

New international law of fisheries - UNCLOS 1982 and beyond

Clarendon Press - New International Law of Fisheries: UNCLOS 1982 and Beyond . By William T. Burke. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1994. xxvii + 382 pp. £60

Description: -

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Consciousness

Spirituality

Neutron irradiation -- Handbooks, manuals, etc.

Antarctica.

Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition (1914-1917)

Budget -- Russia.

Pregnancy.

Parenthood.

Gorizia

Local government -- England.

School management and organization -- England.

Architecture, Modern -- Great Britain -- 20th century -- Exhibitions

Transcription

Solid-liquid interfaces.

Corrosion and anti-corrosives.

Catalysis.

Chemical kinetics.

Surface chemistry.

Data mining -- Congresses

Economic zones (Law of the sea)

Fishery law and legislation.new international law of fisheries -

UNCLOS 1982 and beyond

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Rosenfeld games

v. 28

Comprehensive chemical kinetics ;

Lecture notes in computer science

Lecture notes in computer science -- 4065.

Lecture notes in computer science -- 4065. -- Lecture notes in artificial intelligence

Oxford monographs in international lawnew international law of fisheries - UNCLOS 1982 and beyond

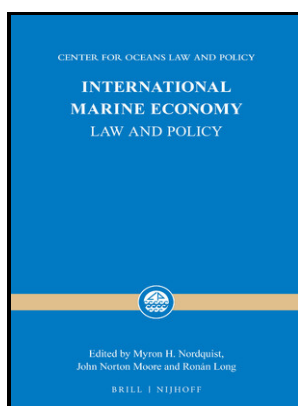
Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. [351]-373) and index.

This edition was published in 1994

Tags: #An #Introduction #to #International #Fisheries #Law #Research

International Fisheries Law

Some of these maritime zones have been established through treaties, for example, UNCLOS, others have their basis in customary international law. States are looking to expand resource extraction in ABNJs, including marine genetic resources, creating pressures to regulate these activities. The maritime zones recognized under international law are -- internal waters, the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic



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zone, the continental shelf, the high seas and the Area.

The International Regime of Fisheries: From UNCLOS 1982 to the Presential Sea

The resulting convention came into force on 16 November 1994, one year after the 60th state, Guyana, ratified the treaty. In total, UN member states recognized Kosovo at some point, of which later withdrew their recognition. Logo of the Convention Signed 10 December 1982 Location, Jamaica Effective 16 November 1994 Condition 60 ratifications Signatories 157 Parties Depositary Languages Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish at The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea UNCLOS, also called the Law of the Sea Convention or the Law of the Sea treaty, is an international agreement that resulted from the third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea UNCLOS III, which took place between 1973 and 1982.

Books Received, The International Journal of Marine and Coastal Law

The and are listed separately due to their within the. The Declaration includes the application of the precautionary principle that has been incorporated in several subsequent international and regional fisheries management instruments.

Shaping an international agreement on marine biodiversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction: Lessons from high seas fisheries

Today's Customary International Law of the Sea. This Agreement establishes a management regime based on the precautionary principle and the best available scientific information. The World's exclusive economic zones, shown in dark blue An exclusive economic zone EEZ , as prescribed by the 1982 , is an area of in which a has special rights regarding the exploration and use of , including energy production from water and wind.

Related Books

- [Feminine influence on the poets](#)
- [The Social Security \(Claims and Payments\) \(Amendment No. 3\) Regulations \(Northern Ireland\) 1994 \(Sta](#)
- [Sheng biao mian bo yuan li ji qi zai dian zi ji shu zhong di ying yong](#)
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