United Nations General Embly Resolution 181

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At its 58th session (2003), in particular, the General Assembly undertook extensive consultations, including on the basis of a series of Conference Room Papers as a result of which it adopted ...

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UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The U.N. Security Council voted unanimously ... Nebenzia said Moscow insisted on a three-month extension to pressure U.N. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres to urgently appoint a ...

This thoughtful work by the world's leading authority on the law of United Nations General Assembly Resolutions remains of inestimable value in its assessment of the potential role of these resolutions under the "New World Order." An insider familiar with the institution's complexities, Professor Sloan examines with insight and clarity the new opportunities available to the United Nations in a world released from the stifling restraints of the Cold War. The book includes detailed documentary annexes as well as a bibliography and index. Published under the Transnational Publishers imprint.

Genocide is one of the most heinous abuses of human rights imaginable, yet reaction to it by European governments in the post-Cold War world has been criticised for not matching the severity of the crime. European governments rarely agree on whether to call a situation genocide, and their responses to purported genocides have often been limited to delivering humanitarian aid to victims and supporting prosecution of perpetrators in international criminal tribunals. More coercive measures - including sanctions or military intervention - are usually rejected as infeasible or unnecessary. This book explores the European approach to genocide, reviewing government attitudes towards the negotiation and ratification of the 1948 Genocide Convention and analysing responses to purported genocides since the end of the Second World War. Karen E. Smith considers why some European governments were hostile to the Genocide Convention and why European governments have been reluctant to use the term genocide to describe atrocities ever since.

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.

On the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations, the world has faced its biggest shared test since the Second World War in the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Yet while our welfare, and indeed the permanence of human life, depend on us working together, international cooperation has never been harder to achieve. This report answers a call from UN Member States to provide recommendations to advance our common agenda and to respond to current and future challenges. Its proposals are grounded in a renewal of the social contract, adapted to the challenges of this century, taking into account younger and future generations, complemented by a new global deal to better protect the global commons and deliver global public goods. Through a deepening of solidarity—at the national level, between generations, and in the multilateral system—Our Common Agenda provides a path forward to a greener, safer and better future.

The prohibition of the use of force in international law is one of the major achievements of international law in the past century. The attempt to outlaw war as a means of national policy and to establish a system of collective security after both World Wars resulted in the creation of the United Nations Charter, which remains a principal point of reference for the law on the use of force to this day. There have, however, been considerable challenges to the law on the prohibition ofThe prohibition of the use of force in international law is one of the major achievements of international law in the past century. The attempt to outlaw war as a means of national policy and to establish a system of collective security after both World Wars resulted in the creation of the United Nations Charter, which remains a principal point of reference for the law on the use of force to this day. There have, however, been considerable challenges to the law on the prohibition of the use of force over the past two decades. This Oxford Handbook is a comprehensive and authoritative study of the modern law on the use of force. Over seventy experts in the field offer a detailed analysis, and to an extent a restatement, of the law in this area. The Handbook reviews the status of the law on the use of force, and assesses what changes, if any, have occurred in consequence to recent developments. It offers cutting-edge and up-to-date scholarship on all major aspects of the prohibition of the use of force. The work is set in context by an extensive introductory section, reviewing the history of the subject, recent challenges, and addressing major conceptual approaches. Its second part addresses collective security, in particular the law and practice of the United Nations organs, and of regional organizations and arrangements. It then considers the substance of the prohibition of the use of force, and of the right to self-defence and associated doctrines. The next section is devoted to armed action undertaken on behalf of peoples and populations. This includes self-determination conflicts, resistance to armed occupation, and forcible humanitarian and pro-democratic action. The possibility of the revival of classical, expansive justifications for the use of force is then addressed. This is matched by a final section considering new security challenges and the emerging law in relation to them. Finally, the key arguments developed in the book are tied together in a substantive conclusion. The Handbook will be essential reading for scholars and students of international law and the use of force, and legal advisers to both government and NGOs.

Mr. Asamoah's book is concerned with an area of growing importance in the evolution of contemporary international law. The traditional division of the sources of International law into custom and treaties has already been supplemented in Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice by the "general principles of law re cognized by civilized nations" and-as subsidiary sources, the judicial decisions and the teachings of highly qualified publicists. But in order to cope with the diversity of international law in our time, we have to look to a far greater variety of sources of international law, and we shall have to recognize that, in accordance with the many-sided character of international law, these sources may vary greatly in intensity. In recent years, Declaratory Resolutions of the General Assembly have been much concerned with the general princi ples of international law. Sometimes these Declarations are interpre tations of the Charter and other instruments; sometimes they are evi dence of state practice and a developing customary international law ; sometimes they formulate new principles which, in some cases will eventually lead to international treaties or new custom, or in other cases will be accepted as authorative statements of international legal principles, in circumstances where a formal treaty cannot be attained. There are many reasons--often of an internal character-which prevent the conclusion of a treaty but not the acceptance of the principles contained in it.

" A book and an unexploded bomb may lay equally motionless, but their kinetic potential is vastly different. A bomb may kill hundreds of people, but a book can change millions—think of Common Sense, Das Kapital, Uncle Tom ' s Cabin, or The Gulag Archipelago. To that energizing company, add Transforming Terror. This practical, inspiring book cuts through moral relativism by defining terror according to how it affects its victims. It is a luminous collection of wisdom. You ' ll want many of these essays in your library forever. I needed to read it and you do, too. " -Peter Coyote, actor and author of Sleeping Where I Fall " Only an anthology could create the mosaic that would display the profound paradigm shift offered here: defining terrorism according to the experiences of the victims—unarmed civilians who are violently attacked or threatened—and not by any ideology or purpose. Each tile in the mosaic offers a catalyst to radical transformation of the calamitously increasing scale of such assaults, from suicide bombers to state terrorism, and offers real hope for a way out of the death spiral. This should be read at military academies and defense departments as well as by teachers and religious leaders. " -Deirdre English, Director, Felker Magazine Center, Graduate School of Journalism, UC Berkeley and former editor of Mother Jones " This collection of writings reveals a wealth of proposals for transforming the combustible conditions that often produce terror, as well as for the reconciliation and healing of terror ' s victims. This book is not only an inspired and singular achievement, it is a courageous and bold challenge to a world too often jaded and numbed by the omnipresence of violence to consider any creative alternatives. Here is a work that couldn ' t be more timely, relevant or persuasive in its call for us to transform the terror that bedevils us all, individuals and cultures alike. " - Phil Cousineau, author of Beyond Forgiveness: Reflections on Atonement and A Seat at the Table: Huston Smith in Conversation with Native Americans on Religious Freedom "This volume brings together the wisest voices of our era to reveal the prevalence of terror in our world, and its unconsidered consequences. Until a behavior has a name, it cannot be challenged. This amazing collection of wise and beautiful voices challenges our received definition of terror, and moves us a step further toward a world of peace. " - Marilyn Sewell, editor of Cries of the Spirit

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