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international law can be considered as the law of the international community, the law governing relations between states, but it also refers to what international organizations do and, more and more, concerns individuals, corporations, NGOs and other non-state actors. since the world becomes more interdependent and more complex, and as new institutions are put in place to make international law more effective, international law has become an exciting and expanding field. never before was so relied, used and developed. despite their differences in size, power, culture, religion and ideologies, states rely on international law to cooperate and coexist; speak the language of international law and international law serves them as an important common language. This course of law is based largely on judgments and advisory opinions of the international court of justice (i.e.) which is the main judiciary of the United Nations (un.) having acquired a basic knowledge of international law, you will find it easier to understand this subject in future sub-fields of international law, such as international human rights, international humanitarian law or international investment law. This course will teach you what international law is, the role it plays today in the world, as it can be used. You will also gain knowledge to help you better discern legal arguments within the flow of international news and reports. This course is part of the international micromasters law program that is designed to give students a critical understanding of how international relations between states and individuals are treated, regarding the law. institution: louvainx: subject level: advanced prerequisites: no prior knowledge of international law is required. However, students should be familiar with the requirements of undergraduate courses and should preferably have already followed some law courses to be familiar with legal concepts and legal language. Language: Englishvideo transcription: Englishassociated programs: MicroMasters® program in international law as, and by whom, international law is made, from which it must be respected, and how what happens when binding rules are violated and how you can search for justice in this world 1. Introduction to International Law 1.1. What is international law 1.2. a short story 1.3. international law as a common language 2. setting up the phase of international law 2.1. States 2.2. international organizations 2.3. nations united 3. do international law (part 1) 3.1. introduction: the theory of sources 3.2. the problem of international law 3.3. international customs law 4. do the law(Part 2) 4.1. International treaties 4.2. The validity of the Treaties 4.3. General principles 4.4. Single Acts 4.5. Soft. 5. Apply international law 5.1. binding force of international law 5.2. Interpretation of international law 5.3. 5.4. ApplicationLaw, including internal law 6. Revenue of liability 6.1. The notion of responsibility and the concept of illegitimate act at international level 6.2. International Agriculture Attribution 6.3. Responsibility and new obligations 6.4. Invocation of 6.5. Countermeasures 7. Search for justice 7.1. Pacific Rules of Dispute 7.2. Arbitration 7.3. The International Court of Justice (jurisdiction) 7.4. The International Court of Justice (procedure) 7.5. The International Criminal Court 7.6. International immunity before national courts 8. To support peace 8.1. The outlaw of war 8.2. Self-defense 8.3. Collective security 8.4. The use of force and nations united *This course was taught by a great professor, with excellent skills to teach and a very broad knowledge of practice (cases, opinions, alliances, professionals, etc.). I believe that the greatest advantage of The course has been, of course, its ability to teach us how to read international law, that is (...) To what words we should pay attention, what they mean and where it is found on the theory we had learned. This was a completely new approach to me. " (One student on Courtaq) 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 Crimean region of Ukraine. While EDX has searched for licences from the U.S. foreign activity control office (OFAC) to offer our courses to students in these countries and regions, the licenses we received are not large enough to allow us to offer this course in all positions. EDX truly regrets that US sanctions prevent us from offering all our courses to everyone, regardless of where they live. You're reading US entrepreneurs, an international franchise of media entrepreneurs. Q: My husband is retired, and I would like to be home. I have a dream of having a small country house with a large building behind, including gardens and a gazebo. I would like to allow small groups to use the building space and also offer a location for small weddings from 50 to 75, inside or in the garden. As a package, I would provide handmade wedding items and decorations. I'd just do this part time. I found a forested lot of countryside. Where do I go to check the restrictions / zoning? Should I do this before or after I buy the lot? Can I offer this service on a "donation tax" and don't you have to worry about zoning? Also, what are restrictions on sale outside? A: If you are seriously about starting this business, you should absolutely check any legal, tax and insurance issues before buying the lot. Even if you offer this part-time service, you must be in line with allRead and regulations for your area. Many cities prohibit the use of your home for commercial purposes - and even some state laws and federal laws and homeowners, limit the company's business use. So yes, do your homework. To discover the zoning zoning contact the government of your city or county. Find out, first of all, if there are zoning restrictions in your area. If there are, make sure to speak with someone well diversified intricacies of zoning restrictions, which can be complex, to say the least. Keep in mind the following general questions while investigating restrictions in your area: How is my property in residential, commercial, industrial or agricultural areas? Based on this, what are the specific limitations? Are there restrictions on vehicle traffic or parking? Are there restrictions on the use of external signs? What are the restrictions of having employees and customers in the premises? Am I authorized to sell items in the premises? Are there restrictions on internal or external storage of materials? Many people who operate home-based businesses simply ignore zoning laws, figuring nobody will know it anyway. Sometimes they're right. But for someone like you, whose activity will be obvious to the neighbors and will need to take into account employees and customers on site, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to manage your business without anyone notice. Even if you offered your services only on a donation basis, in fact doing a no profit, you still have to investigate restrictions on your home's use for commercial purposes. Always take any preventive step is possible to avoid problems. You will also need to discover the necessary licenses and permits if necessary. This, also, varies from city to city and state to state, and also depends on your type of activity. Consult a lawyer who can specify the legal form of business you want to take (properties, partnerships or companies), advise on regulations affecting your business and assist you in the deposit for the necessary licenses and permits, advise on insurance request, review any legal document with you, and more. Consider this an investment - the money you spend for the legal advisor far exceeds the cost of causes or quotes. Finally, when everything is said and done, contact your local chamber of commerce. They can refer to many useful resources and help you establish your business, and they can often recommend local zoning laws and other restrictions. I hope your dream becomes reality - this looks like a place I would like to visit! Karen E. Spaeder is director of Entrepreneur.com and CEO of Entrepreneur magazine. The opinions expressed in this column are those of the author, not Entrepreneur.com. All answers are intended to be general in nature, regardless of specific geographical areas or circumstances, and must be entrusted only after consulting an appropriate expert, such as a lawyer or accountant. When Micron Technology Inc., a \$87 million boise, Idaho, producer of semiconductor memory, went public last year, its prospectus contained an unusual feature. He revealed that the company had offered to buy more than 1 million employees againThis offer of repurchase, technically named à à à à. Rescission offerà C "is a common sanction imposed by states to violation of securities laws. Given that Micron employees have purchased their actions at an average price of 85? By action and the shares, at the time of the press, were exchanged at 11 1/8, it is unlikely that Micron employees have accepted its offer. But the prospectus also indicates that the company could continue to be responsible for permanent period, which means that if the market price should fall below the purchase price of employees, the company could be obliged to repurchase the actions, with interest. Micron's timing offer is unusual only because it has been made public in the prospectus of the company. The lawyers specialized in representing entrepreneurs ial customers say that it is too common for start-ups to neglect legal technicalities at the beginning, to then find themselves in expensive problems further along the line. The most common problems reported by lawyers include: * the failure to establish a board of directors or, in the event of a constitution, the failure to approve of the corporate transactions by the board of directors; * the failure to approve corporate transactions by the Council of Administration; * Failure to establish a Board of Directors; * The failure to approve corporate transactions by the Board of Directors; * The violation of securities laws. The remedies range from relatively simple ones (such as the preparation of documents of ratification of transactions) to those simply uncomfortable (dissolution of the company and transfer of assets to a new legal person) to those potentially disastrous (resolution of society and transfer of assets to A new legal person). Offers and litigation). And almost all complications are expensive. Says Steven E. Wynne, a Portland lawyer, hours.: A «In the last two years, I came across at least five companies that had to be completely reorganized to make funding. The legal work for that alone, apart from any financing costs, was over \$ 30,000, without any tangible benefit for the bottom line. "Line.à €"