total as of end 2015 (Per cent)



* Decided in favour of neither party (liability found but no damages awarded).

Source: @UNCTAD, ISDS Navigator.

Figure 7. Results of decisions on the merits, total as of end 2015 (Per cent)



Source: @UNCTAD, ISDS Navigator.

Note: Excluding cases (1) dismissed by tribunals for lack of jurisdiction, (2) settled, (3) discontinued for reasons other than settlement (or for unknown reasons), and (4) decided in favour of neither party (liability found but no damages awarded).

- Trade and investment agreements: made for corporations by corporations (Lucile)
- A global view on the trade and investment regime (Joseph)
- Saving a broken system? EU proposal for a global corporate court (Fabian)
- Trade movement & global campaign, possible convergences?
 - A look at UNCITRAL (Layla)
 - G20 in Argentina & a look at LA (Bettina)
- Discussion

- Corporate power at the heart of trade and investment campaigns
- Special access to negotiations
- Countries negotiating in the name of their corporations : puzzling for many supporters
- Opening markets for corporations
- Which mechanisms are increasing corporate power the most in recent trade agreements?

- New generation trade agreements : changing how rules are made
 - « Regulatory cooperation »
 - Increased corporate capture of law making processes
 - → Trade agreements are straight jackets for governments
 - How do we regulate our national mining sector? How can we limit the power of big banks? Can we change dangerous rules on patents on seeds?

- What are the new frontiers of the corporate agenda, and how do they push them in trade deals?
 - « Trade in services » massive expansion
 - Targets the infrastructures & core ressource modern corporations need to function (technology, telecommunications, retail, finance, transport, delivery, data....)
 - Also impacts public services

- Provisions on investment in free trade agreements (FTAs), or in bilateral investment agreements (BITs)
- Investment : from « facilitation » to « protection »
 - Preventing governments from choosing which corporation can invest in which sector or activity in their country
 - Investment protection : special rights & special justice system for corporations (ISDS)
 - A fundamentally unbalanced system human rights vs.
 Corporate impunity