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# Nature of international law

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Nuclear power gives us hope and potential for significant benefits, in a variety of fields, medicine and agriculture to electricity production and industry. At the same time, we all know that nuclear energy places serious risks. This course observes nuclear safety concepts for health, humans and the environment. The specifications of the legal framework, risk management and nuclear liability are represented by students. It is important to recognize that international legal rules for the regulation of nuclear energy, including radioactive material and radioactive waste management also make part of the national state legal system. In this course we will examine the most bases and fundamental areas and the issues that must be addressed during the analysis and development of legal rules for a technology so complex as a nuclear. INSTHING: MEPHIXSUBJECT: Physicslevel: IntroductoryPreReraQuites: Language: EnglishVideo Transcript: English General principles of international law public law of international law of the principles of law on nuclear law 1. Concept of international law and definition of international law (IL). Public and private sources of the topics of the national legislation, incorporating state responsibility techniques in state responsibility within the international nuclear law (INL) week 2. General principles of international law No threat of use of force, liquidation Pacifica of international disputes, non-intervention in the cooperation of internal affairs with other states, equal rights and self-determination of peoples, sovereign parity of the adequate States fulfilling international obligations, territorial integrity, inviolability of state borders, respect universal for the Human Rights Week 3. International public law of the Law of International Treatments Treated international trade contracts 4. International nuclear law (INL) concept, definition and objective of international nuclear law (INL). History of nuclear legislation Inl Nuclear safety and security Binding International obligations Week 5. Principles of nuclear law The principle of security, the safety principle, the principle of responsibility, the principle of authorization The principle of continuous control, the principle of Compensation, the principle of sustainable development, the principle of conformity the principle of independence, the principle of transparency, the principle of international human rights cooperation was defined as a concern of the international community from the post-second world war period, when the Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the prohibition of discrimination was included among the objectives of the United Nations of New Constitution. They have significantly expanded their reach by: now influence various branches of domestic law, including the law on family, labor law, corporate law or criminal law. They also influenced the shaping of international relations, in sectors such as development cooperation, foreign debt, the global fight against terrorism or sustainable development research. Governments remain the main actors in the development of human rights. The civil society (non-governmental organizations) and social movements, however, contribute more and more to shape their contours, and human rights are now evolving following the constant dialogue between international human rights and household courses, in a research that runs through geographical , cultural and legal boundaries. This course will explore human rights evolve and how they can be applied and progressively realized. Will examine of human rights, including civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights. It will address the specific regime of human rights law as part of international law. The rights of individuals will be presented to the duties of States (respect, protect and satisfy human rights). And it will assess the effectiveness ofthe protection of human rights, both nationally and regionally or internationally. The course is largely based on comparative material from other jurisdictions, to study a variety of subjects including, for example, religious freedom in multicultural society, human rights, labor relations, economic and social rights in development, responsibility for human rights of the corporations, or human rights in the fight against terrorism. Institution: LouvainXSubject: LawLevel: Advanced Prerequisites: Knowledge of the fundamentals of international law (subjects and sources of International Law / principles governing international responsibility). This knowledge can be acquired by the successful completion of LouvX à International Law. In addition, students should be familiar with the requirements of the degree programs and should preferably have already followed some law courses to be familiar with legal concepts and legal language. Language: IngleseVideo Transcript: IngleseAssociated programs: MicroMastersÀ® Program in International Lawal end of the course you will be able to: Analyze and discuss the main controversies surrounding the development of international human rights law. Rely on the mechanisms for the protection of human rights at national and regional or international level, in order to contribute to their effective implementation. Use conceptual tools to monitor developments in human rights law. Be an active participant in the global human rights movement, which brings together trade unions, NGOs, national institutions of human rights activists and lawyers from different regions of the world. 1. What are human rights? 1.1. The sources of human rights law 1.2. Human rights and the 1.3 sources theory, The special nature of human rights 1.4. The issue of reservations in human rights treaties 1.5. The town of human rights 2. In which situations apply human rights? 2.1. Jurisdiction à Introduction 2.2. Human rights, sovereignty of the state and 2.3 in Italy. The types of human rights: respect the protection à à realization 2.4. Emergency situations and derogations 3. When human rights may be restricted? 3.1. The absolute prohibition of torture and ill-treatment 3.2. Deportation of aliens and ill-treatment prohibited 3.3. Restrictions on human rights: legitimacy 3.4. Restrictions on human rights: legality 3.5. Restrictions on human rights need 4. When should the state intervene to protect human rights? 4.1. The State's duty to protect human rights: Introduction 4.2. Revocation of Rights 4.3. Conflicts between human rights in inter-personal relationships 4.4. Transnational Company 5. How must the States to fulfill human rights? 5.1. The duty to fulfill à Introduction 5.2. What are the policies based on human rights? 5.3. How do you measure progress? Indicators and benchmarks 5.4. Enough? à Progressive make it happen 6. What is discrimination? 6.2. What are the obligations of the States? 6.3. How to deal with profiling and stereotyping? 6.4. What is discrimination? 7. As human rights are protected at national level? 7.1. What is the right to an effective remedy? 7.2. The justifiability of social rights 7.3. The role of national institutions for human rights (NHRIs) 8. How to protect human rights at the international level? 8.1. The Human Rights Council and the Universal Periodic Review 8.2. The Human Rights Council and its Special Procedures 8.3. UN treaty on human rights and individual communications "I think it's difficult, but it's worth it. I discovered yet unknown areas for me through all the modules included in the Higbly. The instructor was excellent by presenting the subjects in every module and the interactive content with the discussions and the small test that help you with the final test." "A learners on CourseTalkPurmento, students residing in one or more more Countries or regions cannot enroll in this course: Iran, Cuba and the Crimean region of Ukraine. While eX has applied for licences to the United States Office for Foreign Activity Control (OFAC) to offer our courses to students from these countries and regions, the licenses we received are not large enough to allow us to offer this course in all locations. eX is sincerely regretted that US sanctions prevent us from offering all our courses to all, regardless of where they live. Armed conflicts have always existed all over the world. Unfortunately, recent events have shown that this phenomenon is becoming increasingly complex, especially with regard to some legal issues, such as: - the definition of fighters and the protection of prisoners when terrorists are involved in hostilities. The inmate of the rebels of the state armed forces. - The involvement and status of UN peace forces in armed conflicts. This course will help you understand these complex legal issues through the teaching of the law of armed conflicts, a branch of public international law also known as the International Humanitarian Law (IHL), which we will address in the light of recent practices, including anti-terrorism, such as the fight against non-state actors such as ISIS and Al-Qaeda in different regions of the world, as well as other recent and old conflicts, such as those in Armenia, Afghanistan, Libya, Mali and the Israeli-Palestinian. The course will provide theoretical and practical knowledge essential for students, researchers and academics who wish to specialize in Humanitarian International Law, as well as for professionals, including members of NGOs, involved in armed conflict situations, or even members of the armed forces. In this course, you can choose between an audit track (free) and a verified track (\$199 paid). The audit track proposes a general approach to International Humanitarian Law (this is a master's degree program, so students with little knowledge on this subject may have to work more to understand materials). Evaluate your mastery of relevant concepts through multiple choice questions that avoid complex and controversial issues. It involves a workload of about 4-7 hours/chapter The proven track offers a deeper and more complex learning experience: Detailed considerations and developments on controversial issues, additional videos and readings. Evaluate your mastery of complex and controversial issues through more complex MCOs, case studies and peer review assignments. It offers a final exam evaluated by the staff. It involves a workload of about 8-12 hours/chapter. Releases a verified certificate (in case of overcoming the final vote) and allows you to pursue the credentials of MicroMasters of International Law. Institution: LovanioX Object: LawLevel: Advanced Requirements: Knowledge of the fundamentals of international law (subjects and sources of international law/principles of international responsibility). Such knowledge can be acquired through the completion of international law. In addition, students should be familiar with the requirements of undergraduate courses and, preferably, they should have already attended some jurisprudence courses to become familiar with legal concepts and legal language. Language: EnglishVideo Transcription: Associated Programs:MicroMasters® International Law Program Decode and analyze deep complex issues related to armed conflicts. Understand philosophy and logic at the basis of the norms of International Humanitarian Law. be able to propose constructive solutions in the light of the evolution of the nature of armed conflicts and the legal norms applicable to them.1: Introduction Introductory remarks on International Humanitarian Law, including the relationship between law and armed conflict, a brief history of International Humanitarian Law and its relationship with other branches of International Law, such as International Human Rights Law. Week 2: Sources and topics Analysis of sources (treatise, including the four of 1949) 1949) Conventions, personalized binding and jus) as well as subjects (States, international organizations such as the United Nations and armed groups) of International Humanitarian Law. Week 3: Scope Qualification of situations of violence as armed conflict and analysis of the temporal and geographical scope of the application of international humanitarian law. Week 4: Conduct of Hostilities Analysis of the rules governing the conduct of hostilities, including prohibitions on striking persons and objects, prohibitions on the use of weapons and methods of warfare, and the obligation of precaution. Week 5: Protection of persons Analysis of the rules governing the protection of persons in time of war, in particular the wounded and sick, captured combatants and civilians, including during time of occupation. Week 6: State responsibility Introductory remarks on the means of implementation of International Humanitarian Law and analysis of the mechanisms of State responsibility for violations of this law. Week 7: Individual Accountability Analysis of the relevant rules of international criminal law, including national/international/hybrid mechanisms for the punishment of individuals responsible for war crimes. " Overall an intense but very rewarding course. Many thanks to the organizers. The course materials were very helpful and the first set of multiple choice questions were surprisingly difficult. I feel much better equipped to deal with this field of law now that I have completed this course." -Unfortunately, students residing in one or more of the following countries or regions will not be able to register for this course: Iran, Cuba and the Crimea Region of Ukraine. While edX has sought licenses from the U.S. Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) to offer our courses to students in these countries and regions, the licenses we have received are not large enough to allow us to offer this course in all locations. And there you go. X truly regrets that US sanctions prevent us from offering all our courses to everyone, no matter where they live. Alive.

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