Northern Cyprus and the Acquis Communautaire

The **Court of Appea**l (Civil Division) has referred an interesting reference for a preliminary ruling to the ECJ on the application of the Brussels I Regulation with regard to judgments relating to land in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (*Meletis Apostolides v David Charles Orams, Linda Elizabeth Orams*, C-420/07):

> *1. In this question,*
>
> *the term "the Government-controlled area" refers to the area of the Republic of Cyprus over which the Government of the Republic of Cyprus exercises effective control; and*
>
> *the term "the northern area" refers to the area of the Republic of Cyprus over which the Government of the Republic of Cyprus does not exercise effective control.*
>
> *Does the suspension of the application of the acquis communautaire in the northern area [by Article 1(1) of Protocol No 10 of the Act of Accession 2003 of Cyprus to the EU preclude a Member State Court from recognising and enforcing a judgment given by a Court of the Republic of Cyprus sitting in the Government-controlled area relating to land in the northern area, when such recognition and enforcement is sought under Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters*[1] *("Regulation 44/2001"), which is part of the acquis communautaire'?*
>
> *Does Article 35(1) of Regulation 44/2001 entitle or bind a Member State court to refuse recognition and enforcement of a judgment given by the Courts of another Member State concerning land in an area of the latter Member State over which the Government of that Member State does not exercise effective control? In particular, does such a judgment conflict with Article 22 of Regulation 44/2001?*
>
> *3. Can a judgment of a Member State court, sitting in an area of that State over which the Government of that State does exercise effective control, in respect*

of land in that State in an area over which the Government of that State does not exercise effective control, be denied recognition or enforcement under Article 34(1) of Regulation 44/2001 on the grounds that as a practical matter the judgment cannot be enforced where the land is situated, although the judgment is enforceable in the Government-controlled area of the Member State?

4. Where –

a default judgment has been entered against a defendant;

the defendant then commenced proceedings in the Court of origin to challenge the default judgment; but

his application was unsuccessful following a full and fair hearing on the ground that he had failed to show any arguable defence (which is necessary under national law before such a judgment can be set aside),

can that defendant resist enforcement of the original default judgment or the judgment on the application to set aside under Article 34(2) of Regulation 44/2001, on the ground that he was not served with the document which instituted the proceedings in sufficient time and in such a way as to enable him to arrange for his defence prior to the entry of the original default judgment? Does it make a difference if the hearing entailed only consideration of the defendant's defence to the claim.

5. In applying the test in Article 34(2) of Regulation 44/2001 of whether the defendant was "served with the document which instituted the proceedings or with an equivalent document in sufficient time and in such a way as to enable him to arrange for his defence" what factors are relevant to the assessment? In particular:

Where service in fact brought the document to the attention of the defendant, is it relevant to consider the actions (or inactions) of the defendant or his lawyers after service took place?

What if any relevance would particular conduct of, or difficulties experienced by, the defendant or his lawyers have?

(c) Is it relevant that the defendant's lawyer could have entered an appearance

before judgment in default was entered?

The **background of the case** was as follows: Mr. Apostolides, a Greek Cypriot, owned land in an area which is now under the control of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, which is not recognised by any country save Turkey, but has nonetheless *de facto* control over the area. When in 1974 the Turkish army invaded the north of the island, Mr. Apostolides had to flee. In 2002, Mr. and Mrs. Orams (British citizens) purchased part of the land which had come into the ownership of Mr. Apostolides. In 2003, Mr. Apostolides was – due to the easing of travel restrictions – able to travel to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and saw the property. In 2004 he issued a writ naming Mr. and Mrs. Orams as defendants claiming to demolish the villa, the swimming pool and the fence they had built, to deliver Mr. Apostolides free occupation of the land and damages for trespass. Since the time limit for entering an appearance elapsed, a judgment in default of appearance was entered on 9 November 2004. Subsequently, a certificate was obtained in the form prescribed by Annex V to the Brussels I Regulation. Against the judgment of 9 November 2004, an application was issued on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Orams that the judgment be set aside. This application to set aside the judgment, however, was dismissed by the District Court at Nicosia on the grounds that Mr. Apostolides had not lost his right to the land and that neither local custom nor the good faith of Mr. and Mrs. Orams constituted a defence.

On the application of Mr. Apostolides to the English High Court, the master ordered in October 2005 that those judgments should be registered in and declared enforceable by the High Court pursuant to the Brussels I Regulation. However, Mr. and Mrs. Orams appealed in order to set the aside the registration, *inter alia* on the ground that the Brussels I Regulation was not applicable to the area controlled by the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus due to Art. 1 of Protocol 10 to the Treaty of Accession of the Republic of Cyprus to the European Union.

This article reads as follows:

> *1. The application of the acquis shall be suspended in those areas of the Republic of Cyprus in which the government of the Republic of Cyprus does not exercise effective control. […]*

Jack J (Queen´s Bench Division) allowed the appeal on 6 September 2006 by holding *inter alia*

> *that the effect of the Protocol [10 of the Treaty of Accession of the Republic of Cyprus] is that the acquis, and therefore Regulation No 44/2001, are of no effect in relation to matters which relate to the area controlled by the TRNC [i.e. the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus], and that this prevents Mr Apostolides relying on it to seek to enforce the judgments which he has obtained. (para. 30)*

Subsequently, Mr. Apostolides lodged an appeal against the judgment of the Queen's Bench Division at the Court of Appeal. The Court of Appeal decided to refer the above cited questions to the ECJ for a preliminary ruling according to Art. 234 EC-Treaty.

The outcome of the case is both of general significance since it concerns the ambit of the application of the acquis communautaire and of particular relevance for comparable cases since – depending on the Court's ruling – it may have consequences for other Greek Cypriots who have lost their property in Northern Cyprus.

The decision of the Queen's Bench Division of 6 September 2006 can be accessed via Westlaw, [2006] EWHC 2226 (QB).

Comity at the Court: Three Recent Orders Seeking the View of the Solicitor General

If the Justices are considering whether to grant a petition for certiorari, and they think the case raises issues on which the views of the federal government might be relevant—but the government is not a party—they will order a CVSG brief.

"CVSG" means "Call for the Views of the Solicitor General." This "invitation" is naturally treated as a command by the Solicitor General, and signals that the Court is at least considering granting the Petition. In its most recent private conference, the Court ordered CVSG briefs in two new cases concerning the role of international judicial comity in private litigation. Together with another CVSG ordered in November on Executive assertions of foreign policy interests affected by private litigation, and a fourth likely grant being considered in private conference next month, the 2008 Term may already be taking an interesting shape for this site's readership. Here's a preview of the cases.

In *PT Pertamina v. Karaha Bodas Company, LLC*, No. 07-619, the Second Circuit granted an anti-suit injunction against litigation in the Cayman Islands after it had finally decided the merits of a claim. The Petition to the Court presents an array of circuit conflicts and questions for review, all centered around the basic question of when a district court can issue an anti-suit injunction and in what circumstances. (The long-standing divergence over this important question was previously discussed here on this site.) The Petition specifically asks "whether an injunction barring foreign litigation presents a grave intrusion upon principles of international comity that is justified only when necessary to protect the jurisdiction of the U.S. federal court or to further an important public policy." The decision of the Second Circuit in *Pertamina* is in direct conflict with the decision of the Eighth Circuit in *Goss International Corp. v. Tokyo Kikai Seisakusho, Ltd*., No. 07-618, which is also pending before the Court and the subject of a contemporaneous CVSG. The Eighth Circuit refused to enjoin Japanese litigation. The conflict between the Second and Eighth Circuits stems around the doctrine of "ancillary jurisdiction," specifically whether a federal court loses the power to bar foreign litigation once it decides the merits of a claim and the resulting judgment is satisfied. But the Petition in Goss also raises the comity issue, questioning whether the court "erred in giving dispositive weight to concerns about international comity at the expense of the court's traditional duty to enforce U.S. law on U.S. soil and protect final judgments from relitigation."

Judicial comity is not the only current point of interest; more traditional notions of comity among nations is at issue in *Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Doe I*, No. 07-81, in which the Court ordered a CVSG brief last November. *Doe* involves a case under the federal Alien Tort Statute, regarding various human rights abuses by members of the Indonesian military hired to perform security services for Exxon

Mobil. Both the U.S. State Department, and the Indonesian Ambassador to the United States, have urged the court that continuation of the suit would detrimentally affect foreign policy interests. The district court declined to dismiss the suit under the political question doctrine, and the D.C. Circuit dismissed the interlocutory appeal for lack of jurisdiction. The Petition In Doe asks whether the collateral order doctrine permits the immediate appeal of a denial of a motion to dismiss, when continuation of the suit threatens "potentially serious adverse impact on significant foreign policy interests." In post-Petition wrangling, counsel for the Exxon companies sought a stay of the discovery process in the District Court, ostensibly because that process was interfering with U.S.-Indonesian relations. The Chief Justice refused to block the scheduled discovery, stating that the denial took into account a limit on the "current phase of discovery," but left open the possibility that Exxon could ask again for relief at a later time.

Finally, still pending is the Petition in *American Isuzu Motors Inc. v. Ntsebeza*, No. 07-919, previewed here on this site last November. It involves tort claims against 50 multinational corporations by a class of persons alive in South Africa between 1948 and 1993 who were affected by the apartheid regime. Again, the U.S. State Department opposes the lawsuit because of its effect on foreign relations, and the Petition to the Court asks, inter alia, whether the case should be dismissed "[in] deference to the political branches, political question or international comity." Interestingly, as noted in the prior post, the Petition also asks whether international treaties—specifically the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court—can provide the legal standard to define a cause for "aiding and abetting" a violation of international law under the Alien Tort Statute. The Solicitor General has already filed a brief supporting review.

The best source for further discussion on these cases, and links to more documents and the decisions below, is the SCOTUSBlog. It seems that an interest in comity at the Court is clearly on the rise (not to be confused with "comedy" at the Court, which seems to be on the rise as well. On this latter point, see the interesting study by Professor Wexler from Boston University.)

Swiss Institute of Comparative Law: Conference on Rome I Regulation

On Friday, 14th March, the **20th Journée de droit international privé**, organised by the **Swiss Institute of Comparative Law** (ISDC) and the **University of Lausanne** (Center of Comparative Law, European Law and Foreign Legislations), will analyse the new Rome I Regulation, whose final adoption is expected in one of the first Council's sessions in early 2008 (see our previous post here).

Here's a short presentation of the programme (*our translation from French*):

20e Journée de droit international privé

"The new Rome I regulation on the law applicable to contractual obligations" *(Le nouveau règlement européen 'Rome I' relatif à la loi applicable aux obligations contractuelles)*

Introductory remarks: *Walter Stoffel* (University of Fribourg) – The 20th anniversary of the "Journées de droit international privé" and award of the "Prix Alfred E. von Overbeck" of the ISDC.

First Session: General Aspects (*Généralités*)

Chair: Andrea Bonomi (University of Lausanne)

- *Michael Wilderspin* (European Commission): The new "Rome I" regulation: the European Commission's point of view (*Le nouveau règlement "Rome I": point de vue de la Commission européenne*);
- *Eva Lein* (ISDC): The new synergy Rome I/Rome II/Brussels I (*La nouvelle synergie Rome I/Rome II/Bruxelles I*);
- *Caroline Nicholas* (UNCITRAL, Wien): Relationships with international conventions: UNCITRAL/The Hague/Unidroit (*Les relations avec le droit conventionnel: CNUDCI/La Haye/Unidroit*).

Second Session: Basic Principles (*Principes de base*)

Chair: *Peter Mankowski* (University of Hamburg)

- *Stefan Leible* (University of Bayreuth): Choice of applicable law (*Le choix de la loi applicable*);
- *Bertrand Ancel* (University of Paris I): Law applicable in the absence of choice (*La loi applicable à défaut de choix*).

Third Session: Some Special Contracts (*Quelques contrats particuliers*)

Chair: *Bertrand Ancel* (University of Paris I)

- *Helmut Heiss* (University of Zurich): Insurance contracts (*Les contrats d'assurance*);
- *Peter Mankowski* (University of Hamburg): Consumer contracts (*Les contrats conclus par les consommateurs*);
- *Francisco J. Garcimartin Alférez* (University of Madrid 'Rey Juan Carlos'): Contracts on financial instruments (*Les contrats portant sur des instruments financiers*).

Fourth Session: Specific mechanisms (*Mécanismes spécifiques*)

Chair: *Stefan Leible* (University of Bayreuth)

- *Eleanor Cashin Ritaine* (Director, ISDC): Assignment, subrogation and set-off (*La cession de créance, la subrogation et la compensation*)
- *Andrea Bonomi* (University of Lausanne): *Lois de police* and public policy (*Les lois de police et l'ordre public*)

Concluding remarks: *Tito Ballarino* (University of Padova) – Emerging of new values and filling loopholes (*Emergence de nouvelles valeurs et comblement des lacunes*).

The conference will be held in French, German and English (no translation is provided).

For the detailed programme and further information (including fees), see the ISDC website and the downloadable leaflet. An online registration form is available.

(Many thanks to Prof. Giulia Rossolillo – University of Pavia – for the tip-off, and to Béatrice Angehrn – ISDC – for providing additional information on the conference)

Article on the Economic Analysis of Choice of Law Clauses

Stefan Voigt (Marburg) has written an interesting article titled **"Are International Merchants Stupid? Their Choice of Law Sheds Doubt on the Legal Origin Theory"** which has been published originally in the *Journal of Empirical Legal Studies, March 2008, Vol. 5, Issue 1* and has been posted on SSRN.

The abstract reads as follows:

> *In economics, there is currently an important discussion on the role of legal origins or legal families. Some economists claim that legal origins play a crucial role even today. Usually, they distinguish between Common Law, French, Scandinavian and German legal origin. When these legal origins are compared, countries belonging to the Common Law tradition regularly come out best (with regard to many different dimensions) and countries belonging to the French legal origin worst.*
>
> *In international transactions, contracting parties can choose the substantive law according to which they want to structure their transactions. In this paper, this choice is interpreted as revealed preference for a specific legal regime. It is argued that the superiority-of-common-law view can be translated into the hypothesis that sophisticated and utility-maximizing actors would rationally choose a substantive law based on the Common Law tradition such as English or US American law. Although exact statistics are not readily available, the evidence from cases that end up with international arbitration courts (such as the International Court of Arbitration run by the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris) demonstrates that this is not the case. This evidence sheds, hence, some doubt on the superiority-of-the-common-law view.*

The article can be downloaded from SSRN as well as from Blackwell Synergy (with subscription).

(Many thanks to Prof. Dr. Jan von Hein (Trier) for the tip-off!)

Replies to Green Papers regarding Matrimonial Property and the Attachment of Bank Accounts

As stated on the website of the European Judicial Network, the replies received with regard to the **Green Paper** on conflict of laws in matters concerning **matrimonial property regimes**, including the question of jurisdiction and mutual recognition (COM(2006) 400 final) are now available at the EJN's website.

See with regard to the Green Paper on matrimonial property also our previous posts which can be found here, here and here.

Further, also the replies which have been received with regard to the **Green Paper** improving the efficiency of the enforcement of judgments in the European Union: The **attachment of bank accounts** (COM(2006) 618 final) are available at the EJN's website as well.

You can find further information on the Green Paper on the attachment of bank accounts on our related site.

French Muslims Getting Divorced Back Home

In 2007, the French supreme court for private matters (*Cour de cassation*) ruled five times on the recognition in France of Islamic divorces obtained in Algeria (judgments of 10 July 2007, 19 September 2007, 17 October 2007, 31 October 2007) or in Morocco (judgment of 22 May 2007). Even by the standard of a civil law supreme court which delivers thousands of judgments each year, this is a high number.

The facts of the cases are almost invariably the same. The couple was of Algerian (or Moroccan) origin. They were sometimes born there, or even had got married there. They then emigrated to France, where they have been living ever since. They sometimes acquired French citizenship.

It seems that it is normally the wife who wants the divorce. She therefore decides to sue, in France. But the husband then travels to Algeria or Morocco and gets an islamic divorce (*Talaq*) there. He subsequently attempts to rely on the res judicata effect of the Moroccan judgment to stop the French proceedings. This is where the French court has to decide whether the foreign judgment can be recognised in France and thus have a res judicata effect.

The reasons why the wife chooses France, and the husband their country of origin, are quite simple. The wife seeks an allowance for her and the children. A French court would give her much more than an Algerian court. And in any case, under Islamic law, at least as a matter of principle (there are some variations among sunni schools), women may not ask for divorce. This is a right which belongs to men only.

The practice could appear as shocking for a variety of reasons. First, it seems that husbands seek divorce in Algeria or Morocco to avoid French courts and the French law of divorce. Second, it appears that, typically, women will not even be called in the foreign proceedings, which is contrary to the basic understanding of due process. At the same time, this is not completely illogical, since they have no say in the proceedings anyway (although it seems that they sometimes have a say

in respect of the financial consequences of the divorce). Third, Islamic law of divorce is essentially unequal.

For long, the *Cour de cassation* was unwilling to rule that islamic divorces ought to be denied recognition because they are the product of a law which does not consider men and women equal. The court would still deny recognition to most Islamic divorces, but on the ground that the wife had not been called to the foreign proceedings. Alternatively, the court would sometimes rule that the husband had committed a *fraude à la loi*, i.e. had initiated proceedings in Algeria for the sole purpose of avoiding French proceedings. However, such intent was often difficult to prove. After all, he was Algerian, and initiating proceedings where he was from was not unreasonable. However, this method led the court to recognize some of these divorces. For instance, in 2001, it accepted to recognize an Algerian divorce decision where the wife had participated to the foreign proceedings and had been awarded a (tiny) allowance.

In 2004, the *Cour de cassation* changed its doctrine and ruled that Islamic divorces are contrary to French public policy on the more general and abstract ground that divorce in Algerian or Moroccan law is in the hands of the sole husband, which infringes the principle of equality between spouses in the dissolution of marriage. The Islamic law of divorce has been rejected abstractly ever since. Formally, the court has ruled that the principle of equality between spouses flows from the European Convention of Human Rights (Article 5, Protocol VII).

The five 2007 judgments all deny recognition to the Algerian or Moroccan divorces on that ground. The law now seems settled. It is thus quite surprising that the court still has to rule so often on the issue. France has certainly a large Algerian and Moroccan population (and generally has the biggest Muslim population in Europe), which explains why so many disputes arise. One wonders, however, why the costs of litigation up to the supreme court do not discourage husbands. My guess is that, for some reason, they do not bear them.

Party Autonomy and Beyond: An International Perspective of Contractual Choice of Law

Mo Zhang (Temple University) has posted "**Party Autonomy and Beyond: An International Perspective of Contractual Choice of Law**" on SSRN; it originally appeared in the *Emory International Law Review, Vol. 20, No. 511, 2006*. The abstract reads:

> *As a popular choice of law doctrine, party autonomy allows the parties in international contracts (or foreign contracts) to choose governing law of particular jurisdiction they prefer. Premised on freedom of contract, this doctrine has evolved in many ways since it was introduced in the 1600's and has become an internationally accepted principle governing choice of law in contracts. In international community, the doctrine of party autonomy has been adopted and applied through the rule-based framework or mechanism. But the acceptance of party autonomy in the United States is intertwined with interest or policy analysis so closely that it is often quite difficult for the parties to predict the ultimate outcome of the choice of law they have made. In addition, the interest and policy analysis based American choice of law approaches and the choice of law rules so developed in the US hardly have any general application internationally. Also, the connection requirement has rendered the US contractual choice of law in discordance with international common practice. In fact, both interest analysis and connection requirement are not necessarily needed with regard to the choice of law by the parties. Choice of law should be ruled based and the rules should be intended to maximize the individual or private welfare rather than the state interest.*

Download the article.

Publication: Forum Shopping in the European Judicial Area

A new addition to the Hart Publishing private international law catalogue for 2008 is ***Forum Shopping in the European Judicial Area***, a collection of essays by English and French scholars, edited by Pascal de Vareilles-Sommières (*Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne*). Here's the blurb:

> *One of the issues left untouched by the Brussels Convention of 27 September 1968 (and by the Brussels-1 Regulation replacing it) concerns the leeway left to domestic courts when applying European rules on international jurisdiction in civil and commercial matters. For instance, is the court under a duty of strict compliance with the jurisdiction rule as it is drafted? Would such a duty go so far as to require the court to abide by the jurisdiction rule, even though it is being used by one of the litigants to achieve an unfair result, for example to delay adjudication on the merits? Under what conditions may the Court decline jurisdiction on account of any unsuitable forum shopping, thus ruling out the European provision on jurisdiction?*
>
> *Recent litigation in the ECJ has yielded rather, even excessively, restrictive answers, ruling out any discretion by domestic courts to remedy any inconvenience arising from the strict application of the European provisions, if such discretion were provided for by the lex fori (the Gasser case, the Turner case, and the Owusu case). This series of rulings from the ECJ raises several questions. Most observers have questioned the appropriateness of prescribing a blind application of European rules on jurisdiction by domestic courts, relying on the legal traditions of EC Member States usually providing for corrective mechanisms – such as 'forum non conveniens' in English Law and 'exception de fraude' in French Law – in cases when a party abusively triggers the jurisdiction of a court in order to obtain an unjust advantage, thus practising unacceptable forum shopping.*
>
> *The time has now come for an analysis, under both Community and comparative law, of the ramifications of the recent Gasser/Turner/Owusu cases. Readers will find in this book a collection of studies by some of the leading English and French experts today, analysing the ins and outs of jurisdiction and*

forum shopping in Europe.

The Table of Contents:

Part I: The Gasser Case: the Fate of Jurisdiction Clauses in Case of Lis Pendens

Part II: The Turner Case: The Prohibition on Anti-suit Injunctions

Part III: The Owusu Case: The Rejection of the 'Forum Non Conveniens'

Price: **£50.00**. ISBN: 1-84113-783-9 / 9781841137834. **Purchase the book from Hart Publishing**.

University of Milan: Prof. Pocar's Lecture on the Conversion of the Rome Convention into an EC Regulation

On Tuesday 12 February 2008, at 16.30, the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences of the **University of Milan** will host a lecture (in Italian) by *Prof. Fausto Pocar* (University of Milan, President of the ICTY) on **"The Conversion of the Rome Convention on the Law Applicable to Contractual Obligations into a Community Regulation"** (La trasformazione della Convenzione di Roma del 19 giugno 1980 sulla legge applicabile alle obbligazioni contrattuali in regolamento comunitario).

The lecture is the inaugural event of the Jean Monnet European Module "Internal Market and EC Private International Law".

(Many thanks to Matteo Barra, Bocconi University, for the tip-off)

Rome III: EP LIBE Committee's Draft Report on the Commission's

Proposal

On 9 January 2008 *Evelyne Gebhardt*, Rapporteur in the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE), has released her **Draft report on the Commission's Proposal for a Council regulation amending regulation (EC) No 2201/2003 as regards jurisdiction and introducing rules concerning applicable law in matrimonial matters** (COM(2006)399 of 17 July 2006).

Pursuant to Rule 47 of the European Parliament's Rules of Procedure (16th edition – November 2007), the Rome III regulation is subject to the procedure with associated committees, since its subject matter 'falls almost equally within the competence of two committees' (as determined in Annex VI to the Rules of Procedure), and it is under the primary responsibility of the LIBE Committee, while the Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI) has been asked for an opinion. *Carlo Casini*, draftsman for the JURI Committee, presented a Draft opinion on 4 December 2007, that was discussed in the meeting of 19 December 2007.

The 'Rome III' file currently being examined by the LIBE Committee is thus formed by the following documents, besides the initial Commission's Proposal and Annexes – SEC(2006)949 and SEC(2006)950 – of 17 July 2006:

- a **Draft report** prepared by Rapporteur Gebhardt, containing 27 amendments to the text proposed by the Commission;
- an interesting **Working document on the law applicable in matrimonial matters**, prepared by the Rapporteur;
- a **Draft opinion delivered by the JURI Committee** (draftsman: Carlo Casini).

Once the Report is adopted in the LIBE Committee, the exam of the Rome III regulation is scheduled in the plenary session of the European Parliament on 22 April 2008 (see the OEIL page on the status of the procedure).

It must be stressed that, pursuant to Art. 67(5) of the EC Treaty, the **Rome III regulation is subject to the consultation procedure**, so the Council is not bound by Parliament's position. The latest Council's document publicly available on the matter is a text drafted in June by the German and Portuguese Presidency on the basis of the meetings of the Committee on Civil Law Matters and of the

comments of Member States' delegations (doc. n. 11295 of 28 June 2007). The latest 'Summary of discussions' (doc. n. 5753/08, currently not accessible) was prepared by the Committee on Civil Law Matters on 28 January 2008.

A political agreement is expected to be reached in the Council by the end of the Slovenian Presidency (June 2008). For further information on the Rome III regulation, see the dedicated section of our site.