A GLOBAL ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
BIBLIOGRAPHY*

I
THE FIELD OF GLOBAL ADMINISTRATIVE LAW:
GENERAL WORKS: INCLUDES SOME KEY EARLIER WORKS, BUT MOST
HISTORICAL WORKS ARE LISTED IN SECTION III.


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II

TYPES OF INTERNATIONAL REGIMES

A. International administration: administrative action by formal international organizations established by treaty or executive agreement

1. General


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2. United Nations Security Council


3. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

4. United Nations System
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5. World Bank


6. **International Monetary Fund**


7. **World Trade Organization**


8. **OECD**


B. *Transnational network administration*: horizontal cooperation and coordination of regulatory policies among state regulators.


C. Distributed administration: domestic regulators act as part of the global administrative space, implementing global regulatory laws or frameworks or exercising extraterritorial jurisdiction.

D. Hybrid intergovernmental-private administration: entities that combine both private and governmental actors.


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E. Private global administration: regulatory action by private bodies, which develop standards and certification mechanisms for internationally traded products or services.


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IV

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW
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LEGAL THEORY AND GLOBAL ADMINISTRATIVE LAW


VI

**POLITICAL SCIENCE AND POLITICAL THEORY DIMENSIONS OF GLOBAL ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

A. General

B. Rights Theory

C. Democratic Theory


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**D. Positive Political Theory**


**E. North-South Issues**


**F. International Relations Theory**


G. Accountability and Legitimacy


United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, *Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters* (United Nations publication sales no. E/F/R.98.IIE.27.).


H. Compliance and Effectiveness


VII

GLOBAL ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES


VIII

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF GLOBAL ADMINISTRATIVE LAW


IX

DOMESTIC LAW AND GLOBAL ADMINISTRATIVE LAW


A. Europe


B. United States


— Brandon Johnson, Note, Interpreting Uruguay Round Agreements Act Section 102(B)’s Safeguards for State Sovereignty: Reconciling Judicial Independence
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C. Canada, New Zealand, and Australia

D. Latin America and Caribbean

E. Asia

**F. Africa and Middle East**

