

Sovereignty Over Natural Resources Balancing Rights And Duties Cambridge Studies In International And Comparative Law By Schrijver Nico Published By Cambridge University Press Hardcover

Explores the political context of the rapid changes in the international law on foreign investment made through investment arbitration.

In *Sovereignty in the Exercise of the Right to Self-Determination* Jane Hofbauer explores to what extent (indigenous) peoples can be designated as sovereign entities through the exercise of different tiers of self-determination.

The management of natural resources is directly related to livelihoods for local communities, but is also intimately linked to broader national and regional economic development, as well as to political stability, peace and security. Natural resources and their effective management are necessary for securing the realisation of human rights. While there is some analysis regarding the emergence of specific relevant areas of human rights, such as the right to water, the right to food, or public participation, there is no systematic and comprehensive study on the potential role that human rights law can play in the management of natural resources. This book provides an in-depth analysis of these developments and how these could contribute to a more comprehensive human rights-based approach to the management of natural resources. In doing so, the author proposes a systematic analysis of the different norms, procedures, and approaches developed under human rights law which are relevant to the management of natural resources. As such, the text offers a human rights-based approach to the development of a legal framework for natural resource management, an area which is currently dominated by investment law and treaties concerning the use and exploitation of natural resources by States and private actors.

This work contributes to the study of "international environmental law", addressing its development over three time periods: the traditional period, the modern era, and the post-modern period. It challenges the reader to think about the subject and its development within a broader framework.

"Eine sichere Energieversorgung bedarf einer Analyse im globalen Kontext. Katja Frey untersucht dazu das Völkerrecht mit Blick auf Regelungsstrukturen, die für die Gewährleistung einer sicheren Öl- und Gasversorgung von Bedeutung sind."--Herausgeber.

Considering that natural resources or green capital are the drivers of globalisation, this book focuses on the link between investment, trade and natural resource management in the context of the growing economic inequalities between states.

"This thesis examines the influence of contemporary approaches to biodiversity conservation on conceptions of state sovereignty over natural resources. Traditional approaches to state sovereignty have emphasized the right of states to exploit natural resources. Contemporary approaches to biodiversity conservation, however, have given rise to a more flexible and dynamic understanding of state sovereignty over natural resources: one encompassing sovereign rights of exploitation along with corresponding conservation responsibilities. Founded upon this premise, the thesis focuses on the emergence of a 'balanced' approach to state sovereignty over natural resources and examines its effects on the role of states in managing natural resources. While addressing it as the basis of the emergence of the recognition of a duty of environmental protection, inter alia, in the form of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of biological resources, the author suggests that the balanced approach to state sovereignty has been instrumental in redefining the role of states, and the role of the sovereignty principle itself in achieving the goal of biodiversity conservation." --

Waste management poses increasing challenges to both the protection of the environment and to human health. To face these challenges, this book claims that environmental law needs to shift attention from media-specific pollution regimes to integrative life-cycle approaches of waste management i.e., from the prevention of waste generation to the actual handling of wastes. Furthermore, the cooperation of States and the establishment of coordinated activities is essential because states can no longer have separate standards for wastes posing transboundary risks and for 'purely domestic' wastes. Drawing upon both International and EU law, the book provides a detailed analysis of the regimes set up to deal with the transboundary movement of wastes and ship-source pollution, so as to elucidate the obligations and legal principles governing such regimes. It concludes that treaty obligations concerning transboundary movements of wastes are inapplicable to ship wastes while on board ships and on land. However, despite the limitations of the transboundary movement of wastes regime, the principle of Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) embodied in this regime has gradually transformed into a legal principle. ESM works to address the legal gaps in the regulation of wastes, and consequently, it provides the desired coherence to the legal system since it acts as a bridge between several regulatory and sectoral levels. Furthermore, ESM offers a new light with which to understand and interpret existing obligations, and it provides a renewed impetus to regimes that directly and indirectly govern wastes. This impetus translates into greater coordination and the establishment of cross-sectional policies. By offering alternative ways to solve problems linked to the management of ship wastes in the sea-land interface, this book will appeal to anyone with an interest in International Environmental Law.

Since 1945, the UN has been actively engaged in conceptualizing strategies for both economic development and a sustainable environment. From a broad historical perspective, *Development without Destruction* sketches the role played by organizations and individuals in the UN system in developing and consolidating principles of international law and international governance with respect to natural resource management. Nico Schrijver highlights the UN's efforts to generate and implement strategies to resolve tensions between economic development and environmental protection, conservation and exploitation, sovereignty and internationalism, and armed conflict and peaceful access to natural resources. Schrijver's thorough analysis is an indispensable guide to management of the critical environmental issues on today's global agenda.

Der Rechtsgrundsatz der Hoheit über natürliche Ressourcen, insbesondere das Recht der Völker auf wirtschaftliche Selbstbestimmung, wird in dieser Arbeit als eine Möglichkeit genutzt, den Mangel an staatlicher Regelkonformität zu Verbindlichkeiten, die im Rahmen des internationalen Klimaabkommens getroffen wurden, neu zu überprüfen.

This book provides a complete documentary history of the idea of sovereignty from Classical theory to the global age. The historical examination of sovereignty leads the author to conclude that the recent transformation of the principle of sovereignty can be understood in the context of 'new international constitutionalism'.

International Environmental Law offers a concise, conceptually clear, and legally rigorous introduction to contemporary international environmental law and practice. The book covers all major environmental agreements, paying particular attention to their underlying structure, main legal provisions, and practical operation. It blends legal and policy analysis, making extensive reference to the jurisprudence and scholarship, and addressing the interconnections with other areas of international law, including human rights, humanitarian law, trade and foreign investment. The material is structured into four sections - foundations, substantive regulation, implementation, and influence on other areas of international law - which help the reader to

navigate the different areas of international environmental law. Each chapter includes charts summarising the main components of the relevant legal frameworks and provides a detailed bibliography. Suitable for practicing and academic international lawyers who want an accessible, up-to-date introduction to contemporary international environmental law, as well as non-lawyers seeking a concise and clear understanding of the subject.

Energie ist ein knappes, aber auch ein strategisches Gut. Wie stellen sich die Beziehungen auf dem amerikanischen Kontinent dar – geprägt von den USA als größtem Energiekonsumenten und beeinflusst vom Verhalten der Haupt-Energielieferanten? Der Band greift diesen Themenkomplex zwischen amerikanischen Integrationsprozessen und Konfliktpotenzialen auf. Die Energiebeziehungen auf dem amerikanischen Kontinent sind geprägt durch die Präsenz des weltgrößten Energiekonsumenten in Gestalt der USA und durch einen wachsenden Ressourcennationalismus bei den Energieproduzenten im Süden der Hemisphäre. Energie in ihren verschiedenen Formen (Erdöl und -gas, Kohle, Strom, Bioethanol) ist damit zum strategischen Gut geworden, das die hemisphärischen Beziehungen ebenso bestimmt wie die Versuche zur Gestaltung regionaler Integrationsprozesse. Zusätzliche Brisanz erhält die Thematik durch erste Kooperationsprojekte lateinamerikanischer Staatsunternehmen mit chinesischen und indischen Ölfirmen, die in den USA zunehmend mit Skepsis beobachtet werden. Das Buch stellt die Infrastruktur und Kooperationsprojekte in den Kontext nationaler Energiepolitiken und betrachtet die Konfliktpotenziale, die sich aus divergierenden Konzeptionen und Interessen der maßgeblichen Akteure ergeben.

Explores how public purpose doctrine reconciles conflicting obligations of states to engage in regulatory sovereignty while honoring host-state obligations to protect foreign investment. Characterisation and Taxation of Cross-Border Pipelines provides a comprehensive analysis of the issues related to the taxation of cross-border pipelines. It offers solutions to the various tax issues that a cross-border pipeline might raise. The book concludes by recommending changes to the OECD Model Tax Treaty and its Commentaries to reduce uncertainty, avoid double taxation or less than a single taxation, and establish a more common international approach for the characterisation and taxation of cross-border pipelines and their allocation."--Publisher description.

In Incorporating Indigenous Rights in the International Regime on Biodiversity Protection, Federica Cittadino convincingly interprets the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its related instruments in light of indigenous rights and the principle of self-determination.

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.

Natural Resources Grabbing: An International Law Perspective aims at filling a gap in legal literature by addressing the adverse effects that large-scale investments in natural resources may pose to fundamental human rights and the protection of the environment.

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.

The Irish Yearbook of International Law (IYIL) supports research into Ireland's practice in international affairs and foreign policy, filling a gap in existing legal scholarship and assisting in the dissemination of Irish thinking and practice on matters of international law. On an annual basis, the Yearbook presents peer-reviewed academic articles and book reviews on general issues of international law. Designated correspondents provide reports on international law developments in Ireland, Irish practice in international bodies, Ireland and the Law of the Sea and the law of the European Union as relevant to developments in Ireland. In addition, the Yearbook reproduces key documents that reflect Irish practice on contemporary issues of international law. Publication of the Irish Yearbook of International Law makes Irish practice and *opinio juris* more readily available to Governments, academics and international bodies when determining the content of international law. In providing a forum for the documentation and analysis of North-South relations the Yearbook also makes an important contribution to post-conflict and transitional justice studies internationally. As a matter of editorial policy, the Yearbook seeks to promote a multilateral approach to international affairs, reflecting and reinforcing Ireland's long-standing commitment to multilateralism as a core element of foreign policy.

Foreign direct investment in the natural resource industries is fostered through the signing of concession agreements between the host State and the investor. However, such concessions are susceptible to alteration by the host State, meaning that many investors now require the insertion of stabilization clauses. These are provisions that require the host State to agree that they will not take any administrative or legislative action that would adversely affect the rights of the investor. Arguing that it is necessary to have some

form of flexibility in concession agreements while still offering protection of the legitimate expectations of the investor, Resource Nationalism in International Investment Law proposes the insertion of renegotiation clauses in order to foster flexible relationships between the investor and the host State. Such clauses bind the parties to renegotiate the terms of the contract, in good faith, when prevailing circumstances change. However these clauses can also prove problematic for both State and investor due to their rigidity. Using Zambia as a case study, it highlights the limitations of the efficient breach theory to emphasise the need for contractual flexibility.

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.

This book examines the rules and mechanisms of international law relevant to the suppression of state organized crime, and provides a normative justification for developing international legal mechanisms specifically designed to address this phenomenon. State organized crime refers to the use by senior state officials of the resources of the state to facilitate or participate in organized crime, in pursuit of policy objectives or personal profit. This concept covers diverse forms of government misconduct, including strategic partnerships with drug traffickers, the plundering of a country's resources by kleptocrats, and high-level corruption schemes. The book identifies the distinctive criminological characteristics of state organized crime, and analyses the applicability, potential, and limits of the norms and mechanisms of international law relevant to the suppression of state organized crime. In particular, it discusses whether the involvement of state organs or agents in organized crime may amount to an internationally wrongful act giving rise to the international responsibility of the state, and highlights a number of practical and normative shortcomings of the legal framework established by relevant crime-suppression conventions. The book also sketches proposals to develop an international legal framework designed to hold perpetrators of state organized crime accountable. It presents a normative justification for criminalizing and suppressing state organized crime at the international level, proposes draft provisions for an international convention for the suppression of state organized crime, and discusses the potential role of the UN Security Council and of international criminal courts and tribunals, respectively, in holding perpetrators accountable. Providing the first comprehensive analysis, from the perspective of international law, of a phenomenon so far mainly studied by criminologists, this study would appeal to researchers, social activists, and policy makers alike.

Peoples and International Law is the most comprehensive current account of the right of self-determination in international law. The book examines the law of self-determination as the product of the interaction between nationalism and international law. This broad and interdisciplinary work charts this interaction through different aspects of the legal process – in international instruments, judicial decisions, legal obligations and historical context – critically and in extensive detail. The book is essential reading for those with an interest both in peoples' rights in international law and the study of nationalism.

An assessment of the role of international law in preventing natural resources from fuelling armed conflict and improving their governance.

Die Arbeit befasst sich mit der Frage nach Existenz und Umfang des Schädigungsverbots im Völkerrecht. Dabei liegt der Arbeit das Verständnis zugrunde, dass auch rechtmäßige Handlungen der Staaten durch die zunehmende Interdependenz zu Beeinträchtigungen bis hin zu Schädigungen bei anderen Staaten führen können. Dabei wurden die Referenzgebiete mit Blick darauf gewählt, dass es sich beim Umweltvölkerrecht um ein gewohnheitsrechtlich verankertes Schädigungsverbot zum Schutze der territorialen Souveränität handelt, beim Welthandelsrecht und Währungsrecht das Schädigungsverbot in Form einer vertraglichen Ausgestaltung vorliegt und beim Steuerrecht überlegt werden kann, welche grundsätzlichen Überlegungen zur Akzeptanz eines Schädigungsverbots in einem Gebiet führen, das jedenfalls auf multilateraler Ebene noch nicht vertraglich durchdrungen ist.

Die Begründung des internationalen Umweltrechts suchen die meisten in der Ortlosigkeit seines Gegenstands: Die ökologische Frage kann im Alleingang souveräner Staaten nicht bewältigt werden. Die etwa im Klimaschutzrecht evidenten regulatorischen Probleme lassen sich hiernach nur durch mehr Verrechtlichung und Konstitutionalisierung lösen. Doch das internationale Umweltrecht ist keineswegs ortlos, sondern hat eine sehr konkrete Geographie. Es ist keine Überwindung des Staatenvölkerrechts, sondern die Ausgestaltung der zentralen weltpolitischen Verschiebung im 20. Jahrhundert - der Auflösung des klassischen Imperialismus. Sigrid Boysen rekonstruiert die Begriffe und Institute des heutigen internationalen Umweltrechts genealogisch. Was einst dazu diente, die handelspolitischen Unsicherheiten nach Ablösung der kolonialen Herrschaft zu stabilisieren, teilt die Erde auch heute ein in industrialisierte Zonen und deren äußere Natur.

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.

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.

Examines the relationship between imperialism and international law.

The book focuses on the substantive protections accorded to investors and investments and on the variations among jurisdictions. Among the many specific issues and topics that arise in the course of the discussion are the following: - problems of transparency and conflict of interest; - the recent growth in IIAs between and among developing nations; - the effect of new model bilateral investment treaties (BITs); - the ability of non-disputing parties to participate in investor-state arbitration; - theories of the interaction of foreign direct investment (FDI) and BITs; - investor-state arbitration as an evasion of public regulatory authority; - the role of investment funds in international investment; - 'fork in the road' provisions; and - institutional versus ad hoc arbitration. International business and other investors will greatly appreciate the in-depth information and insightful guidance in this solidly useful book. It will also be welcomed by jurists and students as a significant milestone in the development of principles in a quickly growing field of practice that is still plagued with inconsistencies.

International economic law guides and shapes globalization and the future of the world economy, our human societies, and the Earth. The rules which facilitate trade and investment could defend the interests of Hermes, Greek god of commerce and thieves, or learn to draw inspiration from Athena, goddess of justice, wisdom, and crafts. This volume explores how trade and investment agreements could promote more sustainable development, rather than increasing the negative social and environmental impacts of economic growth. States and other actors are attempting to integrate social and environmental considerations into trade and investment policies, towards more sustainable development. Analysing their efforts, this volume offers insights into the ways that commitments to sustainability are being operationalized in the texts of economic treaties themselves. Written by a renowned expert jurist and professor of law, this book examines the measures being debated in the WTO and adopted by States in a selection of innovative and flexible regional and bilateral trade and investment accords. With legal examples spanning decades of experimentation and experience, the book illuminates how States and stakeholders are seeking innovative ways to integrate environmental and social considerations into trade and investment agreements. Introducing a ground-breaking systematic approach, the volume considers how, through this integration, international trade and investment law can contribute to the achievement of the world's Sustainable Development Goals.

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.

'This book is a very welcome addition to publications on globalisation and natural resources management. It adopts a very broad approach to this important subject – it includes the general issues, such as trade and investment. It deals with very complex questions of permanent sovereignty over natural resources; the right to development; the role of

indigenous peoples in resource management. This publication also provides the reader with general underlying principles and approaches to natural resources management, such as sustainable use; the precautionary principle; the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and the ecosystem approach, regulatory approach etc. The book is very analytical and gives a lot of food for thought for readers.' – Malgosia Fitzmaurice, Queen Mary, University of London, UK 'The book is the first of its kind to deal in depth with complex, cross-cutting issues relating to globalization and natural resources. The authors demonstrate not only a broad range of knowledge but also provides deep insights into what will be needed to make the transition from economic globalization to sustainable globalization, including improved resource efficiency and sustainable development, and inclusive and participatory governance. In particular, the authors consider specific approaches in such sectors as water resources, renewable energy, and biological resources. The book has carefully documented and analyzed numerous international, regional, and national legal frameworks as well as relevant theories and principles. It is a must for every law library as well as for policy makers, administrators, academics, non-governmental bodies, and civil societies. We owe a great debt to the authors for their painstaking, comprehensive research.' – Koh Kheng-Lian, National University of Singapore 'Globalization as a means of aptly capturing political, social, cultural, and above all else economic phenomena has been well-documented and the subject of a multitude of comment. What has perhaps been less well studied is its relationship with natural resource management. Thus this work by Merino-Blanco and Razzaque is to be commended. Moreover, by focusing on globalization, an important truth is revealed. It is neither about the diminution of the role of the State nor the ascendancy of the multinational corporation, but rather a more nuanced and complex interaction, which we are only beginning to appreciate. This book is an important contribution to that debate.' – Duncan French, University of Sheffield, UK 'While sustainable development requires State regulation of the exploitation of natural resources, globalisation, as originally conceived, pushed for "free and unfettered" markets creating a fundamental tension between the two approaches. This book attempts to find a way towards their reconciliation with inspiring results. The book explores many themes, especially how globalisation may contribute to the solution of the problems it has caused by helping to empower non-state actors around the world so that the international decision-making processes become more inclusive, transparent and oriented towards sustainable development.' – Ximena Fuentes, Universidad Alonso Ibanez, Chile and ILA Co-Rapporteur on the Commission on Sustainable Development This book examines the complex relationships between trade, human rights and the environment within natural resources law. It discusses key theories and challenges whilst exploring the concepts and approaches available to manage crucial natural resources in both developed and developing countries. Primarily aimed at undergraduates and postgraduates, it includes exercises, questions and discussion topics for courses on globalisation and /or natural resources law as well as an ample bibliography for those interested in further research. The book will therefore serve as an invaluable reference tool for academics, researchers and activists alike.

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.

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.

Die gerechte, sichere und nachhaltige Rohstoffverteilung weltweit stellt eine der bedeutendsten Menschheitsaufgaben des 21. Jahrhunderts dar und entscheidet mit ihren Auswirkungen auf Leben, Umwelt und technischen Fortschritt über das Schicksal der kontinuierlich wachsenden Weltbevölkerung. Das Werk untersucht das gegenwärtige Rohstoffvölkerrecht, bestehend aus dem Grundsatz der ständigen Souveränität über natürliche Ressourcen, dem WTO-Recht, multilateralen Abkommen sowie Rohstoffkartellen wie der OPEC und kommt zu dem Ergebnis, dass sich der aktuelle Regelungsbestand auf – in der Regel unverbindliche – organisatorische Maßnahmen und Konsultationen beschränkt. Das internationale Wirtschaftsrecht verfolgt einen passiven Ansatz, der der großen Relevanz dieses völkerrechtlichen Teilgebiets nicht gerecht wird. Vor diesem Hintergrund werden sechs verschiedene juristische Lösungsstrategien erarbeitet und im Anschluss auf ihre politische Realisierbarkeit überprüft. Dabei wird insbesondere auf die Stellung der Entwicklungsländer eingegangen, die trotz ihres Rohstoffreichtums bisher nicht von diesem profitieren.

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