

Recueil Des Cours 1951 Recueil Des Cours Collected Courses

Recueil Des Cours - Collected Courses, 1991-II Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses, 1967 Academie de Droit International Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law, 1980 The Work of the International Law Association on the Law of International Water Resources Public International Law The American Journal of International Law The Law of the Sea Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law / Recueil des cours de l'Académie de droit européen Recueil Des Cours, Volume 113 (1964/III) Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses, 1975 Recueil Des Cours (Collected Courses), 1997 Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses, 1972 Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses, 1951 Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses 1965 The Capacity of International Organizations to Conclude Treaties, and the Special Legal Aspects of the Treaties so Concluded Recueil Des Cours/Collected Courses, Volume 281 (1999) Recueil des Cours, Collected Courses 1951 Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses 1956 International Law in Europe's Post World War II Constitutions Recueil Des Cours, Volume 127 (1969/II) International Governmental Organizations: Constitutional Documents: International Atomic Energy Agency to World Meteorological Organization Recueil des cours Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses 1957 The Position of the Individual in International Law according to Grotius and Vattel Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses 1976 The River Basin in History and Law Recueil Des Cours - Collected Courses, 1992-II Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses, Volume 255 (1995) Treaty-making Power Recueil des Cours Recueil des Cours, Collected Courses 1951 Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses, 1968 Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses, 1951 Recueil Des Cours - Collected Courses, 1985-IV Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses, 1960 Recueil Des Cours, 1987, II Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses 1953 Recueil des Cours: Volume 174 (1982-I) Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses, 1970 Transnational Terrorism and State Accountability

Recueil Des Cours - Collected Courses, 1991-II

The Academy is an institution for the study and teaching of public and private international law and related subjects. Its purpose is to encourage a thorough and impartial examination of the problems arising from international relations in the field of law. The courses deal with the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject, including legislation and case law. All courses at the Academy are, in principle, published in the language in which they were delivered in the Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law. This volume contains: - Tort and Related Obligations in Private International Law by M.C. PRYLES, Professor at the University of Sydney. - La notion de lex mercatoria en droit du commerce international, par I. STRENGER, professeur à l'Université de Sao Paulo. - Acte et norme en droit international public, par J.-P. JACQUÉ, professeur à l'Université Robert Schuman de Strasbourg.

Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses, 1967

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Academie de Droit International Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law, 1980

The Work of the International Law Association on the Law of International Water Resources

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Public International Law

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The American Journal of International Law

The Law of the Sea

Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law / Recueil des cours de l' Académie de droit européen

The Academy is an institution for the study and teaching of public and private international law and related subjects. Its purpose is to encourage a thorough and

impartial examination of the problems arising from international relations in the field of law. The courses deal with the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject, including legislation and case law. All courses at the Academy are, in principle, published in the language in which they were delivered in the "Collected Courses of the" "Hague Academy of International Law." This volume contains: International Law at the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations. General Course on Public International Law by I. BROWNIE, Professor at the University of Oxford La prescription extinctive en droit international prive, par F. HAGE-CHAHINE, professeur a l'Universite Saint-Joseph, Beyrouth La notion d'Etat interesse en droit international, par J.-P. QUENEUDEC, professeur a l'Universite de Paris I. To access the abstract texts for this volume please click [here](#)

Recueil Des Cours, Volume 113 (1964/III)

Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses, 1975

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Recueil Des Cours (Collected Courses), 1997

Every State has an obligation to prevent terrorist attacks emanating from its territory. This proposition stems from various multilateral agreements and UN Security Council resolutions. This study exhaustively addresses the scope of this obligation of prevention and the legal consequences flowing from its violation, so as to provide greater clarity on governments' counterterrorism duties and to enhance State accountability for preventable wrongs. It defines the contents and contours of the obligation while placing critical emphasis on the mechanics of State responsibility. Whether obscured by new technologies like the Internet, the sophisticated cellular structure of some terrorist organisations or convoluted political realities, the level of governmental involvement in terrorist activities is no longer readily discernible in every instance. Furthermore, the prospect of governments waging surrogate warfare through proxies also poses intractable challenges to the mechanism of attribution in the context of State responsibility. This monograph sets out the shortcomings of the extant scheme of State

responsibility while identifying a paradigm shift towards more indirect modes of accountability under international law, a trend corroborated by recent State and institutional practice. Drawing on varied legal and theoretical influences, the study devises and prescriptively argues for the implementation of a strict liability-inspired model grounded in the logic of indirect responsibility with a view to enhancing State compliance with counterterrorism obligations. This shifts the policy focus squarely to prevention, while promoting multilateralism and transnational cooperation. Ultimately, the legal and policy sensibilities underlying the book converge into a new theory of prevention in counterterrorism contexts. From the Foreword by Judge Bruno Simma, International Court of Justice "Even if one might disagree with the bases on which the author constructs his argument, the execution of the argument is solid and thorough. The coverage of the major policy arguments and the available legal source materials is equally impressive. Moreover, the author's positions are genuinely progressive and present a fairly innovative solution, in the form of a strict liability mechanism. It behoves all scholars and practitioners of international law with an interest in combating international terrorism to consider the proposals outlined in this book." *Transnational Terrorism and State Accountability* by Vincent-Joël Proulx has been awarded the 2014 Myres McDougal Prize for best book in Law, Science, and Policy from the Society of Policy Scientists.

Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses, 1972

Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses, 1951

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Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses 1965

"Collection of the reports of the ILA Committee on International Water Resources Law, including decisions taken by the Association in respect to these"--Foreword.

The Capacity of International Organizations to Conclude Treaties, and the Special Legal Aspects of the Treaties so Concluded

According to democratic theory the state is for man not man for the state. This theory has been implemented by bills of rights in many national constitutions giving the individual a legal opportunity to redress abuses by his state. In Federal Consti tutions, however, difficulties have been faced when central au thority seeks to enforce the standards of the constitution against the legislation and customs of

the constituent states. The latter habitually resist, proclaiming the virtues of home rule and local self-government, also supported by democratic theory. Thus the opposition of man versus the state develops into a double opposition of man versus the state and the state versus the super state. To what extent should the super-state take the part of man demanding respect for human rights, or of the state demanding self-government, when the two conflict? The failure to solve this problem precipitated the American Civil War and continues to agitate American politics. Should the human right of equal educational opportunities prevail over the "State's Right" of autonomy in the organization of its schools? The same problem appears in more virulent form in the efforts of the United Nations to "promote respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion" without "intervening in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state.

Recueil Des Cours/Collected Courses, Volume 281 (1999)

Recueil des Cours, Collected Courses 1951

After an international organization is established, if it is necessary for it to acquire certain rights or assume duties or new functions not provided in its constitution, there are four techniques to achieve that end. The first is to amend the constitution of the organization. If the organization has only a limited number of members, then this technique is not too cumbersome. But, the procedure for amending a constitution is usually complicated and requires a substantial period of time. Thus this technique has at least the disadvantage of delay. 2 The second technique is to conclude a treaty among the member States of the organization. The organization is not a party to that treaty, but it can acquire some rights, assume some duties, or new functions under the treaty. 3 The disadvantage of this technique is similar to the first one, i. e. , the conclusion of a multilateral treaty may mean delay since the procedure involved is so complicated and cumbersome. 1 E. g. , the Constitution of the ILO, Cmd. No. 393 (T. S. No. 4 of 1919), [1919] 13 Foreign Rel. U. S. : Paris Conf. 695 (1947), was amended on October 9, 1946, 62 Stat. 3485, T. I. A. S. No. 1868, 15 U. N. T. S.

Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses 1956

International Law in Europe's Post World War II Constitutions

Vols. for 1970-73 include: American Society of International Law. Proceedings, no. 64-67.

Recueil Des Cours, Volume 127 (1969/II)

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international relations in the field of law. The courses deal with the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject, including legislation and case law. All courses at the Academy are, in principle, published in the language in which they were delivered in the "Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law .

International Governmental Organizations: Constitutional Documents: International Atomic Energy Agency to World Meteorological Organization

Recueil des cours

Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses 1957

Cases.

The Position of the Individual in International Law according to Grotius and Vattel

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Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses 1976

The River Basin in History and Law

The Academy is an institution for the study and teaching of public and private international law and related subjects. Its purpose is to encourage a thorough and impartial examination of the problems arising from international relations in the field of law. The courses deal with the theoretical and practical aspects of the subject, including legislation and case law. All courses at the Academy are, in principle, published in the language in which they were delivered in the "Collected Courses of the" "Hague Academy of International Law." This volume contains: - The

Legal Foundations of the International System. General Course on Public International Law by K. ZEMANEK, Professor at the University of Vienna; - Mandatory Rules in International Contracts: The Common Law Approach by T.C. HARTLEY, Professor at the London School of Economics and Political Science. To access the abstract texts for this volume please [click here](#)

Recueil Des Cours - Collected Courses, 1992-II

Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses, Volume 255 (1995)

Treaty-making Power

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Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses, 1968

Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses, 1951

Recueil Des Cours - Collected Courses, 1985-IV

Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses, 1960

Recueil Des Cours, 1987, II

Fresh water is one of man's most vital needs. The distribution of water within river basins has a direct bearing on the organization of water resources development to meet this ever-expanding need. River basins, despite their very great diversity in other respects, have one physical characteristic in common: each is a more or less self-contained unit within whose bounds all the surface and part or all of the ground waters form an interconnected, interdependent system. This interdependence has such far-reaching implications - for pollution and flood control, apportionment of supply, relations between upstream and downstream riparians, to mention only a few examples - that the river basin has become almost universally accepted (within the past 20 or 30 years at least) as the unit of optimal water resources development. Professor Teclaff's work (which was originally submitted to the New York University School of Law as a doctoral dissertation) is the first fully developed response to the important resolution passed by the International Law Association at its New York meeting in 1958 recognizing the legal nature of the international river basin. His study quite properly, therefore, poses the question whether the adoption of the river basin unit is a temporary phenomenon, reflecting the current stage of technology and of administrative, economic, and legal thought on water resources development, or whether the determinative influence of the river basin's physical unity which has always operated in the past will continue to operate in the future.

Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses 1953

Recueil des Cours:Volume 174 (1982-I)

Your invitation to me, as the President of the European Court of Human Rights, to conclude this year's study programme on the protection of human rights in Europe by delivering the prestigious Winston Churchill lecture is a great honour not only for me personally but for the European Court of Human Rights as a whole, and I should like to thank the European University Institute and its Academy of European Law most warmly for giving me this opportunity. You are fortunate to have had the opportunity of following a week long general course on the protection of human rights in Europe given by my colleague and friend Carl Aage Nørgaard, the President of the European Commission of Human Rights. To speak after him, in order to bring to a close your study programme, makes my task in some respects easier because I can take it for granted that you now have a clear and comprehensive understanding of the guarantees and the functioning of the European Convention on Human Rights. On the other hand, it is, I must confess, not without a certain apprehension that I take the floor at this juncture because I am very well aware of how difficult it is to keep the attention of an audience which has had the privilege of hearing Carl Aage Nørgaard on more or less the same subject.

Recueil Des Cours, Collected Courses, 1970

Transnational Terrorism and State Accountability

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