La Transposition De La Directive Retour France Espagne Et Italie Agrave La Croiseacutee Des Droits T 13

The EU Services Directive is one of the cornerstones for the realization of the EU internal market and is fundamental to economic and legal experts in governments, trade and industry, as well as to the general public. This book analyses in detail the different steps taken by each of 26 EU Member States (all but Greece) in the implementation process of the Services Directive. It provides not only detailed information about the changes in national law adopted by the Member States, but also facilitates a comparison of the different implementation strategies. It gives an insight in the heterogeneity or homogeneity of implementation concepts and shows how European legislation affects legislation that was originally nationally dominated, such as the law of national administration. This book is valuable reading for academics interested in European and administrative law and the transposition of European directives into domestic law, as well as for practitioners and civil servants in ministries, chambers of commerce, local governments and other comparable institutions having to implement the Directive. Ulrich Stelkens and Wolfgang Weiß are both University Professors of Law at the German University of Administrative Sciences Speyer and Ordinary Members of the German Research Institute for Public Administration Speyer, Michael Mirschberger (Ass. Jur.) is research assistant at both institutions.

In 2001, the European Commission published its so-called Ports Package, a first attempt at developing a European policy for seaports. The Ports Package includes a Directive on Market Access to Port Services, which will influence the port industry thoroughly and lead to fundamental changes in daily port operations. In this volume, academics as well as practising lawyers from France, Ireland, Italy and Belgium describe the legal framework for the several branches of the port sector, recalling the far-reaching practical implications of existing general EU law and discussing the latest versions of the Port Services Directive proposal. Completed by authoritative views from the head of the Commission's ports unit, a specialist MEP, and representatives from both the public and the private port sector, this book offers a fairly complete overview of existing port law as well as the main points of concern in the policy debate. Its purpose is to serve both as a policy background document and as a working tool for public and private port players, as well as for academics and lawyers.

This book is a contributed volume published by the Court of Justice of the European Union on the occasion of its 60th anniversary. It provides an insight to the 60 years of case-law of the Court of Justice and its role in the progress of European Integration. The book includes contributions from eminent jurists from almost all the EU Member States. All the main areas of European Union are

covered in a systematic way. The contributions are regrouped in four chapters dedicated respectively to the role of the Court of Justice and the Judicial Architecture of the European Union, the Constitutional Order of the European Union, the Area of EU Citizens and the European Union in the World. The topics covered remain of interest for several years to come. This unique book, a "must-have" reference work for Judges and Courts of all EU Members States and candidate countries, and academics and legal professionals who are active in the field of EU law, is also valuable for Law Libraries and Law Schools in Europe, the United States of America, Latin America, Asia and Africa and law students who focus their research and studies in EU law.

Access to justice in environmental matters has been a topic for increasing legal discourse and law-making in international, European Community (EC) and national arenas. The 1998 Aarhus Convention provides new norms of international law, inspired by the 1992 Rio Declaration. EC law on access to justice is being drafted and changes can be observed in the laws of the European Union (EU) members states. This timely book presents the state-of-the-art of access to justice in environmental matters in the European Union. It provides a thematic and comparative introduction of the topic, followed by thorough descriptions of EC law and the law of each EU member state. The chapters are written in English or French with a summary in the other language.

L'accandegrave;s andegrave; la justice en matiandegrave;re d'environnement a fait l'objet de plus en plus de dandeacute;bats juridiques et de dandeacute;veloppements l'andeacute;gislatifs en droit international, communautaire et national. La Convention d'Aarhus de 1998 dandeacute;finit de nouvelles normes de droit international, faisant suite andagrave; la Dandeacute;claration de Rio de 1992. Le droit communautaire en matiandegrave;re d'accandegrave;s andagrave; la justice est en voie d'andeacute;laboration et dandeacute;jandagrave; des changements peuvent andecirc;tre observandeacute;s dans les lois nationales des andEacute;tats membres de l'Union europandeacute;enne. Cet ouvrage, qui arrive en temps opportun, prandeacute;sente l'andeacute;tat actuel de l'accandegrave;s andagrave; la justice en matiandegrave;re d'environnement dans l'Union europandeacute;anne. Une introduction thandeacute;matique et comparative du sujet est suivie par une description approfondie du droit communautaire et du droit national de chaque andEacute;tat membre de l'Union europandeacute;enne. Les chapitres sont randeacute;digandeacute;s soit en franandccedil;ais soit en anglais, accompagnandeacute;s respectivement d'un randeacute;sumandeacute; dans l'autre langue.

La Commission du droit international est un organe d’experts, composé de « personnes possédant une compétence notoire en matière de droit international », qui œuvre au développement progressif et à la codification du droit international. Annuaire de la Commission du droit international: Volume I : Comptes rendus de séance; Volume II : Texte des principaux rapports établis au cours de l’année, y

compris le rapport annuel à l'Assemblée générale.

In force in 70 countries around the world and covering more than two thirds of world trade, the 1980 United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) is considered to be the most successful convention promoting international trade. According to many commentators, this success is due, among others, to the fact that the Convention does not directly impact on the domestic law of the various legal systems, as it applies only to international - as opposed to purely domestic - contracts. The Convention, in other words, does not impose changes in the domestic law, which makes it easier for States to adopt the Convention. This does not mean, however, that the Convention does not have any impact on the domestic law at all. This book analyzes - through 24 country reports as well as a general report submitted to the 1st Intermediate Congress of the International Academy of Comparative Law held in November 2008 in Mexico City - to what extent the Convention de facto influences domestic legal systems. In particular, the book examines the Convention's impact on the practice of law, the style of court decisions as well as the domestic legislation in the area of contract law.

Actes de la Journée de Droit de la Propriété Intellectuelle du 15 février 2011, regroupant des contributions d'Ilanah Simon Fhima, Jacques Azéma, Philippe Gilliéron, Yuanshi Bu et Anne Marie E. Verschuur.

Common European Legal Thinking emanates from the existence of a shared European legal culture as especially reflected in the existence of a common European constitutional law. It denotes a body of individual constitutional principles – written and unwritten – that represent the common heritage of the constitutions of the Member States. Taking into account the two major European organisations, the Council of Europe and especially the European Union, the essays of this Festschrift discuss a range of constitutional principles, including the rule of law, democracy, and the exercise of political power in a multilevel system which recognises fundamental rights as directly applicable and supreme law. Other essays examine the value of pluralism, the commitment of private organisations to uphold public values, principles or rules, and the objectives and methods of a transnational science of administrative law. These articles highlight the fact that the Ius Publicum Europaeum Commune is "politically" in the making, which can often be seen in the shape of general legal principles. The publication recognises the role of Albrecht Weber as a forerunner of Common European Legal Thinking.

La directive communautaire n° 2008/115/CE, dite directive «retour», met en place des normes communes aux pays membres de l'UE, afin de mener une politique plus protectrice des ressortissants de pays tiers en situation irrégulière devant être éloignés du territoire. La directive privilégie le rapatriement volontaire, par rapport au rapatriement forcé, et vise à garantir, en tout état de cause, le respect des droits fondamentaux de la personne se trouvant en situation irrégulière sur le territoire de l'un des pays membres de l'UE et en attente d'en être éloignée. Sept ans après l'adoption de la directive, cinq ans après l'expiration du délai de transposition et au vu de l'actualité toujours aussi pressante en matière d'immigration, il est pertinent de dresser un premier bilan sur la transposition de cet instrument européen dans trois pays qui se trouvent en première ligne face aux phénomènes migratoires dans le bassin méditerranéen : la France, l'Espagne et l'Italie. L'ouvrage, qui réunit les contributions d'éminents spécialistes des trois pays concernés, analyse les différentes législations espagnole, française et italienne dans une optique comparative et selon une approche critique, afin de comprendre si ces législations ne sont pas plutôt restées en deçà des possibilités

offertes par la directive «retour» en prévoyant le strict minimum en matière de droits et libertés. Il s'agit de comprendre également et surtout si la transposition de la directive européenne ne s'est pas transformée en trahison, notamment quant à la question des délais de rétention administrative des étrangers en attente d'être éloignés, en matière de mesures alternatives à la rétention et en matière de garanties procédurales devant entourer l'éloignement de l'étranger en situation irrégulière.

The nineteen outstanding contributors to this deeply insightful book concur in envisioning a fundamentally new systematic concept of contract law that, while preserving the essential and‘architectureand’ of the existing European codes, would nonetheless find cogent ways to integrate such modern developments as mass transactions, chains and networks of contracts, regulation of markets and contracts to protect consumers, and service and long-term contracts into an optional European code. The book is organised along three major avenues: and• the systematic arrangement of a contract law code - how it deals with core questions of formation and performance or breach of contract, such as mistake and misrepresentation, standard contract terms, and remedies in the case of breach of contract; and• the apparent necessity to merge consumer contract law (i.e. such issues as product safety and liability, warranties, and consumer debt and insolvency) with traditional core contract law concepts; and and• the importance to substantive contract law of the pre-contractual phase, in which information duties are becoming steadily more paramount. The authors perspectives cover a wide range of jurisdictions, including new EU Member States. The bookand’s commitment to an integration of comparative law, EC law, and the debate on European codification offers practitioners and academics fertile ground for the development of a new model of contract law that is more than a common denominator of what has been in force so far. This model may serve as a basis for Europe-wide and perhaps even worldwide discussion.

In this book eminent contributors honour the career of David Edward, an influential Judge of the Court of Justice

General clauses or standards (Generalklauseln, clauses generales) are legal rules which are not precisely formulated, terms and concepts which in fact do not even have a clear core. They are often applied in varying degrees in various legal systems to a rather wide range of contract cases when certain issues arise issues such as abuse of rights, unfairness, good faith, fairness of duty or loyalty or honesty, duty of care, and other such contract terms not lending themselves readily to clear or permanent definition. Here for the first time is a systematic discussion of this kind of rule in the evolving and dynamic context of European contract law. A collection of twelve insightful essays by leading European law authorities, the book is based on a conference organized jointly by the Society of European Contract Law (SECOLA) and l'association Henri Capitant, held in the `grande salle' of the French Supreme Court in Paris in 2005. The subject is approached along three distinct but interconnected avenues: comparative contract law, in which the different models to be found among Member States particularly the Germanic, French, and English common law systems are explored with an eye to differences and common ground;EC contract law, in which the general clause approach has tended to focus on labour law and consumer law, and in which the European Court of Justice more and more assumes the final say; andthe European codification dimension, in which a potential instrument on the European level would compete with national laws and develop closely with them. The authors demonstrate that a focus on general clauses in contract law, embracing as it does a wide range of types of contracts, helps enormously with the necessary integration of legal scholarship and economic approaches, and of legal science and legal practice in the field. Numerous analytic references to relevant cases and EC Directives give a practical impetus to the far-reaching but immediately applicable theory presented in this important book. As European contract law continues to develop rapidly, this seminal contribution is sure to increase in value and usefulness.

The "European Yearbook" promotes the scientific study of nineteen European supranational organisations, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Each volume contains a detailed survey of the history, structure and yearly activities of each organisation and an up-to-date chart providing a clear overview of the member states of each organisation. In addition, a number of articles on topics of general interest are included in each volume. A general index by subject and name, and a cumulative index of all the articles which have appeared in the "Yearbook," are included in every volume and provide direct access to the "Yearbook"'s subject matter. Each volume contains a comprehensive bibliography covering the year's relevant publications. This is an indispensable work of reference for anyone dealing with the European institutions.

This book offers an original analysis of private copying and determines its actual scope as an area of end-user freedom. The basis of this examination is Article 5(2)(b) of the Copyright Directive. Despite the fact that copying for private and non-commercial use is permitted by virtue of this article and the national laws that implemented it, there is no mandate that this privilege should not be technologically or contractually restricted. Because the legal nature of private copying is not settled, users may consider that they have a ‘right’ to private copying, whereas rightholders are in position to prohibit the exercise of this ‘right’. With digital technology and the internet, this tension has become prominent: the conceptual contours of permissible private copying, namely the private and non-commercial character of the use, do not translate well, and tend to be less clear in the digital context. With the permissible limits of private copying being contested and without clarity as to the legal nature of the private coping limitation, the scope of user freedom is being challenged. Private use, however, has always remained free in copyright law. Not only is it synonymous with user autonomy via the exhaustion doctrine, but it also finds protection under privacy considerations which come into play at the stage of copyright enforcement. The author of this book argues that the rationale for a private copying limitation remains unaltered in the digital world and maintains there is nothing to prevent national judges from interpreting the legal nature of private copying as a ‘sacred’ privilege that can be enforced against possible restrictions. Private Copying will be of particular interest to academics, students and practitioners of intellectual property law.

An international survey covering the migration and asylum laws of 15 EU member states.

This study analyses the buyer's remedies for non-conforming goods under a sales contract under English, German, French and Scandinavian law. Moreover, the EC Consumer Sales Directive, the 1980 UN Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) and the Principles of European Contract Law (PECL) are included. The study examines the most controversial issues and problems involved in the establishment of an effective and fair remedial regime for non-conforming goods. Should there be a certain hierarchy of remedies, where some prevail over others? Who should be able to choose between the remedies, the buyer or the seller, and should there be a right for the seller to impose cure upon the buyer? Should certain remedies be restricted where the lack of conformity is not sufficiently serious? Another controversial issue is the question of whether, and if so, how the buyer should be obliged to notify the seller, and within which time limits he should be obliged to bring forward his claim.

This book focuses on anti-discrimination law in order to identify commonalities and best practices across nations. Almost every nation in the world embraces the

principle of equality and non-discrimination, in theory if not in practice. As the authors' expert contributions establish, the sources of the principle vary considerably, from international treaties to religious law, traditions and more. There are many approaches to methods of enforcement and other variables, but the principle is nearly universal. What does a comparison of the laws and approaches across different lands reveal? Readers may explore the enforcement and effectiveness of anti-discrimination law from 25 nations, across six continents. Esteemed authors examine national, regional and international systems looking for common and best practices, identifying innovative approaches to long-standing problems. The many ways that anti-discrimination law is enforced are brought to light, from criminal or civil prosecution through to community resolution processes, amongst others. Through comparing the approaches of different lands, the authors consider which methods of enforcement are effective. These enriching national and international perspectives highlight the need for more creative, concrete and coordinated means of enforcement to ensure the effectiveness of anti-discrimination law, regardless of the legal tradition concerned, but in light of these traditions. Readers will find each nation remarkable, and learn something new and interesting from each report.

With this Liber Amicorum, around 50 contributors from the legal and judicial professions, from academia and from politics pay tribute to Dr Wolfgang Heusel, the Director of the Academy of European Law (ERA) in Trier from 2000 to 2020. The contributions provide a thorough analysis of some of the most relevant legal and political challenges faced by the European Union, including in the fields of data protection rules, artificial intelligence, the rule of law, human rights protection, institutional reform of the EU and changes in the legal and judicial professions. The book is primarily aimed at postgraduate students, legal practitioners and scholars interested in EU legal matters.

This book is a collection of expert insights on EU media and communications policies in the era of convergence. The media and ICT (Information and Communications Technology) sectors are at the heart of a competitive and inclusive European knowledge society. Since the late 1980s, the boundaries between these sectors have been blurring. Anno 2009, convergence is, finally, starting to take Shape. And it is not just about technically migrating the offline world into a virtual one, or vice versa. It is about a much bigger change. New technologies enable fundamental socio-economic innovations as well as a restructuring of value chains. Social computing applications such as blogs and P2P networks push end-users to the centre stage in innovation. The culture of participating, of sharing, developing and using content in new, incremental ways, anywhere and anytime, is spreading fast. People as individuals, as citizens and as consumers can benefit from a completely new array of opportunities. The fundamental changes caused by convergence also push previously distinct policies together. The objectives of such policies may be quite diverged,

however. Conflicts may come to the fore, when economic profitability, legal stability and predictability, basic human rights and socio-cultural values are pitched against one another. The developments render the task of public authorities extremely challenging. How to keep up with the current developments - or even better, how to predict the future scenarios - of the converging information society, so as to provide an optimal societal framework? How to take everyone's interests into account, when the value chains are being completely transformed, when stakeholder groups such as consumers, content producers, network operators, right holders and public authorities interact in the constantly evolving mesh of a true digital environment? Much is at stake: competitiveness and jobs, social inclusion and cultural diversity, market opportunities and fundamental rights. It appears therefore necessary to fundamentally reconsider the existing legal and policy frameworks. Have they become completely outdated? What are the main problems, and how should they be addressed? These are the very questions that top experts address in this book. Rethinking European Media and Communications Policy provides ample insights on the challenging task of crafting inclusive, competitive and culturally diverse media and communications policy for the converging Europe. "The fast developing, converging digital environment is causing a revolution in the way people interact socially and commercially. EU policies must swiftly adapt to the new challenges. They must help the citizen-consumers and the businesses to fully seize the new opportunities. This book is a thoughtful contribution to the debate on the challenges that lay before us."

The year 2000's most significant international event was, almost certainly, neither political nor military, but scientific - the announcement, in June, that the human genome had been almost totally decoded. Future generations may well see this as a major turning point, opening the way to radical changes in diagnosis, prognosis, and medical treatment. Often compared with the space programme, this vast enterprise still generates misgivings: this new power, which human beings now have, to modify the genetic heritage of living creatures raises fundamentally new ethical questions - and society as a whole will have to find the answers. In fact, the accelerating pace of scientific and technical progress seems to be reviving atavistic anxieties, some rational, others less so. Recent public-health crises, including the mad cow disease' scare, which lasted into 2000, have fuelled these fears. The public's rejection of GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms) - verging on a crusade in some countries - tells its own story. As regards conflict, 2000 saw the Middle East peace process grind to a halt, and the Intifada resume. In Europe, the situation in Kosovo and Chechnya, both the scenes of fighting in 1999, stayed precarious. Peace and democracy did score some successes, however, particularly in Europe: the centre-left's victory in Croatia, sweeping former President Tudjman's party off the scene, the democratic party's triumph in Bosnia, and the fall of the Milosevic regime in Serbia.

This is the fourth volume of the "Hague Yearbook of International Law," which succeeds the Yearbook of the Association of Attenders and Alumni of the Hague Academy of International Law. The title "Hague Yearbook of International Law" reflects the close ties which have always existed between the AAA and the City of The Hague with its international law institutions and indicated the Editors' Intention to devote attention to developments taking place in those international law institutions, viz. the International Court of Justice, the Permanent Court of Arbitration, the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal and the Hague Conference on Private International Law. This volume contains in-depth articles on these developments and summaries of (aspects of) decisions rendered by the International Court of Justice, the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal. In addition, the 1991 volume contains the papers of the Thirty-fourth AAA Congress held in Montreal on "Regional Economic Integration" and "Property Rights in International Law."

?De grands savants, biologistes ou médecins, croisent d'éminents juristes, magistrats et philosophes pour proposer une réflexion approfondie, concrète et très actuelle sur la façon dont la science parfois régit le droit ou parfois le bouleverse. Où en est la réglementation des brevets dans le domaine du vivant ? Jusqu'où peut-on aller dans la collecte d'empreintes génétiques ? Quelles sont les règles acceptables en matière de clonage ? Peut-on utiliser l'hypnose dans les interrogatoires de justice ? Et Internet, faut-il le contrôler, le réguler, le laisser libre ? Les progrès de la science, aussi considérables que rapides, posent toute une série de questions au droit et à l'éthique. Qu'est-ce qui est permis ? Comment poser des limites et des normes sans brider la démarche des scientifiques ? Nicole M. Le Douarin est professeur honoraire au Collège de France, membre de l'Académie américaine des sciences et de la Royal Society de Londres. Elle a été secrétaire perpétuelle de l'Académie des sciences. Catherine Puigelier est professeur de droit à l'université du Havre, ancien directeur de l'Institut d'études judiciaires de l'université Paris-XIII. Contributions de Claude Allègre, Gérard Blandin, Christian Byk, Jean-Pierre Changeux, Frédérique Dreifuss-Netter, Jean Foyer, Hélène Gaumont-Prat, François Gros, Bronislaw Kapitaniak, Nicole M. Le Douarin, Bertrand Mathieu, Gérard Mémeteau, Olivier Pourquié, Catherine Puigelier, Jerry Sainte-Rose, Bertrand Saint-Sernin, Claude Sureau, François Terré, Charles Tijus, Jeanne Tillhet-Pretnar, Christophe Willmann.

Según los términos del Artículo 1 Común a los cuatro Convenios de Ginebra de 1949, los Estados partes quedan sujetos a una obligación de respetar y de hacer respetar el Derecho Internacional Humanitario (DIH). En este libro se analiza si la Unión Europea (UE) y dos de sus Estados Miembros –Francia y España– ejecutan su obligación de hacer respetar el DIH. Concretamente, se trata de analizar cómo dos corpus jurídicos originalmente indiferentes el uno del otro, el DIH y el Derecho de la Unión, llegaron a converger y entrelazarse. Se sostiene que la aplicación del DIH ha de ser analizada desde una perspectiva multinivel. Mientras el DIH depende de los Estados para asegurar su efectividad, el proceso de integración europea obliga a añadir el nivel supranacional: la UE. Esta configuración genera un círculo virtuoso de cumplimiento del DIH según el cual la autoridad jurídica del Artículo 1 Común queda reforzada, lo cual conlleva una mejor implementación del DIH. Asimismo, la UE proyecta sus valores en la escena internacional y se ve reforzada en su calidad de líder en materia de derechos humanos. Además, la UE constituye un nivel adicional tanto de garantía como de actuación para sus Estados Miembros, que la usan para dar efecto a sus obligaciones derivadas del DIH. Se sostiene pues, que la UE se ha establecido como un actor esencial del DIH en la escena internacional. La UE –un autoproclamado líder en materia de derechos

humanos– y sus Estados Miembros no solamente quedan vinculados por el Artículo 1 Común, sino que han aceptado de ejecutar su mandato de manera efectiva en la escena internacional.
The Harmonization of Civil and Commercial Law in EuropeCentral European University Press
The European Yearbook has expanded over the years in keeping with the role played by European institutions compared with national ones. It is an indispensable work of reference for anyone dealing with these institutions, which have become so numerous & varied that no-one can possibly memorise all their acronyms or functions. The European Yearbook provides aids for finding one's way through the labyrinth of these organisations which coordinate a variety of activities in over 20 countries. One of the aids is an 'organisation chart' at the beginning of the documentary section, giving a clear picture of the general situation. A perusal of the many contributions in the volume organisation by organisation, shows the full diversity of the activities which Europe is gradually taking over from national governments, with their consent & financial support. Written in both of the Council of Europe's official languages, English & French, the European Yearbook also contains a general index by subject & name which constitutes a very valuable list of articles & provides direct access to the work's subject matter, regardless of the particular organisation concerned, offering a kind of cross-section of the activities of European organisations.
The "Europeanization" of European private law has recently received much scrutiny and attention. Harmonizing European systems of law represents one of the greatest challenges of the 21st century. In effect, it is the adaptation of national laws into a new supra-national law, a process that signifies the beginning of a new age in Europe. This volume seeks to frame the creation of a new European Common Law in the context of recent events in European integration.Engaged in timely and cutting edge research, the authors cast into fine relief the building of a European Common Law. The work is envisioned as a guide and written in a research friendly style that includes text inserts and an extensive bibliography. In particular, this book seeks to orient lawmakers, as well as those individuals interested in EU law, in the intricacies of consumer protection, contractual law, timesharing, and other important aspects in the harmonization of domestic and EU law books. The detailed analysis and research this volume accomplishes is invaluable to those scholars and lawmakers who are the next generation of European leaders.
Depuis des siècles, l’univers de la vente et ses préoccupations se trouvent au coeur de la société. Si l’acte de vendre est devenu banal aux yeux de la plupart des gens, il n’en demeure pas moins un phénomène extrêmement réglementé, qui comporte également son lot de vices cachés. Afin de mieux en comprendre les tenants et les aboutissants, cet ouvrage explore le droit de la vente en profondeur et parvient à mettre à jour ses aspects les plus méconnus. A travers une analyse extrêmement complète, Thomas Canfin parvient à éclairer le droit de la vente. L’auteur maîtrise son sujet et réalise une étude à la fois rondement menée et parfaitement structurée dans laquelle il analyse les textes de loi, l’acte de vente lui-même et tout ce qui l’entoure. Un ouvrage certes complexe, rédigé sans but de vulgarisation, mais que la fluidité rend à la fois agréable et abordable.
Pierre Schammo provides a detailed analysis of EU prospectus law (and the 2010 amendments to the Prospectus Directive) and assesses the new rules governing the European Securities and Markets Authority, including the case law on the delegation of powers to regulatory agencies. In a departure from previous work on securities regulation, the focus is on EU decision-making in the securities field. He examines the EU's approach to prospectus disclosure enforcement and its implementation at Member State level and breaks new ground on regulatory competition in the securities field by providing a 'law-in-context' analysis of the negotiations of the Prospectus Directive.
Liability law is clearly expanding through an increasing number of strict liabilities, increasing claim-consciousness and higher amounts awarded. This book puts

forward a number of views on how modern tort law copes and should cope with these changes. It provides a brief overview of a broad range of legal systems. It describes the tools used to prevent the burden of liability law from becoming too heavy, such as causation, duty of care, caps and ceilings and ad hoc moderation. Such an overview has never been available previously. Moreover, the authors not only elaborate on the law as it stands, but establish views on how to keep the floodgates shut in the future.

The unification of Private International Law is a goal to which all the contributors to this impressive volume have committed themselves, and one which seems increasingly to attract the attention of legal practitioners, researchers, writers and legislators. The essays give a unique overview of the current state of the law with respect to those areas which have been unified, or which are susceptible to unification. Insights are given into national as well as international practice, and theoretical aspects have not been neglected.

The "European Yearbook" promotes the scientific study of nineteen European supranational organisations and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Each volume contains a detailed survey of the history, structure and yearly activities of each organisation and an up-to-date chart providing a clear overview of the member states of each organisation. In addition, a number of articles on topics of general interest are included in each volume. A general index by subject and name, and a cumulative index of all the articles which have appeared in the "Yearbook," are included in every volume and provide direct access to the "Yearbook"'s subject matter. Each volume contains a comprehensive bibliography covering the year's relevant publications. This is an indispensable work of reference for anyone dealing with the European institutions.

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