

European Economic and Business Law: Legal and Economic Analyses on Integration and Harmonization. 9783110142426. 374 pages. Walter de Gruyter, 1996. Richard M.

Buxbaum, GÃ©rard Hertig, Klaus J. Hopt, Alain Hirsch. 1996

Third, economic, financial and monetary integration has evolved gradually over a long period, and is still evolving. All along, national economies have needed to adjust to the changing market structures but also institutional setting. Due to non-homogeneities within countries the analysis among groups of countries is not always informative (see Ishiyama (1975) and Alesina, Barro and Tenreyro. 4. (2002) for a more recent discussion). When interest in European monetary integration resurfaced, there were also advancements in econometric techniques to sustain empirical studies of the diverse OCA properties. These studies sought to assess why specific groups of countries may form an OCA by analysing and comparing a variety of OCA properties by means of several econometric techniques. Up-to-date commentary and analysis on global economic integration developments. Covers the European Union, World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund, and other organizations and economic blocs. Details of major cases affecting global and regional economic integration. Issues About journal Editors Author guidelines. Latest issue. The practical effects of the principle of primacy of EU law are well established in the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU). However, the highest national courts have had difficulties in coming to terms with th An Assessment of the Judgment of the Federal Constitutional Court of Germany On the Public Sector Asset Purchase Programme of the European Central Bank (p. 267). Phedon Nicolaides. New & Forthcoming Titles | European Yearbook of International Economic Law. New & Forthcoming Titles. Home > New & Forthcoming Titles. The EYIEL covers all areas of IEL, in particular WTO Law, External Trade Law of major trading countries, important Regional Economic Integration agreements, International Competition Law, International Investment Regulation, International Monetary Law, International Intellectual Property Protection and International Tax Law. The author also analyses how the Court of the European Union and the Court of the Eurasian Economic Union control the enforcement of legislation of the EU and the EAEU, primarily in those cases where the courts assess justifications provided by supranational public bodies of these unions when they pass legal acts creating rights and obligations directly for citizens of the EU and for citizens of the EU and economic entities of the EAEU. The article offers a rationale for the concept stating. that the absolute priority of integration law over national legislation and the binding power of decisions of a European Economic Community constitutes a new legal order of international law for. the benefit of which the states have limited their sovereign rights, albeit within limited. Law and economics or economic analysis of law is the application of economic theory (specifically microeconomic theory) to the analysis of law that began mostly with scholars from the Chicago school of economics. Economic concepts are used to explain the effects of laws, to assess which legal rules are economically efficient, and to predict which legal rules will be promulgated. There are two major branches of law and economics. The first branch is based on the application of the methods and theories