

# Fourth Issue of 2007's *Revue Critique de Droit International Privé*

The last issue of *Revue Critique de Droit International Privé* for 2007 was just released. It contains two articles dealing with conflict issues.



The first is authored by Fabien Marchadier who lectures at the Law Faculty of Limoges University. It discusses the Contribution of the European Court of Human Rights to the Efficacy of the Hague Conventions on Judicial and Administrative Cooperation (*La contribution de la CEDH à l'efficacité des conventions de La Haye de coopération judiciaire et administrative*). The English abstract reads:

*The first encounters between the Hague Conventions and European human rights law have revealed in particular that there is an issue of compatibility of transnational cooperation with the ECHR. While the Hague Conventions aim to implement various rights and freedoms of which the Court of Strasbourg is the guardian, they are exposed at the same time to requirement of conformity, thereby providing the Court with the opportunity of ensuring the respect by national public authorities both of their reciprocal obligations to cooperate and of individual fundamental rights. Thus, the Court participates in the efficiency and effectiveness of the Hague Conventions by exercising an international control, otherwise lacking, over the compulsory nature of the cooperation and its effective implementation.*

The second article is authored by Maria Lopez de Tejada (Paris II University) and Louis D'Avout (Lyon III University). It is a study of Regulation 1896/2006 creating a European order for payment procedure (*Les non-dits de la procédure européenne d'injonction de payer*). Here is the English abstract:

*After evoking successively the genesis of the Regulation which introduces into the Common judicial area an injunction to pay, the needs which this procedure is intended to cover and the means it has chosen to attain procedural*

*uniformity, the study of this novelty, on the one hand, highlights the inadequate content of the new instrument, which rests on rules which are both incomplete and insufficiently attentive to the protection of the addressee of the injunction as far as notification and jurisdiction are concerned, and on the other hand, detects a number of deficiencies affecting the use of this procedure, linked to the defective definition of its scope or a short-sighted view of its practical follow-up.*