

Area And The Law Of Sines Tesccc

Armed forces can be confronted with the problem of correctly classifying a targeted group as one that is or is not party to an armed conflict. In particular, this happens in a context of a high level of violence where a non-international armed conflict is (likely) occurring at the same time, such as in Iraq, Afghanistan, Brazil or Mexico. The difficulty of qualifying the targeted group leads to a legal uncertainty in which it is unclear whether an operation is governed by international humanitarian law or the international law of human rights. The problem is of particular interest when lethal force is resorted to, as killing might be illegal under one of the two branches. The book attempts to provide guidance on how this uncertainty can be overcome. In order to do so, the requirements to kill under IHL and human rights law are analyzed and compared, as well as assessed in concrete operations of the National Police of Colombia who face this problem on a regular basis.

Marine protected areas (MPAs) have an important role in marine conservation programmes around the world. Although most have been established relatively recently when compared with protected areas on land, there is considerable expertise on their identification, setting up and management. Some techniques have been adapted from those used on land. Others are novel, and unique to marine conservation. The chapters in this book give an insight into this fast developing field where experiment and innovation work alongside techniques which have been tried and tested. The guiding principles behind key stages in the setting up and management of MPAs are described, and case studies illustrate how they have worked. While it is most encouraging to read about the successes, the case studies also point to difficulties which have been encountered. Not all of the examples are new or recent but, together, they illustrate what is happening in this field.

This casebook presents a deep comparative analysis of property law systems in Europe (ie the law of immovables, movables and claims), offering signposts and stepping stones for the reader wishing to explore this fascinating area. The subject matter is explained with careful attention given to its history, foundations, thought-patterns, underlying principles and basic concepts. The casebook focuses on uncovering differences and similarities between Europe's major legal systems: French, German, Dutch and English law are examined, while Austrian and Belgian law are also touched upon. The book combines excerpts from primary source materials (case law and legislation) and from doctrine and soft law. In doing so it presents a faithful picture of the systems concerned. Separate chapters deal with the various types of property rights, their creation, transfer and destruction, with security rights (such as mortgages, pledges, retention of title) as well as with harmonising and unifying efforts at the EU and global level. Through the functional approach taken by the *Ius Commune* Casebooks this volume clearly demonstrates that traditional comparative insights no longer hold. The law of property used to be regarded as a product of historical developments and political ideology, which were considered to be almost set in stone and assumed to render any substantial form of

harmonisation or approximation very unlikely. Even experienced comparative lawyers considered the divide between common law and civil law to be so deep that no common ground - so it was thought - could be found. However economic integration, in particular integration of financial markets and freedom of establishment, has led to the integration of particular areas of property law such as mortgage law and enforceable security instruments (eg retention of title). This pressure towards integration has led comparative lawyers to refocus their interest from contract, tort and unjustified enrichment to property law and delve beneath its surface. This book reveals that today property law systems are closer to one another than previously assumed, that common ground can be found and that differences can be analysed in a new light to enable comparison and further the development of property law in Europe.

The Law of the Sea and Australian Off-shore Areas
Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea
Official Records
Annual Volume of the Laws of the Northern Region of Nigeria
Annual Volumes of the Laws of Kano State of Nigeria ...
Killing in a Gray Area between Humanitarian Law and Human Rights
How Can the National Police of Colombia Overcome the Uncertainty of Which Branch of International Law to Apply?
Springer Science & Business Media

The title of the Encyclopaedia acknowledges the debt owed by modern Scots lawyers to Viscount Stair, whose *Institutions of the Law of Scotland*, published in 1681, was the first authoritative and comprehensive statement of Scots Law, and helped to ensure the survival of an independent and distinct system of jurisprudence in Scotland. The *Stair Memorial Encyclopedia* is the first comprehensive statement of Scots Law for more than 50 years.

PORTIUS is the world's first institution to specialize in the study of international and EU law on maritime and inland ports. This book is the inaugural lecture by PORTIUS chairman Eric van Hooydonk, illustrating the rich tradition and highly dynamic nature of port law and arguing that it is integral to maritime law. The lecture also highlights numerous deviations from the general law and the preference of ports not to be subject to legal regulation.

This collection contributes to the wider theoretical debate concerning the movement of law and legal norms by engaging with concrete examples of legal diffusion in jurisdictions as diverse as Albania, the Czech Republic, Poland and Kuwait. The volume is international, multi-disciplinary and multi-methodological in approach and brings together scholars from law and social science with experience in mixed and hybrid jurisdictions. The book provides timely new insights and a comprehensive illustration of the theoretical debates concerning the diffusion of laws and norms in terms of both process and form.

Identifies Canada's claims to jurisdiction in Arctic waters for the purpose of the exploration, production and transportation of hydrocarbons from the continental shelf. Those claims are then placed in the context of rights enjoyed by Canada at international law.

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