

Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources

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Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources; Report of the Secretary-General United Nations. Economic and Social Council 1987

Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources UN. Secretary-General 1979
Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources Marc Bungenberg 2015-04-15
Fifty years after the adoption of the

Declaration on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources by the General Assembly of the United Nations in December 1962, this volume assesses the evolution of the principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources into a principle of customary international law as well as related developments.

International environmental and human rights law leave unresolved questions regarding the limitations of this principle, e.g. extraterritorial and international influences such as the applicable criminal and tort law, as well as the extraterritorial and international promotion of good governance, including transparency obligations.

Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources Vereinte Nationen
Generalsekretär 1991

Bangladesh and International Law

Mohammad Shahabuddin 2021-02-22 This book is the first-ever comprehensive analysis of international law from Global South perspectives with specific reference to Bangladesh. The book not only sheds new light on classical international law concepts, such as statehood, citizenship, and self-determination, but also covers more current issues including Rohingya refugees, climate change, sustainable development, readymade garment workers and crimes against humanity. Written by area specialists, the book explores how international law shaped Bangladesh state practice over the last five decades; how Bangladesh in turn contributed to the development of international law; and the manner in which international law is also used

as a hegemonic tool for marginalising less powerful countries like Bangladesh. By analysing stories of an ambivalent relationship between international law and post-colonial states, the book exposes the duality of international law as both a problem-solving tool and as a language of hegemony. Despite its focus on Bangladesh, the book deals with the more general problem of post-colonial states' problematic relationship with international law and so will be of interest to students and scholars of international law in general, as well as those interested in the Global South and South Asia in particular.

Public Purpose in International Law

Pedro J. Martinez-Fraga 2015-02-19
Explores how public purpose doctrine reconciles conflicting obligations of

states to engage in regulatory sovereignty while honoring host-state obligations to protect foreign investment.

Global Governance of Oil and Gas Resources in the International Legal Perspective Joanna Osiejewicz

2020-03-31 The principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources was originally intended to protect economic independence and development of resource-rich countries. Now, it is heading towards fair and equitable distribution of resources. The complex of regimes for global governance of oil and gas resources includes trade, investment protection, maritime areas, environmental issues, transparency and accountability of oil and gas sector, human rights and protection of local communities. Despite the

fact that it is national states who are traditionally perceived to be central actors in the governance of natural resources, the issue is currently the object of multidimensional global interest. The key to sustainable development in this area is intersectoral and transnational cooperation.

The Doctrine of Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources Mustapha JALLOH 2021-07-10

This book will try to analyse the relevance of the doctrine of permanent sovereignty of natural resources. It will delve into the historic trend of the gas and oil industry and how it had impacted host nations sovereignty over their resources. Focus will be placed on growth of the oil industry from when it was an individual venture and really dis-organised, to what we know

it today. A supranational and international industry commanding a strong hold on the economy of a lot countries if not all. It will identify the different forms of oil and gas contract from when sovereignty was less relevant to when it became a matter of relevance. Analysis will also be made on the United Nations declaration of both independence and sovereignty of nation states and their natural resources. At the end it will signpost the gradual process of host nations actually gaining not just independent from colonial powers like Britain and France, but also having sovereignty and control over their resources.

Permanent sovereignty over natural resources Subrata Roy Chowdhury 1988
Furthering the Frontiers of

International Law: Sovereignty, Human Rights, Sustainable Development Niels

M. Blokker 2021-07-19 This rich collection focuses on the broad research interests of Professor Nico Schrijver, in whose honour it was created. Written by a wide range of international scholars affiliated with Leiden University's Grotius Centre for International Legal Studies, the essays reflect Professor Schrijver's important contribution to academia and practice, particularly in the fields of sovereignty, human rights and sustainable development. The authors aim to reflect on changes in international law and on new developments in the diverse fields they explore. "Furthering frontiers" is the research theme of the Grotius Centre. Its exploration in this thought-provoking volume is a fitting

homage to Nico Schrijver's achievements on the occasion of his retirement as Chair of Public International Law of Leiden University.

Justice and Natural Resources Chris Armstrong 2017-05-05 Struggles over precious resources such as oil, water, and land are increasingly evident in the contemporary world. States, indigenous groups, and corporations vie to control access to those resources, and the benefits they provide. These conflicts are rapidly spilling over into new arenas, such as the deep oceans and the Polar regions. How should these precious resources be governed, and how should the benefits and burdens they generate be shared? *Justice and Natural Resources* provides a systematic theory of natural resource

justice. It argues that we should use the benefits and burdens flowing from these resources to promote greater equality across the world, and share governance over many important resources. At the same time, the book takes seriously the ways in which particular resources can matter in peoples lives. It provides invaluable guidance on a series of pressing issues, including the scope of state resource rights, the claims of indigenous communities, rights over ocean resources, the burdens of conservation, and the challenges of climate change and transnational resource governance. It will be required reading for anyone interested in natural resource governance, climate politics, and global justice.

The Foundations of International

Investment Law Zachary Douglas
2014-02 Bringing together conceptual theories of international investment law with the practical application of the law in treaty arbitration, this book investigates the key controversies in the field. It provides a detailed examination of how a different theoretical approach would have led to a different outcome in a number of important arbitral awards.

Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources United Nations Economic and Social Council, 53. sess 1972
Rents to Riches? Naazneen Barma
2011-12-08 This volume focuses on the political economy surrounding the detailed decisions that governments make at each step of the value chain for natural resource management. From the perspective of public interest or

good governance, many resource-dependent developing countries pursue apparently short-sighted and sub-optimal policies in relation to the extraction and capture of resource rents, and to spending and savings from their resource endowments. This work contextualizes these micro-level choices and outcomes.

International Natural Resources Law, Investment and Sustainability Shawkat Alam 2017-09-27 International Natural Resources Law, Investment and Sustainability provides a clear and concise insight into the relationship between the institutions that govern foreign investment, sustainable development and the rules and regulations that administer natural resources. In this book, several leading experts explore different perspectives in how investment and

natural resources come together to achieve sustainable development in developing countries with examples from water, oil and gas, renewable energy, mineral, agriculture, and carbon trading. Despite varying perspectives, it is clear that several themes are central in considering the linkages between natural resources, investment and sustainability. Specifically, transparency, good governance and citizen empowerment are vital conditions which encourage positive social, economic and environmental outcomes for developing countries. In addition, this book provides new insights into key concepts which underpin international law, including sovereign rights and state responsibility principles. It is clear from this book that in the

attempt to reconcile these concepts and principles from separate legal regimes, complex policy questions emerge whereby it is difficult to attain mutually beneficial or succinct outcomes. This book explores how countries prioritise their policy objectives to achieve their notion of sustainable natural resource use, which is strongly influenced by power imbalances that inform North–South cooperation, as well as South–South cooperation in the international investment regime. This book will be of great interest to students, academics and researchers of international environmental law, international human rights law, international investment law and international economic law. This book may also be of relevance to environmentalists, policy-makers,

NGOs, and investors working in the natural resources field.

Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources United Nations Economic and Social Council, Committee on Natural Resources, 4. sess., Tokyo, 24.-3.-4.4.1975 1975

International Law and Governance of Natural Resources in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations Daniëlla Dam-de Jong 2015-06-26 An assessment of the role of international law in preventing natural resources from fuelling armed conflict and improving their governance.

Decolonising International Law

Sundhya Pahuja 2011-09-29 The universal promise of contemporary international law has long inspired countries of the Global South to use it as an important field of contestation over global inequality.

Taking three central examples, Sundhya Pahuja argues that this promise has been subsumed within a universal claim for a particular way of life by the idea of 'development'. As the horizon of the promised transformation and concomitant equality has receded ever further, international law has legitimised an ever-increasing sphere of intervention in the Third World. The post-war wave of decolonisation ended in the creation of the developmental nation-state, the claim to permanent sovereignty over natural resources in the 1950s and 1960s was transformed into the protection of foreign investors, and the promotion of the rule of international law in the early 1990s has brought about the rise of the rule of law as a development strategy in the present

day.

Permanent sovereignty over natural resources in international law. Principle and practice. Edited by k. Hossain and s. R. Chowdhury Kamal Hossain 1984

Analysis of Doctrine of Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources Kumkum Shah 2019 The doctrine of permanent sovereignty over natural resources deals with the right of the state to freely use, exploit and regulate its natural resources within its territory. This principle relates upon a number of areas of international law which includes, exploitation of resources by individuals of one state or of another state, expropriation, territorial rights, concession and other economic aspects. The roots of this principle goes down to the right

of self-determination and economic development for developing states and hence has become a key factor influencing the foreign investment regulations, environment law, resource management, sustainable development and economic developments. This principle of permanent sovereignty together with the right of self determination was considered to be an important aspect of the decolonization process. As a result of this declaration being a key factor in the formulation of different laws it is considered to be an *opinio juris communis* on certain principal dimensions. This article attempts to discuss the new direction taken by this doctrine in the growing independent world and creating right and obligations over the states. It will further discuss the objects and

the reflection of this principle in the treaty law and certain judicial decisions.

Natural Resource Sovereignty and the Right to Development in Africa Carol Chi Ngang 2021-08-26 This book explores the nexus between natural resources ownership and the right to development in Africa. The right to sovereignty over natural resources and the right to development are recognised and protected in an extensive framework of international, regional and domestic instruments. They guarantee people's entitlement to fully and freely utilise their natural resources as a means of subsistence and for economic, social and cultural development. Yet, despite the abundance of natural resources in Africa a majority of the people on the continent remain

largely impoverished. This book articulates the central argument that to achieve the right to development in Africa requires appropriate governance of the continent's natural resources to which the people of Africa are guaranteed sovereign ownership. With case study illustrations from Zimbabwe, Ghana, Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of Congo, chapters explore the normative measures, specific guarantees and community entitlements to natural resources for the realisation of the right to development. The book will be an invaluable guide to scholars and postgraduate students of Natural Resources, Development and African studies as well as policymakers and practitioners in these areas.

Report of the Commission on Permanent

Sovereignty over Natural Resources
1962

Indigenous Peoples' Status in the International Legal System Mattias Åhrén 2016-03-10 While many have explored the law surrounding the rights of indigenous peoples through an examination of all relevant instruments and institutions, this book is based on the premise that one can obtain an in depth knowledge of the indigenous rights regime by simply knowing the answer to two questions: What is meant by 'peoples' and 'equality' under international law? From Terra Nullius to International Legal Subjects and Possessors of Land - Indigenous Peoples' Status in the International Legal System offers a new and profound insight into the international indigenous rights

discourse. This volume articulates that the understanding of 'peoples' is paramount to the question of whether indigenous peoples are beneficiaries of the right to self-determination, and, if so, what should be the content and scope of this right. The book additionally explores the contemporary meaning of 'equality', arguing that the understanding of equality fundamentally impacts what rights indigenous peoples possess over territories and natural resources. This book outlines the rights of greatest relevance to indigenous peoples, communities, and individuals, and explains the justification for indigenous rights.

STATUS OF PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL WEALTH AND RESOURCES; REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON PERMANENT

SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES.

1962

Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources United Nations. Secretary-General 1975

Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources in International Law Kamal Hossain 1984

Trade and Environmental Law Panos Delimatsis and Leonie Reins 2021-12-14 This extensive volume of the Elgar Encyclopedia of Environmental Law probes the essential concepts, contemporary research, and key elements of law at the intersection of international trade and international environmental law. Its succinct, structured entries provide a definitive and comprehensive assessment of the interactions between these fields, written by internationally renowned

and recognized experts.

Veiled Power Doreen Lustig 2020-05-27

Veiled Power conducts a thorough historical study of the relationship between international law and business corporations. It chronicles the emergence of the contemporary legal architecture for corporations in international law between 1886 and 1981. Doreen Lustig traces the relationship between two legal 'veils': the sovereign veil of the state and the corporate veil of the company. The interplay between these two veils constitutes the conceptual framework this book offers for the legal analysis of corporations in international law. By weaving together five in-depth case studies - Firestone in Liberia, the Industrialist Trials at Nuremberg, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company,

Barcelona Traction and the emergence of the international investment law regime - a variety of contexts are covered, including international criminal law, human rights, natural resources, and the multinational corporation as a subject of regulatory concern. Together, these case studies offer a multifaceted account of the history of corporations in international law over time. The book seeks to demonstrate the facilitative role of international law in shaping and limiting the scope of responsibility of the private business corporation from the late-nineteenth century and throughout the twentieth century. Ultimately, Lustig suggests that, contrary to the prevailing belief that international law failed to adequately regulate private

corporations, there is a history of close engagement between the two that allowed corporations to exert influence under a variety of legal regimes while obscuring their agency.

The Principle of Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources and Foreign Private Investment in the Developing Countries with Special Reference to Indonesia A. D. T. M. P. Tennekone 1982

Global Justice, Natural Resources, and Climate Change Megan Blomfield 2019-05-16 To address climate change fairly, many conflicting claims over natural resources must be balanced against one another. This has long been obvious in the case of fossil fuels and greenhouse gas sinks including the atmosphere and forests; but it is ever more apparent that responses to climate change also

threaten to spur new competition over land and extractive resources. This makes climate change an instance of a broader, more enduring and - for many - all too familiar problem: the problem of human conflict over how the natural world should be cared for, protected, shared, used, and managed. This work develops a new theory of global egalitarianism concerning natural resources, rejecting both permanent sovereignty and equal division, which is then used to examine the problem of climate change. It formulates principles of resource right designed to protect the ability of all human beings to satisfy their basic needs as members of self-determining political communities, where it is understood that the genuine exercise of collective self-determination is

not possible from a position of significant disadvantage in global wealth and power relations. These principles are used to address the question of where to set the ceiling on future greenhouse gas emissions and how to share the resulting emissions budget, in the face of conflicting claims to fossil fuels, climate sinks, and land. It is also used to defend an unorthodox understanding of responsibility for climate change as a problem of global justice, based on its provenance in historical injustice concerning natural resources.

Research Handbook on International Law and Natural Resources Elisa Morgera 2016-11-25 Research Handbook on International Law and Natural Resources provides a systematic and comprehensive analysis of the role of

international law in regulating the exploration and exploitation of natural resources. It illuminates interactions and tensions between international environmental law, human rights law and international economic law. It also discusses the relevance of soft law, international dispute settlement, as well as of various unilateral, bilateral, regional and transnational initiatives in the governance of natural resources. While the Handbook is accessible to those approaching the subject for the first time, it identifies pressing areas for further investigation that will be of interest to advanced researchers.

Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources United Nations. General Assembly 1970
[Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural](#)

Resources United Nations. Economic and Social Council. Committee on Natural Resources 1983

Report of the Commission on Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources

United Nations. Commission on Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources 1961

Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources in the Light of the New International Economic Order Thanes Sucharikul 1985

Sovereignty Over Natural Resources

Nico Schrijver 1997 In modern international law, permanent sovereignty over natural resources has come to entail duties as well as rights. This study analyses the evolution of permanent sovereignty from a political claim to a principle of international law, and examines its significance for a number of

controversial issues such as people's rights, nationalization and environmental conservation. Although political discussion has long focused on the rights arising from permanent sovereignty, Dr Schrijver argues that this has been at the expense of the consideration of the corollary obligations it also entails. His book thus identifies directions sovereignty over natural resources has taken in an increasingly interdependent world and demonstrates its relevance to debate on foreign-investment regulation, the environment and sustainable development.

Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Wealth and Resources United Nations. Secretary-General 1963

The Status of Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Wealth and Resources,

Study United Nations. Secretariat
1962

Blood Oil Leif Wenar 2016-01-14

Natural resources like oil and minerals are the largest source of unaccountable power in the world. Petrocrats like Putin and the Saudis spend resource money on weapons and oppression; militants in Iraq and in the Congo spend resource money on radicalization and ammunition. Resource-fueled authoritarians and extremists present endless crises to the West-and the source of their resource power is ultimately ordinary consumers, doing their everyday shopping at the gas station and the mall. In this sweeping new book, one of today's leading political philosophers, Leif Wenar, goes behind the headlines in search of the hidden global rule that thwarts democracy

and development-and that puts shoppers into business with some of today's most dangerous men. Wenar discovers a rule that once licensed the slave trade and apartheid and genocide, a rule whose abolition has marked some of humanity's greatest triumphs-yet a rule that still enflames tyranny and war and terrorism through today's multi-trillion dollar resource trade. Blood Oil shows how the West can now lead a peaceful revolution by ending its dependence on authoritarian oil, and by getting consumers out of business with the men of blood. The book describes practical strategies for upgrading world trade: for choosing new rules that will make us more secure at home, more trusted abroad, and better able to solve pressing global problems like climate change.

Blood Oil shows citizens, consumers and leaders how we can act together today to create a more united human future.

The Battle for International Law

Jochen von Bernstorff 2019-10-22 This volume provides the first comprehensive analysis of international legal debates between 1955 and 1975 related to the formal decolonization process. It is during this era, couched between classic European imperialism and a new form of US-led Western hegemony, that fundamental legal debates took place over a new international legal order for a decolonised world. The book argues that this era presents in essence a battle, a battle that was fought out in particular over the premises and principles of international law by diplomats,

lawyers, and scholars. In a moment of relative weakness of European powers, 'newly independent states' and international lawyers from the South fundamentally challenged traditional Western perceptions of international legal structures engaging in fundamental controversies over a new international law. The legal outcomes of this battle have shaped the world we live in today. Contributions from a global set of authors cover contemporary debates on concepts central to the time, such as self-determination, sources and concessions, non-intervention, wars of national liberation, multinational corporations, and the law of the sea. They also discuss influential institutions, such as the United Nations, International Court of Justice, and World Bank. The volume

also incorporates contemporary
regional approaches to international

law in the 'decolonization era' and
portraits of important scholars from
the Global South.