

# Silberman on Morrison

Linda Silberman, who is the Martin Lipton Professor of Law at New York University Law School, has posted *Morrison v. National Australia Bank: Implications for Global Securities Class Actions* on SSRN.

*The recent U.S. Supreme Court decision in Morrison v. National Australia Bank has had a significant impact on the extraterritorial reach of the U.S. Securities Laws as well as a limiting global class actions. Other countries have begun to fill a perceived gap with respect to such class actions, as the recent Convergium case in the Netherlands and the Imax decision in Canada illustrate. In addition to those developments, the article discusses various post-Morrison developments in the United States, including the recent Dodd-Frank legislation, the possibility of bringing claims in the United States under foreign law, lower court interpretations of Morrison, including off-exchange case law. The author concludes with a call for increased regulatory cooperation as well as the need for an international treaty.*

The paper is forthcoming in the *Yearbook of Private International Law*.

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## Hague Academy Fourth Newsletter

The Hague Academy of International Law has published its fourth Newsletter a couple of days ago.

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# Italian Society of International Law's XVI Annual Meeting (Catania, 23-24 June 2011)

✖ The **Italian Society of International Law** (Società Italiana di Diritto Internazionale - SIDI) will open today its **XVI Annual Meeting at the University of Catania** (23-24 June 2011). The conference is devoted to **"Protection of Human Rights and International Law"** ("La tutela dei diritti umani e il diritto internazionale").

In the morning of Friday, 24 June, the meeting will be structured in three parallel sessions, respectively dealing with the topic in a public international law, private international law and international economic law perspective (see the complete programme here). Here's the programme of the PIL session:

## **Morning session (Friday 24 June 2011, 9:30) - Private International Law and Human Rights**

Chair and introductory remarks: *Angelo Davì* (Univ. of Rome "Sapienza")

- *Patrick Kinsch* (Univ. du Luxembourg - Secrétaire du GEDIP): Droits de l'homme et reconnaissance internationale des situations juridiques personnelles et familiales;
- *Cristina Campiglio* (Univ. of Pavia): Identità culturale, diritti umani e diritto internazionale privato;
- *Francesco Salerno* (Univ. of Ferrara): Competenza giurisdizionale, riconoscimento delle decisioni e diritto all'equo processo;
- *Nadina Foggetti* (Univ. of Bari): Riconoscibilità del matrimonio islamico temporaneo (Mut'a) e tutela dei diritti umani;
- *Fabrizio Marongiu Buonaiuti* (Univ. of Rome "Sapienza"), La tutela del diritto di accesso alla giustizia e della parità delle armi tra i litiganti nella proposta di revisione del regolamento n. 44/2001.

The **concluding session** of the meeting, in the afternoon of Friday, 24 June (16:00), will host a **round table on "International Courts and International Protection of Human Rights"**, chaired by *Luigi Condorelli* (Univ. of Florence),

with *Flavia Lattanzi* (ICTY), *Paolo Mengozzi* (ECJ), *Tullio Treves* (ITLOS) and *Abdulqawi Yusuf* (ICJ).

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# **Hague Conference's Recommendations on Abduction Convention**

On June 10th, 2011, the Sixth Meeting of the Special Commission to review the practical operation of the Hague Abduction and Child Protection Conventions concluded with recommendations for judges, other government officials and experts to consider when confronted with Convention issues.

See the press release of the Hague Conference on Private International Law [here](#).

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# **Colon on Choice of Law and Islamic Finance**

Julio Colon has posted Choice of Law and Islamic Finance on SSRN.

*The past decade has seen the rapid growth of Islamic finance on both international and domestic levels. Accompanying that growth is a rise in the number of disputes that implicate Islamic law. This remains true even when the primary law of the contract is that of a common law or civil law country. If judges and lawmakers do not understand the reasoning of Islamic finance professionals in incorporating Shariah law, the result could be precedents and codes that hamper the growth of a multi-trillion dollar industry. This note compares the reasoning of the English court in *Shamil Bank v. Beximco**

*Pharmaceuticals to the practice of forums specializing in Islamic finance dispute resolution. The note then addresses other perceived difficulties in applying Islamic law in common law and civil law courts. The practice of Islamic finance alternative dispute resolution (ADR) forums shows a consistent reliance on the use of national laws coupled with Shariah. Also, there are cases showing that U.S. courts and European arbitrators are willing to use Islamic law. Research indicates that the decision in Shamil Bank v. Beximco Pharmaceuticals was not consistent with the intentions of the parties or the commercial goals of Islamic finance. Finally, this note concludes that it is not unreasonable for a Western court to judge a case if the dispute arises out of an Islamic finance agreement.*

The Paper is forthcoming in the *Texas International Law Journal*.

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## **Lugano Convention Grand Slam - Iceland Comes Out of the Cold**

It should be noted that, on 25 February 2011, Iceland ratified the 2007 Lugano Convention, the last signatory to do so (see [here](#)). Accordingly, the 2007 Lugano Convention entered into force for Iceland on 1 May 2011. This follows the ratifications of the EU, Denmark and Norway (effective 1 January 2010) and Switzerland (effective 1 January 2011).

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## **The Future of Private**

# International Law in Australia: papers and podcast now available

For those unable to attend the recent seminar in Sydney “The Future of Private International Law in Australia” — see my post [here](#) — papers and a podcast are now available [here](#). The speakers were:

- The Honourable Justice Paul Le Gay Brereton AM RFD, Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales and co-author of *Nygh’s Conflict of Laws in Australia* (8th ed);
  - Dr Andrew Bell SC, New South Wales Bar and co-author of *Nygh’s Conflict of Laws in Australia*;
  - Thomas John, head of the Private International Law Section of the Commonwealth Attorney-General’s Department; and
  - Professor Andrew Dickinson, Professor in Private International Law at Sydney Law School and one of the specialist editors of *Dicey, Morris & Collins: The Conflict of Laws*.
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## Suing France instead of Foreign Diplomats

Foreign diplomats enjoy diplomatic immunities in France. This is a rule of  customary international law, which was also codified in the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. This means that employees of foreign diplomats will be unable to enforce judgments against their employer if the latter does not comply with applicable labour law. Right, but in France they may be able to sue the French state instead.

### Modern Slave

Ms Susilawati had been hired by a diplomat from the sultanate of Oman who was

serving at UNESCO in Paris. The job was to be a housemaid at the home of the diplomat, a five bedrooms apartment in Paris' 16th *arrondissement*. The French press has reported that the 34 year old woman had been hired in Jakarta for 200 USD per month, which was four times what she was making in Indonesia, 30% more than what she was paid when she worked in Ryad for a Saudi prince, but not quite the French minimum wage. Indeed, she was meant to work 7 days a week. That, too, was not exactly compliant with French labour law.

A neighbour called Amnesty International, who alerted the French [committee](#) against modern slavery . The case was taken to French labour courts, which eventually ordered the diplomat to pay her € 33,000 in unpaid salaries. The French judgment could not be enforced, however, as the diplomat enjoyed an immunity from execution. Why would he pay, after all: he had honored the contract. He is reported to have explained:

*She got all her salary. She was happy and lived very well. Then she disappeared from my house.*

The employee then petitioned the French state to have it pay instead. The French Ministry of foreign affairs refused. The employee challenged that decision before French administrative courts. She eventually won before the French supreme court for administrative matters (*Conseil d'Etat*) which, in a judgment of February 11th, 2011, held that the French state was strictly liable, and ought to compensate for the loss of the employee.

### ***Egalité des citoyens devant les charges publiques***

To reach that result, the *Conseil d'Etat* applied a half century old common law rule providing for the liability of the French state for the application of international treaties. In 45 years, it is only the third time that the court has compensated a plaintiff pursuant to this rule.

Under French administrative law, the French state may be found liable for the application of treaties under two conditions. The first is that the relevant treaty should not have excluded all forms of compensation of victims of its application. The second rule is that the loss suffered should be “special and severe”. The foundation of this tort is that citizens should be equal before “public burdens” (*charge publiques*). It is pretty hard to translate the concept in English, but it

certainly includes the burdens of the legal system. In other words, nobody should suffer disproportionately from the application of the law, and if someone was to, he could be compensated for that uncommon and severe loss, which could then be characterised as being “special and severe”.

So, had Ms Susilawati really suffered a special loss? The ~~diplomat~~ French state argued that she had not, and the argument was found to be convincing by the lower courts. There was nothing uncommon for the employee of a diplomat about being unable to enforce a judgment against his employer, and whether there were only few diplomats was irrelevant, the lower administrative courts found. The *Conseil d’Etat* reversed. It held that, for the purpose of assessing whether the loss suffered was special, the lower courts should have inquired whether the victims of similar acts were numerous or few (later in the judgment, the court actually gives its answer by stating that they are few). The court also ruled that the loss suffered was severe, but did not elaborate on this finding, and in particular did not refer to the particular circumstances of the employment.

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## Fellmeth on Int’l Law and Foreign Laws in US Legislatures

Aaron Fellmeth, who is a professor of law at Arizona State University College of Law, has posted an *insight* on *International Law and Foreign Laws in U.S. Legislatures* on the site of the American Society of International Law.

*Beginning in 2010, legislators in half of the U.S. states proposed—and in two states adopted—a series of bills or state constitutional amendments designed to restrict the use of international law and foreign laws by state (and sometimes federal) courts. This Insight will summarize the trend in adopting legislation hostile to international law and foreign laws and briefly discuss its causes and consequences.*

The rest of the *Insight* is available [here](#).

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# Zick on The First Amendment in Trans-Border Perspective

Timothy Zick, who is a professor of law at William and Mary Law School, has published *The First Amendment in Trans-Border Perspective: Toward a More Cosmopolitan Orientation* in the last issue of the *Boston College Law Review*. The abstract reads:

*This Article examines the First Amendment's critical trans-border dimension—its application to speech, association, press, and religious activities that cross or occur beyond territorial borders. Judicial and scholarly analysis of this aspect of the First Amendment has been limited, at least as compared to consideration of more domestic or purely local concerns. This Article identifies two basic orientations with respect to the First Amendment—the provincial and the cosmopolitan. The provincial orientation, which is the traditional account, generally views the First Amendment rather narrowly—i.e., as a collection of local liberties or a set of limitations on domestic governance. First Amendment provincialism does not fully embrace or protect trans-border speech, press, and religious activities; it views certain foreign ideas, influences, and ideologies with suspicion or hostility; and it envisions a rather minimal extraterritorial domain. First Amendment cosmopolitanism, which this Article offers as an alternative orientation, takes a more global perspective. It embraces and protects cross-border exchange and information flow and preserves citizens' speech and other First Amendment interests at home and abroad. At the same time, it respects foreign expressive and religious cultures and expands the First Amendment's extraterritorial domain. The Article critiques provincialism on various grounds. It offers a normative defense of First Amendment cosmopolitanism that is both consistent with traditional First Amendment principles and better suited to twenty-first century conditions and concerns. The Article demonstrates how a more cosmopolitan approach would concretely affect trans-border speech, association, press, and religious liberties.*