Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence & Liability

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The French Duty of Vigilance

Law n° 2017-399, 27 March 2017 on a duty of vigilance

5.000 employees in France at a group leve

10.000 employees in France or abroad at a group level

Sanctions

Initially, civil penalty of up to 10 Million € → struck down by the French Constitutional Court (violation of the principle of legality

Judicial injunction under penalty to comply with vigilance duties

Regular tort liability (faul - causality - damage)

Governance & CSR

The company's purpose is still to make profits Directors need to manage the company in its interest taking into account the impact on the environment and social rights The company can pick an additional corporate purpose

Law n° 2019-486, 22 May 2019 PACTE

Examples of « raison d'être »

Carrefour

Our mission is to offer our customers quality services, products and food accessible to all through all distribution channels

• Atos

Our purpose is to design the future of the digital space.

Our expertise and services support the development of knowledge, education and research in a multicultural approach and **contribute to the development** of scientific and technological excellence.

Across the world, Atos enables its customers and employees, and members of societies at large to live, work and develop sustainably, in a safe and secure digital space.

Liability of the parent company

No vicarious liability

Liability for its own fault

- Absence of a vigilance plan
- Insufficient vigilance plan

Problem: causality

Loss of chance

Additional liability to the liability of the person directly responsible



Liability of directors

The law does not specifically target directors The company acts through its legal representative

<u>Interna</u> <u>l</u> liabilit Ƴ	Director violated the law	No vigilance plan	<u>Externa</u> <u>l</u> <u>liability</u>	Shareholders would need to demonstrate a different damage than the one suffered by the company	Unlikely to be the case
		Insufficient vigilance plan			
	The company suffered a loss	Injuction under penalty			
		Damages paid under tort law			
	<i>Ut universi</i> : the new legal representative initiates a liability action against an old legal representative			Third parties → theory of the separable fault → the director intentionally commits a particularly serious fault that is incompatible with the normal exercise of corporate functions	Unlikely to be the case
	<i>Ut singuli</i> : shareholder acts against the director in the name and on behalf of the company				

Art. 22 CSDDD & Liability of the parent company

EU Commission	EU Parliament (7 nov. 2022)		
Liability for its own fault (art. 22 § 1)	Liability for its own fault & vicarious liability (art. 22 § 1)		
No joint and several liability (art. 22 § 3)	Facilitation of the burden of proof (art. 22 § 2) & obligation of disclosure of evidence (art. 22 § 2a)		
No vicarious liability	Limitation period of 10 years (art. 22 § 2a)		
,	Judicial injuction mechanism		
\rightarrow Quite similar to the French law	Standing for trade unions, NGOs, civil society etc.		

CSDDD & Director Liability

Notion of directors (art. 3 (o))

• Broader than French law

Duty of care (art. 25)

- Already introduced into French law by the PACTE law (2019)
- Obligation to set up and oversee due diligence (art. 26)
- More complete than French law but ultimately dependent on national law

Liability

French law (internal liability & external liability)

Questions?

