

## Abstract

This book analyses different aspects of International and Comparative Law. The monograph was prepared in honour of Dietrich Rauschnig, Professor Emeritus of Georg August University Göttingen and Honorary Doctor of Kaliningrad Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University. The contributors of the book are German and Russian scientists who work and cooperate with Professor Rauschnig. The analysis carried out in this book has been structured in three complementary parts: International, European and Constitutional Law; International and Comparative Private Law and Legal Issues of International Cooperation in Combating Crime. In the Part I (Chapters 1-9) the focus shifts to the international dimensions of public law, as well as history and theory of law. In Chapter 1 (Haack) the author analyses the different and common features of three types the constitutional histories: the history of constitutional orders, the history of constitutional statutes and the history of constitutional law. The Chapter 2 (Gerasimova) provides an overview of the main directions of influence of the practice of international justice bodies on the constitutional law of Russia as a branch of national law. The purpose of the Chapter 3 (Salenko) is to provide a critical overview of actual problems and challenges arising by the implementation of the freedom of peaceful assembly in the Russian Federation under well-established standards of the European Convention on Human Rights. The chapter 4 (Lonskay) examines some plots of the history of interaction between Russian and German legal science: in the fields of legal thought and university education. In Chapter 5 (Vedder) the author explores the manifold and close interrelationship between the Olympic Charter, the World Anti-Doping Code and the Code of Sports-related Arbitration - each of these primary legal statutes in the context of the regulations related thereto - based on a comprehensive examination of the texts available. Chapter 6 (Entin, Entina, Torkunova) explains the main characteristics and advantages of trans-regional law that it can give to the States participating in large trans-regional projects, economic spaces and partnerships, it reveals the specifics of the correlation between national, supranational, trans-regional and international law. The Chapter 7 (Horn) addresses the role of legal culture in the integration processes of the European legal area. In Chapter 8 (Stoll) the author argues that more recent perspectives, research approaches and questions lead to Georg Friedrich von Martens and his work and underline its ongoing relevance and topicality. The Chapter (Rusinova) represents a legal commentary on one of the milestone decisions of the ECHR related to electronic mass surveillance – the judgment on Big Brother Watch and Others v. United Kingdom, where the Court following conclusions made three months before in the not well-known Centrum för Rättvisa v. Sweden case, expressly acknowledged that mass surveillance per se does not violate the ECtHR. The Part II (Chapters 10-11) is focused on the Private International law and Comparative civil law. The Chapter 10 (Lorenz) examines the legal nature and types of property disposal upon death in Germany and Russia. The Chapter 11 (Kling) is focused on application of invocation of national security interests within legal order of WTO and European Union. The Part III (Chapters 12-14) addresses to particular aspects of international cooperation of combating organized crime. The Chapter 12 (Voynikov) turns to the legal framework of the fighting against trafficking in human beings within judicial cooperation in criminal matters and immigration policy of EU, the author argues that the peculiarity of the EU legislation in the field of combating trafficking in human beings is that it has an intermediate place between the relevant international legal acts and the Member States national legislation. In Chapter 13 (Volchetskaya, Avakyan) the authors undertake the comparative legal study on fighting against extremism among young people in Russia and Germany. The Chapter 14 (Bock) is focused on correlation between development of International Criminal Law and recent history of Germany.