

**Anna Piszcz (ed.), *Implementation of the EU Damages Directive
in Central and Eastern European Countries*,
University of Warsaw Faculty of Management Press,
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The Book entitled ‘Implementation of the EU Damages Directive in Central and Eastern European Countries’, edited by Professor Anna Piszcz, was published in Warsaw, Poland in 2017. The publication date of this book was perfectly chosen, bearing in mind that Directive 2014/104/EU on antitrust damages actions (hereinafter, the Damages Directive) was signed into law on 26 November 2014 and published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 5 December 2014. All Member States were obliged to implement the Directive by 27 December 2016. However, this was not an easy task since it involved a whole package of new legal provisions aimed at increasing the amount of private enforcement.

The Directive introduced a package of novelties to substantive and procedural law. In some Member States, discussions arose whether it is enough to only amend their Laws on Competition; others thought that the Civil Code and Civil Procedure Code should also be amended. Therefore, the Damage Directive was initially a big challenge for national legislators, while the implemented provisions may now become a challenge for judges and attorneys.

The book was prepared based on national reports written by legal experts from countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE countries). In the national reports, authors shared their national experiences on the topic of private enforcement of competition law as well as proposals concerning the implementation of the Damages Directive. The editor aimed to ensure uniformity of the national reports and asked the national experts to address a number of specific, most important questions related to the implementation of the Directive. The clear and recurring structure of the national reports helps to understand specific peculiarities of separate Member States in a comparative way.

All the national reports aimed to shed light on the history, manner and scope of the implementation of the Damages Directive in the specific Member States. This approach makes it possible to compare different national laws and to arrive at critical proposals.

The Damages Directive raises especially interesting legal and practical challenges in the areas of: the quantification of damages, passing-on of overcharges, joint and several liability, consensual dispute resolution and others. There is a lack of case law,

or even of detailed literature, in relation to the above-mentioned topics. Therefore, comprehensive and comparative legal research concerning the novelties of the Damages Directive adds a lot of value to this book.

We can be sure that the present book will not be forgotten at the libraries. The book should assist practitioners, scholars and students in understanding competition law and should help solve the challenges of private enforcement cases.

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