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Iran Reconsidered

This comprehensive source sets forth the basic considerations for preparing oneself at both the college and law school levels for a career in international law. It indicates what career opportunities are to be found in various sectors including federal government, private practice in the U.S. and abroad, international organizations, non-profit public sector, and what such careers are like. Serves as a reference manual by listing in extensive bibliographies additional sources of career information. Contributors include members of the Section of International Law and Practice of the American Bar Association, practitioners, and students of law.

The Power and Purpose of International Law

The "Asian Yearbook of International Law" is the first publication dedicated primarily to international law as seen from an Asian perspective. It provides a forum for the publication of articles in the field of

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international law written by experts from the region, and also other articles relating to Asian topics. Its aim is twofold: to promote the dissemination of knowledge of international law in Asia and to provide an insight into Asian views and practices, which will be especially useful to a non-Asian readership. As a rule, each volume of the "Asian Yearbook" contains Articles, Notes, State Practice, a Chronicle of Events and Incidents, United Nations Activities with Special Relevance to Asia, a Survey of Activities of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, a Bibliography and a Documents section.

International Law Reports

Reports in English on decisions of international courts and arbitrators and judgments of national courts.

Iran in the International System

These documents record the international effort over the past three and a half years to address serious concerns regarding Iran's nuclear programme. The optimism expressed in the final document in the previous collection (2005, Cm6443, ISBN 9780101644327) has not been borne out. Iran resumed conversion activities and enrichment, and has not complied with several United Nations Security Council resolutions to suspend enrichment. International Atomic Energy Agency requests for information, access to documents and access to individuals, have not been satisfied. The documents detail the activities of the IAEA and the European

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Union to ensure that the international community can be confident about the real nature of Iran's nuclear activities.

International Law Today: New Challenges and the Need for Reform?

Iran's continued retention of discriminatory laws stands in stark contrast to the advances Iranian women have made in other spheres since the Revolution in 1979. Leila Alikarami here aims to determine the extent to which the actions of women's rights activists have led to a significant change in their legal status. She argues that while Iranian women have not yet obtained legal equality, the gender bias of the Iranian legal system has been successfully challenged and has lost its legitimacy. More pertinently, the social context has become more prepared to accommodate legal rights for women. Highlighting the key challenges that proponents of gender equality face in the Muslim context, Alikarami attempts to ascertain the causes of Iran's failure to ratify the CEDAW and questions whether and to what extent interpretations of Islamic principles prevent Iran from doing so. Applying feminist legal theory to contemporary Iran, Alikarami's approach re-evaluates the underlying principles that have shaped the struggle for equal rights between the sexes.

Transfer of Nuclear Technology Under International Law

The only publication wholly devoted to the regular

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and systematic reporting in English of decisions of international courts and arbitrators.

The Finnish Yearbook of International Law

The law governing the international claims of dual nationals relates to, and is influenced by, the wider subject of the individual s standing at the international level. But while the latter had, as a result of modern trends in human rights, hugely improved as from the middle of the last century, no occasion to test its impact on such claims had arisen prior to the 1980s, when the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal - justifiably described as the most influential arbitral institution in the history of international adjudication - first became involved with the issue. The significance of the Tribunal s jurisprudence on the subject is not, however, limited to the judicial support it gives to the international rights of the individual. Having made its basic findings of law on the subject, the Tribunal has proceeded to apply them, for some twenty years, to a host of Cases of widely different characters. The result is a wealth of material - comprehensively reviewed in this book for the first time - which is likely to be of some benefit to those interested in this area of international law.

Economic Sanctions and International Law

Using a 'Historical Institutional' approach, this book sheds light on a relatively understudied dimension of

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state-building in early twentieth century Iran, namely the quest for judicial reform and the rule of law from the 1906 Constitutional Revolution to the end of Reza Shah's rule in 1941.

International Law Reports:

The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal is arguably the most significant arbitral institution of the twentieth century. Although the completion of its last few cases could take a long time, the Tribunal's impressive work must be made available now as a guide to the resolution of ongoing disputes and for future tribunals. The Tribunal has, by this point, disposed of well over 98 percent of its caseload. Little more remains for its participants to learn, but the Tribunal shows no signs of fading away. Both of the two States Parties, for different reasons, see greater advantage in the Tribunal's prolongation than in its elimination. The authors have succeeded in dealing with all of the most deserving Tribunal subjects. Moreover, their intimate involvement in and knowledge of the Tribunal ensure that their book is a fascinating, important, and indispensable contribution to the literature of International Law. This is a definitive book on a monumental event in the law and in history at the close of a century. "The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal" was awarded the ASIL Certificate of Merit.

The International Law of Property

As of Volume VII, 1996, "The Finnish Yearbook" will be

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published by Martinus Nijhoff Publishers/Kluwer Law International. Despite its Finnish initiative and pedigrees, "The Finnish Yearbook of International Law" does not restrict itself to purely Finnish' topics. On the contrary, it reflects the many connections in law between the national and the international. "The Finnish Yearbook of International Law" annually publishes, in both English and French, articles of high quality dealing with all aspects of international law, including international law aspects of European law, with close attention to developments that affect Finland. Its offerings include: - longer articles of a theoretical nature, exploring new avenues and approaches; - shorter polemics; - commentaries on current international law developments; - book reviews; and -documentation of relevance to Finland's foreign relations not easily available elsewhere. "The Finnish Yearbook" offers a fertile ground for the expression of and reflection on the connections between Finnish law and international law as a whole and insight into the richness of this interaction.

Claims of Dual Nationals and the Development of Customary International Law

This collection of essays is based upon the presentations given at a symposium on the occasion of the 65th birthday of Professor Rüdiger Wolfrum in December 2006. The contributions cover a wide range of contemporary issues of international law, including state responsibility, crisis management, unity of law, deep sea genetic resources, liability for environmental

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damage in Antarctica, human rights and intellectual property, and the protection of minorities.

Women and Equality in Iran

Q & A Revision Guide International Law 2013 and 2014

This book deals with expropriation and other measures affecting property rights as set out in the awards of the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal, and thus examines the relation between general international law and the "lex specialis," viz., the provisions of the Algiers Declarations and the Treaty of Amity between the Governments of Iran and the United States. It studies what rights have been considered as property rights capable of being independently expropriated or affected by other measures, and what rights have not been so qualified, although they might have been considered as forming an element of valuation. Furthermore, the liability and attributability issues are discussed, as are the methods of compensation and of valuation.

Economic Sanctions in International Law and Practice

Religious Actors and International Law

Since the Second World War, States have increasingly relied upon economic sanctions programs, in lieu of

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military action, to exert pressure and generally to fill the awkward gap between verbal denunciation and action. Whether or not sanctions are effective remains a point of contention among policymakers. Frequently asked questions include whether any legal order constrains the use of sanctions, and, if so, what the limits on the use of sanctions are. This volume gathers contributions from leading experts in various relevant fields providing a seminal study on the limits of economic sanctions under international law, including accountability mechanisms when sanctioning States go too far. Where there are gaps in the law, the authors provide novel and important contributions as to how existing legal structures can be used to ensure that economic sanctions remain within an accepted legal order. This book is a most valuable contribution to the literature in the fields of international economic law, public international law and international dispute resolution. Ali Z. Marossi is an advisory board member of The Hague Center for Law and Arbitration. Marisa R. Bassett is Associate Legal Officer in the Office of the Prosecutor for the ICTY and former Associate at White & Case LLP.

American Hostages in Iran

When does a state measure become subject to compensation as an indirect expropriation under international law? The author examines claims of indirect takings from such fora as the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal, the European Court of Human Rights, and arbitral panels in investment treaty arbitrations.

Digest of United States Practice in International Law, 2009

Drawing on Iran's history and its relations with great powers and regional neighbours, this book addresses the question of how much continuity and/or change there is in Iranian international relations since the Iranian revolution. Iran has often been at the centre of the political debate on both the Gulf region and the transatlantic relations. Following the Trump administration's withdrawal from the Viennese nuclear agreement in May 2018 signed by the five permanent members of the UN-Security Council, the relationship between Iran and the world entered a new phase. With high expectations within Iran for improved relations with Europe, the this book calls for a new and innovative approach to be undertaken by the Iranian leadership towards the US, Europe and Asia if Iran is to find a role for itself within regional and international structures. Exploring power relations, negotiations, the role of international institutions and international law, the contributors consider the relations among central powers that influence Iran's internal and external affairs; and examine Iran's domestic motives and role in the local and regional context. This book will be of interest to scholars and students of Politics, International Relations, Iranian Politics, Iranian Foreign Policy. It may also provide insights for policymakers, journalists, and the military.

The Development of International Law by the International Court

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This book provides an international legal analysis of the most important questions regarding Iran's nuclear program since 2002. Setting these legal questions in their historical and diplomatic context, this book aims to clarify how the relevant sources of international law - including primarily the 1968 Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and IAEA treaty law - should be properly applied in the context of the Iran case. It provides an instructional case study of the application of these sources of international law, the lessons which can be applied to inform both the on-going legal and diplomatic dynamics surrounding the Iran nuclear dispute itself, as well as similar future cases. Some questions raised regard the watershed diplomatic accord reached between Iran and Western states in July, 2015, known as the Joint Comprehensive Program of Action. The answers will be of interests to diplomats and academics, as well as to anyone who is interested in understanding international law's application to this sensitive dispute in international relations.

The International Law Character of the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal

Nuclear breakout or nuclear weapon free zones, which do we encourage? In the past, legal studies focused on regulating military rather than peaceful uses of the atom. This volume assesses the legal regime pertaining to the peaceful transfer of nuclear technology, which includes the NPT, IAEA Statute, and the work of the nuclear supplier groups. It offers a new perspective to the interaction between

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international law and politics in the Middle East, a region that continues to be a hotspot for attempts at nuclear proliferation. Israel, in a state of war with most of its neighbours, turned into a nuclear power decades ago, consequently, it drove Iraq to develop a military nuclear programme. This has affected the rights of Iran as a non-nuclear weapon state to develop its peaceful nuclear capabilities. This book supports the establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons as the only way to cease the arms race and ensure a long-lasting peace in the region.

The Iran Crisis and International Law

In recent years sanctions have become an increasingly popular tool of foreign policy, not only at the multilateral level (at the UN), but also regionally (the EU in particular) and unilaterally. The nature of the measures imposed has also changed: from comprehensive sanctions regimes (discredited since Iraq in the 1990s) to 'targeted' or 'smart' sanctions, directed at specific individuals or entities (through asset freezes and travel bans) or prohibiting particular activities (arms embargoes and export bans). Bringing together scholars, government and private practitioners, *Economic Sanctions and International Law* provides an overview of recent developments and an analysis of the problems that they have engendered. Chapters examine the contemporary practice of the various actors, and the legality (or otherwise) of their activities. Issues considered include the human rights of persons targeted, and the

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mechanisms established to challenge their listing; as well as, in cases of sanctions imposed by regional organisations and individual states, the rights of third States and their nationals. The book will be of interest to scholars and practitioners of international law and politics.

The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal

This book is a thought-provoking and authoritative text on this fast moving field of international law.

World Politics and International Law

International Law Reports is the only publication in the world wholly devoted to the regular and systematic reporting in English of courts and arbitrators, as well as judgements of national courts.

International Law Reports

Q&A International Law offers a lifeline to students revising for exams. It provides clear guidance from an experienced examiner on how best to tackle exam questions, and gives students the opportunity to practise their exam technique and assess their progress.

The Iran Nuclear Issue

The world is poised for another important transition. The United States is dealing with the impact of the Afghan and Iraq wars, the use of torture and secret

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detention, Guantanamo, climate change, nuclear proliferation, weakened international institutions, and other issues related directly or indirectly to international law. The world needs an accurate account of the important role of international law and *The Power and Purpose of International Law* seeks to provide it. Mary Ellen O'Connell explains the purpose of international law and the power it has to achieve that purpose. International law supports order in the world and the attainment of humanity's fundamental goals of peace, prosperity, respect for human rights, and protection of the natural environment. These goals can best be realized through international law, which uniquely has the capacity to bind even a superpower of the world. By exploring the roots and history of international law, and by looking at specific events in the history of international law, this book demonstrates the why and the how of international law and its enforcement. It directly confronts the notion that international law is "powerless" and that working within the framework of international law is useless or counter-productive. As the world moves forward, it is critical that both leaders and their citizens understand the true power and purpose of international law and this book creates a valuable resource for them to aid their understanding. It uses a clear, compelling style to convey topical, informative and cutting-edge information to the reader.

Economic Sanctions under International Law

Controversy over the Iranian nuclear policy has been

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mounting in both legal and political circles since the early 2000s. Most recently, the IAEA, tasked with verifying compliance of Member States with the NPT, has been expressing concern that Iran's nuclear efforts are directed not solely at peaceful uses but also at military purposes. In response, various States have tried, individually and collectively, to engage Iran in agreed frameworks of action that would include an Iranian self-imposed restraint regarding its nuclear development. This volume documents the Iranian nuclear issue, tracing the evolution of international interest and concern with Iran's nuclear policy since the 1970s, when Iran began earnest efforts to acquire nuclear capabilities. Emphasis is placed on events since 2002-2003, when it was established that Iran had concealed certain aspects of its nuclear activities from IAEA. Alongside reports of the IAEA and Security Council documents, the volume covers diverse sources rather than relying solely on UN organs and agencies, international organisations or dedicated ad hoc bodies.

The International Law on Foreign Investment

Does a right to property exist under international law? The traditional answer to this question is no: a right to property can only arise under the domestic law of a particular nation. But the view that property rights are exclusively governed by national law is obsolete. Identifiable areas of property law have emerged at the international level, and the foundation is now arguably being laid for a comprehensive international

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regime. This book provides a detailed investigation into this developing international property law. It demonstrates how the evolution of international property law has been influenced by major economic, political, and technological changes: the embrace of private property by former socialist states after the end of the Cold War; the globalization of trade; the birth of new technologies capable of exploiting the global commons; the rise of digital property; and the increasing recognition of the human right to property. The first part of the book analyzes how international law impacts rights in specific types of property. In some situations, international law creates property rights, such as rights in aboriginal lands, deep seabed minerals, and satellite orbits. In other areas, it harmonizes property rights that arise at the national level, such as rights in intellectual property, rights in foreign investments, and security interests in personal property. Finally, it restricts property rights that may be recognized at the national level, such as rights in celestial bodies, contraband, and slaves. The second part of the book explores the thesis that a global right to property should be recognized as a general matter, not merely as a moral precept but rather as an entitlement that all nations must honour. It establishes the components of such a right, arguing that the right to property at the international level should be seen in the context of five key components of ownership: acquisition, use, destruction, exclusion, and transfer. This highly innovative book makes an important contribution to how we conceptualize the protection of property and to the understanding that much of this protection now takes place at the international level.

The Italian Yearbook of International Law, Volume 14 (2004)

"The Italian Yearbook of International Law" aims at making accessible to the English speaking public the Italian contribution to the practice and literature of international law. Volume XIV (2004) is organised in three main sections. The first contains doctrinal contributions including articles on the UN Charter reform; corporations as international actors; human genetics and reproductive technology; and on the ICJ Advisory Opinion on the construction of a wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. This section includes also notes on the seminal judgment of the Italian Supreme Court in the "Ferrini" case, setting aside immunity of a foreign State in respect of reparation claims by victims of gross violations of human rights, and on the decision of the Special Court of Sierra Leone in the "Charles Taylor" case, as well as surveys on the activity of selected international institutions and tribunals (World Trade Organization, Law of the Sea Tribunal, and European Court of Human Rights). The second section covers the Italian practice in the areas of 1) judicial decisions; 2) diplomatic and parliamentary practice; 3) treaty practice; and 4) national legislation. The third section contains a systematic bibliographical index of Italian literature in the field of international law and reviews of recent books. The volume ends with an analytical index for ready consultation that includes the main judicial cases and legal instruments cited throughout the "Yearbook,"

The International Legal Order: Current Needs and Possible Responses

Determining whether the Iran-US Claims Tribunal (the Tribunal) is a truly public international tribunal is not merely an interesting theoretical exercise. The Tribunal's legal character has significant ramifications, for example on enforceability at the international level, the applicability and scope of "res judicata" regarding dismissed claims, and the evidentiary value of its jurisprudence, particularly pursuant to Article 38(1) of the ICJ statute. This title explores the legal character of the Tribunal and its status under the law of peaceful settlement of international disputes. The public or private nature of the Tribunal is a matter of significant controversy. Certain peculiarities of the Tribunal, namely its accessibility to private claimants, the exclusion of the exhaustion of local remedy rule, and the regime provided for the execution of its awards suggests that it is not, in fact, wholly public. Conversely, the author analyses the Tribunal under a three-part test for public international character - (1) international treaty as origin, (2) applicable law international in nature, (3) controlling parties subject to international law - and finds that it meets all three criteria. In doing so, the author admittedly counters the apparent position of the Tribunal itself that its nature is a hybrid of both public and private elements. "The International Law Character of the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal" includes: - a historical survey on international tribunals; an analysis of the adverse arguments; and - a detailed discussion of the Tribunal's practice on

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expropriation cases to give a concrete example of its functioning on international law level, is considered in detail in Part Three. The controversial nature of the author's thesis, the thoroughness of the analysis, and the importance of the Tribunal itself make this a book of interest and import for academics who keep abreast of international law developments.

Law, State, and Society in Modern Iran

This volume of essays addresses some of the most significant issues of contemporary international law. It particularly focuses on questions relating to international humanitarian law, the law of the sea, human rights, the use of force, international environmental law, and the settlement of international disputes. Recent developments in some other issues of international law such as State immunity and State responsibility are also dealt with. The Work contains a number of articles in French and is offered as a tribute to the prominent Iranian Professor of International Law, Djamchid Momtaz, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

Iran's Nuclear Program and International Law

The Iranian nuclear deal may have stilled regional tensions, but will it exacerbate political differences with Iran? Iran's Islamic Republic has been engaged in a process of reform and reinvention for most of its history, yet each experiment in moderation has gone awry. Iran's revolutionary theocracy has evolved, but

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the most problematic aspects of its ideology and institutions have endured since 1979. Can the Iran nuclear deal, an agreement crafted through intense dialogue with Iran's old adversary, the United States, pave the way for a sustained transformation of the Islamic Republic and its turbulent relationship with the world? In *Iran Reconsidered: The Nuclear Deal and the Quest for a New Moderation*, Suzanne Maloney argues that the nature of Iran's ruling system amplifies the threat posed by its nuclear ambitions as well as its regional policies. The fierce debate that has erupted in Washington over Iran policy hinges on the possibility of an Iran that chooses moderation. The book examines whether Iran may indeed be on the path toward moderation.

International Law Reports

Economic sanctions are one of the most powerful tools that the Charter of the United Nations allows the international community to use, to promote or maintain international norms. They have been used with increasing frequency since the late 20th century. As such they are both an important tool and a vital responsibility, particularly for major and middle powers in the international community. Providing the perspectives of a range of experts, including international lawyers, political scientists and practitioners, this book analyses current theory and practice of economic sanctions. They look both at the implementation of sanctions by major powers -the United States, European Union and Japan - as well as assessing the impact of those sanctions, with case

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studies of Russia, Iran, Syria and North Korea. A valuable reference for academics and practitioners working in the fields of International Law, Diplomacy, and International Political Economy.

Iran's Nuclear Programme

The Gulf Islands Dispute offers an international law analysis of the conflict between Iran and the UAE over ownership of three Gulf islands. The conclusions reached are based on centuries of Gulf history and challenge the positions of both parties.

Career Preparation and Opportunities in International Law

Was the Iranian hostage crisis the most humiliating episode in American history or was the eventual release of the hostages unharmed a triumph of patient, skilled diplomacy? In this book, the story of the negotiations is told by key Americans, inside & outside the government, who were intimately involved in the day-to-day search for an honorable settlement that would free the hostages. Drawing on their personal notes, journals, & files, the negotiators offer a rare insider's view of how the agonizing political, economic, military, & human choices were made.

Iran's Nuclear Program and International Law

This book assesses whether a new category of

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religious actors has been constructed within international law. Religious actors, through their interpretations of the religion(s) they are associated with, uphold and promote, or indeed may transform, potentially oppressive structures or discriminatory patterns. This study moves beyond the concern that religious texts and practices may be incompatible with international law, to provide an innovative analysis of how religious actors themselves are accountable under international law for the interpretations they choose to put forward. The book defines religious actors as comprising religious states, international organizations, and non-state entities that assume the role of interpreting religion and so claim a 'special' legitimacy anchored in tradition or charisma. Cutting across the state / non-state divide, this definition allows the full remit of religious bodies to be investigated. It analyses the crucial question of whether religious actors do in fact operate under different international legal norms to non-religious states, international organizations, or companies. To that end, the Holy See-Vatican, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, and churches and religious organizations under the European Convention on Human Rights regime are examined in detail as case studies. The study ultimately establishes that religious actors cannot be seen to form an autonomous legal category under international law: they do not enjoy special or exclusive rights, nor incur lesser obligations, when compared to their respective non-religious peers. Going forward, it concludes that a process of two-sided legitimation may be at stake: religious actors will need to provide evidence for the legality of their religious interpretations to strengthen

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their legitimacy, and international law itself may benefit from religious actors fostering its legitimacy in different cultural contexts.

Indirect Expropriation in International Law

The book appraises the international judicial process and will be of value to anyone interested in this subject.

Economic Sanctions under International Law

This work tries to bridge the gap between international lawyers and those political scientists who write about international politics. In the first part, the author discusses the influence of Professor Morgenthau's realist school on the current thinking of political scientists and the abandonment of this school by its originator in the last years of his life. The author concludes that the best way to test the validity of different approaches is to discuss various international crises in the light of contrasting theories and to analyze each situation from both the legal and political points of view. In particular, he tries to ascertain to what extent vital national interests could be accommodated within an international legal framework, or could require a distortion of international rules in order to achieve national objectives. In the second part, the author dissects the Entebbe raid, where Israeli forces rescued a group of hostages being detained by hijackers at a Ugandan

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airport. His analysis shows the deficiencies of the international system in dealing with such a complex issue, where several contradictory principles of international law could be applied and were defended by various protagonists. The third part starts with a parallel problem--the Iranian hostages crisis, where a group of U.S. officials found themselves in an unprecedented situation of being captured by a band of students. A critical analysis of the handling of this problem by the Carter Administration is followed by vignettes of other crises faced by the Administration and by its successor, the Reagan Administration. This part is less analytical and more prescriptive. The author is no longer satisfied with pointing out what went wrong; instead, he departs from the usual hands-off policy of political scientists and tries to indicate how much better each situation could have been handled if the decision makers had been paying more attention to international law and international organizations. The theme is slowly developed that in the long run national interest is better served not by practicing power politics and relying on the use of threat of force but by strengthening those international institutions that can provide a neutral environment for first slowing down a crisis and then finding an equitable solution acceptable to most of the parties in conflict. The value of this book lies primarily in giving the reader a real insight into several important issues of today that are familiar to most people only from newspaper headlines and television news. While not everybody can agree with all his criticisms of the mistakes of various governments, there is an honest attempt by the author to present issues impartially and to let the

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blame fall where it may. Being both an international lawyer and a political scientist, the author has had the advantage of combining the methodology of these two social sciences into a rich tapestry with some startling shades and tones.

The International law of expropriation as reflected in the work of the Iran-U.S. claims tribunals

Co-published by Oxford University Press and the International Law Institute, and prepared by the Office of the Legal Adviser at the Department of State, the Digest of United States Practice in International Law presents an annual compilation of documents and commentary highlighting significant developments in public and private international law, and is an invaluable resource for practitioners and scholars in the field. Each edition compiles excerpts from documents such as treaties, diplomatic notes and correspondence, legal opinion letters, judicial decisions, Senate committee reports and press releases. Each document is selected by members of the Legal Adviser's Office of the U.S. Department of State, based on their judgments about the significance of the issues, their potential relevance to future situations, and their likely interest to scholars and practitioners. In almost every case, the commentary to each excerpt is accompanied by a citation to the full text. Featured in the 2009 Digest are excerpts from and discussion of numerous documents relating to issues of current interest, including the following: * Final Rule issued by the U.S.

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Department of Health and Human Services eliminating ban on people with HIV from entering the United States, 74 Fed. Reg. 56,547 (Nov. 2, 2009) (Chapter 1, Nationality, Citizenship, and Immigration) * U.S. federal court decisions involving First Amendment challenges to district court decisions upholding denials of visas to individuals accused of having contributed funds to terrorist organizations (e.g., the Second Circuit vacated and remanded a district court's decision upholding the denial of a visa to Muslim scholar Tariq Ramadan (*American Academy v. Napolitano*, 573 F.3d 115 (2d Cir. 2009)) (Chapter 1, Nationality, Citizenship, and Immigration) * U.S. motion to dismiss petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed by a Mexican national who claimed that he would be tortured if extradited to Mexico to face homicide charges (*Saldana v. United States*, No. 2:09-cv-02786-JPM-cgc (W.D. Tenn. 2009)) (Chapter 3, International Criminal Law) * Eleventh Circuit affirmation of district court's 2008 decision denying writ of habeas corpus to former Panamanian dictator Manuel Noriega to prevent his extradition to France (*Noriega v. Pastrana*, 564 F.3d 1290 (11th Cir. 2009)) (Chapter 3, International Criminal Law) * U.S. grant of two petitions for certiorari in a case challenging constitutionality of the provisions of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-132, 110 Stat. 1214, that make it a criminal offense for any person within the United States or subject to U.S. jurisdiction "knowingly" to provide "material support or resources" to a designated foreign terrorist organization ("FTO") (*Holder v. Humanitarian Law Project*, 130 S. Ct. 534 (2009); *Humanitarian Law Project v. Holder*, 130 S. Ct. 534

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(2009)) (Chapter 3, International Criminal Law) * Statement of Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton about the "Human Rights Agenda for the 21st Century" (Georgetown University, December 14, 2009) (Chapter 6, Human Rights) * U.S. statements to the UN Human Rights Council relating to the Gaza conflict and the report of the UN Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict (the "Goldstone Report") (Chapter 6, Human Rights) * Statement of President Barack H. Obama and memorandum to the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development on the rescission of the "Mexico City Policy," which had directed USAID to withhold USAID funds from any nongovernmental organization using non-USAID funds to engage in activities relating to abortion (Chapter 6, Human Rights) * Letter of Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton to Senator Jeanne Shaheen outlining U.S. initiatives to end the use of rape and sexual violence in conflict zones, particularly in Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, accompanied by the proposed "Strategic Plan for Combating Violence Against Women in Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)," and Statement of Secretary of State Clinton to the UN Security Council regarding U.S.-led Resolution concerning sexual violence in situations of armed conflict (Chapter 6, Human Rights) * Statement of Ambassador Susan Rice, U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, and White House Senior Advisor Valerie Jarrett on the views of the U.S. towards the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (signed by the U.S. on July 30, 2009) (Chapter 6, Human Rights) * Statement of

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Harold Hongju Koh, Department of State Legal Adviser, to the International Court of Justice, discussing whether the "unilateral declaration of independence by the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government of Kosovo [is] in accordance with international law" (Chapter 9, Diplomatic Relations, Succession, and Continuity of States) * U.S. federal court decisions relating to actions brought under sovereign states under the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act, including actions against the Holy See, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Chapter 10, Foreign Sovereign Immunity) * Diplomatic note indicating change in policy of the Department of State to extend the "definition of 'family' forming part of the household of a diplomatic agent [to] include same-sex domestic partners ('domestic partners') for purposes of the application of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and Vienna Convention on Consular Relations in the United States" (74 Fed. Reg. 36,112 (July 22, 2009)) (Chapter 10, Foreign Sovereign Immunity) * The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative's 2009 Special 301 Report to identify those foreign countries that deny adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights or deny fair and equitable market access to U.S. persons that rely upon intellectual property protection (Chapter 11, Trade, Commercial Relations, Investment, and Transportation) * Statement of the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia ("CGPCS"), hosted by the United States at UN Headquarters in New York (Chapter 12, Territorial Regimes and Related Issues) * President Barack H. Obama's December 18, 2009, press briefing relating

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to the "Copenhagen Accord," reached by the major world economies at the Fifteenth Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (Chapter 13, Environment and Other Transnational Scientific Issues) * Testimony of Keith Loken, Assistant Legal Adviser for Private International Law, Department of State, in support of the Hague Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance (which was signed by the United States but awaits Senate approval) (Chapter 15, Private International Law) * Various documents relating to the U.S. position on the imposition or retention of sanctions against or the curtailment of assistance to countries including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran, Eritrea, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Burma, Madagascar, and Honduras (Chapter 16, Sanctions) * Memorandum of President Barack H. Obama to the Secretaries of State, Treasury, and Commerce instructing them to take certain actions to implement a new policy to promote democracy and human rights in Cuba, including "facilitating greater contact between separated family members in the United States and Cuba and increasing the flow of remittances and information to the Cuban people" (Chapter 16, Sanctions) * U.S. positions on the peace process in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the resolution of the North-South conflict in Sudan, as well as U.S. positions on peacekeeping in Georgia, Kosovo, Lebanon, and Somalia (Chapter 17, International Conflict Resolution and Avoidance) * Excerpts from Executive Order 13491, "Ensuring Lawful Interrogations," 74 Fed. Reg. 4893 (Jan. 27, 2009),

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which was intended "to improve the effectiveness of human intelligence-gathering, to promote the safe, lawful, and humane treatment of individuals in United States custody and of United States personnel who are detained in armed conflicts, to ensure compliance with the treaty obligations of the United States, including the Geneva Conventions, and to take care that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed" (Chapter 18, Use of Force, Arms Control and Disarmament, and Nonproliferation) * Excerpts from Executive Order 13492, "Review and Disposition of Individuals Detained At the Guantánamo Bay Naval Base and Closure of Detention Facilities," 74 Fed. Reg. 4897 (Jan. 27, 2009) (Chapter 18, Use of Force, Arms Control and Disarmament, and Nonproliferation) * Other U.S. positions relating to treatment of detainees upon release, as well as U.S. federal court decisions relating to habeas litigation involving current detainees held at Guantanamo and in Afghanistan and civil suits involving former Guantanamo detainees (Chapter 18, Use of Force, Arms Control and Disarmament, and Nonproliferation)

International Law Reports: Volume 72

Since the Second World War, States have increasingly relied upon economic sanctions programs, in lieu of military action, to exert pressure and generally to fill the awkward gap between verbal denunciation and action. Whether or not sanctions are effective remains a point of contention among policymakers. Frequently asked questions include whether any legal order constrains the use of sanctions, and, if so, what the

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limits on the use of sanctions are. This volume gathers contributions from leading experts in various relevant fields providing a seminal study on the limits of economic sanctions under international law, including accountability mechanisms when sanctioning States go too far. Where there are gaps in the law, the authors provide novel and important contributions as to how existing legal structures can be used to ensure that economic sanctions remain within an accepted legal order. This book is a most valuable contribution to the literature in the fields of international economic law, public international law and international dispute resolution. Ali Z. Marossi is an advisory board member of The Hague Center for Law and Arbitration. Marisa R. Bassett is Associate Legal Officer in the Office of the Prosecutor for the ICTY and former Associate at White & Case LLP.

Asian Yearbook of International Law 1993

The Gulf Islands Dispute IRAN-UAE

This book provides an international legal analysis of the most important questions regarding Iran's nuclear program since 2002. Setting these legal questions in their historical and diplomatic context, this book aims to clarify how the relevant sources of international law - including primarily the 1968 Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and IAEA treaty law - should be properly applied in the context of the Iran case. It provides an instructional case study of the application

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of these sources of international law, the lessons which can be applied to inform both the on-going legal and diplomatic dynamics surrounding the Iran nuclear dispute itself, as well as similar future cases. Some questions raised regard the watershed diplomatic accord reached between Iran and Western states in July, 2015, known as the Joint Comprehensive Program of Action. The answers will be of interests to diplomats and academics, as well as to anyone who is interested in understanding international law's application to this sensitive dispute in international relations.

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