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Sommario/riassunto

What legal principles apply when courts in different jurisdictions are simultaneously seised with the same dispute? This question — of international *lis pendens* — has long been controversial. But it has taken on new and urgent importance in our age. Globalization has driven an unprecedented rise in forum shopping between national courts and a proliferation of new international tribunals. Problems of litispence have spawned some of the most dramatic litigation of modern times — from anti-suit injunction battles in commercial disputes, to the appeals of prisoners on death row to international human rights tribunals. The way we respond to this challenge has profound theoretical implications for the interaction of legal systems in today's pluralistic world. In this wide-ranging survey, McLachlan analyses the problems of parallel litigation — in private and public international law and international arbitration. He argues that we need to develop a more sophisticated set of rules of conflict of litigation, guided by a cosmopolitan conception of the rule of law. Quels principes juridiques font foi lorsque des tribunaux de différentes juridictions sont saisis simultanément pour le même litige? La problématique de la litispence internationale a longtemps été controversée. Mais, de nos jours, elle devient de plus en plus importante. La mondialisation a entraîné une augmentation sans précédent de surenchères judiciaires entre les tribunaux nationaux, ainsi qu'une prolifération de nouveaux tribunaux internationaux. Les problèmes de litispence ont engendré quelques uns des litiges les plus dramatiques des temps modernes, allant des batailles d'anti-suit injunction lors de litiges commerciaux aux appels des prisonniers dans le couloir de la mort devant les tribunaux internationaux des droits de l'Homme. La manière dont nous faisons face à ce défi a de grandes implications théoriques pour les interactions des systèmes judiciaires dans notre monde pluraliste. Dans cette étude de grande envergure, McLachlan analyse les problèmes de litiges parallèles au niveau du droit international privé et public, ainsi que l'arbitrage international. Selon lui, nous devons concevoir de

nouvelles règles plus sophistiquées concernant les conflits de litiges,
tout en respectant une conception cosmopolite de l'Etat de droit.
