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# International Jurisdiction and Its Impact on Applicable Law: A Comparative Study

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## **Abstract**

### **Keywords:**

*International Jurisdiction, General Jurisdiction, Legal Systems, Private International Laws, Jurisdictional Responsibilities.*

*This research emphasises the concept of international jurisdiction and its relationship with legislative jurisdiction and the applicable law. International jurisdiction pertains to the authority of a state to regulate and impact individuals, as well as things and situations, in accordance with international law, which is based on the principles of state sovereignty and equality. This study seeks to evaluate how courts analyse their jurisdiction in cases involving foreign elements and the resulting impact on the applicable law. A qualitative approach was used to evaluate the impact of international jurisdiction on the relevant law. The current research is divided into various sections that explore the characteristics of international jurisdiction rules, their autonomy from legislative jurisdiction, and the impact of designating competent courts and applicable laws on international jurisdiction. The findings revealed that national courts have the authority to resolve disputes involving foreign elements in private international relations. The perceived conflicts of laws are primarily attributed to the abundance of laws rather than genuine legal conflicts. The application of rules pertinent to a judge's law is heavily influenced by international jurisdiction, which places a strong emphasis on legislative jurisdiction. Various factors, such as maintaining public order, the impact of external influences, and differences in legal procedures, can affect the implementation of laws from other countries. This research has multiple theoretical and practical implications. This study incorporates the increasing amount of research on the comprehension of jurisdictional frameworks. This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the extent and boundaries of judicial authority, helping individuals and entities gain a clear understanding of their rights and obligations within both local and international legal systems. The study also discusses the limitations of the research and provides insights into future directions.*

### **Keywords:**

## **Introduction**

Jurisdiction refers to the court's authority to make decisions and issue orders. Another way to describe it is as the designated space where a state or government agency has the authority to conduct its operations. In a scholarly article, [Ryngaert \(2015b\)](#) provides an explanation of international jurisdiction law. According to the author, jurisdiction in the context of international law pertains to a state's capacity to exert control or influence over individuals, objects, and circumstances. The core principles of state sovereignty, state equality, and remaining unaffected by domestic affairs form the foundation of this concept ([Svantesson, 2021](#)). During the sixteenth century, significant changes occurred in English law due to the Reformation, an increase in litigation, and the professionalisation of the legal profession. As the common law continued to expand and become more systematic, there was a heightened focus on the concept of authority. The common law has demonstrated its ingenuity and flexibility as it engaged with different English court systems, traversed through countries such as Ireland and France, or encountered water as a

potential legal boundary (Cormack, 2019). Many people believe that countries' geographical boundaries have a significant impact on legal conflicts and the overall regulation of private international relations (Ahmad Abdel Kareem Salamah, 1996). This is because private international relations extend beyond countries' political borders and take on an international nature. The laws of multiple countries govern these relationships, ready to resolve disputes (Okasha Muhammad Abd Alaal, 2001). This implies that the conflict or choice of the subject of these rules results in a clash between various laws, specifically the laws of sovereign states.

As for laws that conflict within the same country, Article (5) of the Jordanian Civil Code No. 43 of 1976 says, "A legislative text may not be repealed except by a subsequent legislation that expressly provides for such cancellation or contains a provision that contradicts the text of the old legislation or reorganizes the subject matter previously determined by the rules of that legislation." This exceeds the boundaries of internal conflict. The rules governing conflicts of international jurisdiction govern the resolution of disputes that involve a foreign element in the national court. As a result, the national judge must determine whether the dispute falls within their country's jurisdiction or not. Thus, the individual applies the principles of international jurisdiction in their domestic legal system, which outlines the situations in which the courts of the state can handle legal disputes that involve foreign elements. According to Prof. Hisham Ali Sadiq (2001) what is meant by international jurisdiction is "a statement determining that state in disputes involving a foreign element vis-à-vis other courts of other states, in contrast to the rules of internal jurisdiction that determines the jurisdiction of each court of state vis-à-vis other courts of the same state".

According to Ezz Al Dien Abdullah (1986), international jurisdiction refers to the boundaries within which the courts of a state carry out their judicial functions. Given the importance of differentiating the jurisdiction of state courts when dealing with disputes involving a foreign element, the term "international" was introduced to the concept of "jurisdiction." This is to distinguish it from how some states refer to the general jurisdiction of their courts in national disputes as "special jurisdiction."

Therefore, the challenges of international jurisdiction arise from the interaction between state sovereignty and the need to resolve disputes involving foreign elements. The various approaches and definitions of jurisdiction in diverse legal systems heighten the complexity. Understanding how national courts establish their jurisdiction in cases involving foreign elements and the implementation of international jurisdictional rules is crucial. Ensuring consistent and fair legal outcomes is of utmost importance. The existing literature discusses the evolution of jurisdictional concepts and the impact of political boundaries. The existing literature also emphasises the importance of clarity in the rules that govern conflicts of laws. However, there is a lack of practical guidance when it comes to applying these principles in today's legal context. Thus, the

current study seeks to evaluate how national courts apply the rules and principles of international jurisdiction in cases involving foreign elements. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the identification and implementation of international jurisdiction, this research delves into the historical evolutions, current frameworks, and practical applications of jurisdictional rules.

## **Literature review**

### **Difference between International Jurisdiction and general Jurisdiction**

The researchers argue that using the term "international jurisdiction" is more precise than using "general jurisdiction" when referring to the foreign element in a dispute that determines this jurisdiction ([Enaiat Abdelhamied Thabit, 2001](#)). Furthermore, the term "general jurisdiction" can be applied within a country's legal system to refer to the authority of internal judicial bodies, such as Sharia courts or civil courts, as explained by [Muhannad Ahmad Assanouri \(2011\)](#). The distinction lies in the scope of authority, with "international jurisdiction" encompassing matters at the international level, while "general jurisdiction" pertains to internal affairs.

Therefore, it is important to differentiate between the rules governing the jurisdiction of international courts, which have been extensively examined in the field of private international law, and the rules governing the jurisdiction of these courts within a country, which fall under the purview of the Code of Civil Procedure (Procedural Code), as elucidated by Hisham Ali Sadique.

The rules governing the jurisdiction of courts within a state may vary from those governing the jurisdiction of that state's courts in relation to courts in other states. There are various perspectives on the principles of jurisdiction in international law. Firstly, it is becoming more widely recognised that, according to international law, there is a growing recognition that exercising national jurisdiction in certain circumstances may entail a sense of responsibility or obligation rather than a mere entitlement. There is a growing acknowledgment that, in certain circumstances, private parties may have jurisdictional responsibilities alongside states.

This is particularly noticeable in the development and strengthening of the principles of denying justice and ensuring access to justice. Another notable change is the concept of "party autonomy," which allows private parties to select the national court that has jurisdiction over them and determine the governing law for their relationship. When viewed in its entirety, these changes indicate the necessity of reevaluating the concept of jurisdiction in international law. The goal is to acknowledge the increasingly complex nature of a legal system in which states are no longer the sole participants but possess both territorial rights and obligations ([Mills, 2013](#)).

**Applicable law:** Applicable law encompasses the comprehensive set of laws that govern various aspects in any country. These laws are subject to general jurisdiction and can also be influenced by international jurisdiction.

## **Methodology**

### **Research Design**

The current study has utilised a qualitative research design to gain insights into the impact of international jurisdiction on the application of law, aligning with its research aims and objectives. The researcher conducted a thorough review of the literature. The research encompassed various resources such as books, journal articles, and case laws that pertained to the field of international jurisdiction and conflict of laws. The researcher also analysed legislative texts and judicial decisions from various jurisdictions to gain insight into how different legal systems address international jurisdiction issues. The analysis focused on specific legislative provisions, such as Article 5 of the Jordanian Civil Code Number 43 of 1976. Various case studies were examined to demonstrate the different facets of international jurisdiction and its impact on applicable law. These case studies shed light on specific legal disputes. Considerable attention was dedicated to the manner in which courts address disputes in various nations.

### **Data Analysis**

The researcher has thoroughly examined and evaluated significant themes and patterns found in the collected data. The themes explored in this study revolve around the characteristics of international jurisdiction rules, the interplay between international and legislative jurisdiction, and the impact of court competence and applicable law on legislative jurisdiction. The researcher analysed the varying approaches of different jurisdictions in dealing with international jurisdiction and applicable law. The project required a thorough analysis of legal frameworks, court decisions, and legislative texts from various countries to emphasise the similarities and differences. The collected secondary data have been analysed to draw conclusions about the impact of international jurisdiction on applicable laws. The researcher sought to offer a comprehensive understanding of the influence of international jurisdiction on applicable law.

## **Discussion and findings**

### **The Rules of International Jurisdiction**

The characteristics of the rules of international jurisdiction are characterized by the following features.

**First:** National character influences the rules of jurisdiction, emphasising the importance and value of every member of the international community. This

means that each country has the right to establish and regulate its courts' international jurisdiction rules in cases involving a foreign element. Common law principles have no connection to the rules governing international jurisdiction. As a result, each country establishes its own rules to govern the jurisdiction of its courts on an international level in order to fulfil its social, political, and economic objectives as mandated by its legislative policy. Professor Hisham Ali Sidiqqe emphasised the importance of establishing a connection between general and international jurisdiction through necessary reforms, ensuring a cohesive application of the law. One of the keyways that nations demonstrate their societal and sovereign power is through their jurisdiction, which distinguishes them from organisations that operate under private law. The state's authority extends to all actions carried out by it, regardless of their legality under international law. These actions can range from investigating crimes and regulating commerce to imposing taxes and seizing property ([Ryngaert, 2015a](#)).

**Second:** Just like the issue of conflicting laws, the rules that govern international jurisdiction conflicts have been developed to address the problem of multiple courts from different countries overlapping. Nevertheless, the dynamics of crowding (conflict) vary in that the resolution of the applicable law issue is determined by the rules of attribution, which are indirect regulations that do not directly address the subject of the dispute. In a study conducted by [Hisham Ali Sadiq \(2001\)](#), it was found that the rules of international jurisdiction have a substantive nature. This means that they go beyond simply referring to the applicable law that determines the competent court. Instead, these rules directly determine the cases in which the national judiciary has the authority to settle a dispute involving a foreign element ([Fua'd Riyadh and Prof. Samia Rashid, 1994](#)).

Third: According to Hisham Ali Saddique, the rules of international jurisdiction are characterised by unilateral rules, not dual ones. That implies their scope is restricted to determining the jurisdiction of national courts and does not involve interfering in the determination of the jurisdiction of foreign courts. In contrast to conflict of law rules (rules of attribution), dual rules are used to determine the applicable law and the application of foreign law in the dispute ([Kur, 2004](#)).

Fourth: The issue of international jurisdiction is a complex one that often precedes the issue of conflict of laws, as discussed by Fua'd Riyadh and Prof. Samia Rashid. The field of disputes covers two main ideas: court jurisdiction, seen by some as part of political authority, and choice of law, which involves selecting the specific state law that applies in certain situations, often related to private laws. Thus, we will analyse the regulations that govern the authority of the courts in relation to matters that fall under the local or internal regulations of the jurisdiction in this country. Consequently, the focus will be on court selection rather than legal choice. In a study conducted by [Clarkson and Hill \(2016\)](#) it was implied that the former comes before the latter in terms of emergence.

## The Non-Correlation Between the Rules of International Jurisdiction and The Rules of Legislative Jurisdiction

According to Dr. Ezz Al Dien Abdullah, it is logical for there to be no correlation between the rules of international jurisdiction and the rules of legislative jurisdiction. This is because each set of rules deals with a different subject. In a dispute, the competent court may apply a law that is different from its own. Simultaneously, the legislative jurisdiction regulations necessitate the implementation of a law different from that of that particular court. The factors considered when appointing the competent court may differ from those taken into account when determining the applicable law ([Allen, 2019](#)).

[Puchniak and Kim \(2017\)](#) aim to address the challenge of comparing self-governing directors in Asia by identifying six key factors that have shaped the development of different types of self-governing directors in various regions. The key aspects to consider are investor ownership arrangements, legal roots, shareholder types, operational replacements, political economy, and cultural norms. The elements discussed form the basis for developing a "loose taxonomy" of self-employed directors in Asia. This framework is useful for assessing the likelihood of obtaining insightful results or misleading results from cross-jurisdictional evaluations.

Some argue that these considerations may align with both international jurisdiction and legislative jurisdiction. This is evident in cases involving the regulation of real estate, where international jurisdiction is granted to the courts of the state, while legislative jurisdiction is given to its own laws.

The absence of correlation between international and legislative jurisdiction is a necessary condition for the occurrence of conflicts. If the courts of a state were to apply their law regardless of the jurisdiction in a dispute, there would be no room for any dispute, as explained by Dr. Ezz Al Dien Abdullah.

When there is a lack of correlation between the rules of international jurisdiction and the rules of legislative jurisdiction, the rules of international jurisdiction may require national courts to handle a specific dispute, taking into account considerations of international peace and security within the country's territory. On the other hand, the rules of legislative jurisdiction, also known as rules of attribution, determine which foreign law applies to the subject matter of the dispute. This determination is based on the belief that the chosen foreign law is the most suitable among the competing laws in relation to the dispute, as explained by Professor Hisham Ali Sadiq.

The independence of international jurisdiction from legislative jurisdiction does not preclude their mutual influence, as the designation of the competent court can impact legislative jurisdiction. The designation of applicable law can impact international jurisdiction, which we will summarise in the following two requirements ([Stewart, 2019](#))

## The Effect of the Designation of the Competent Court on the Legislative Jurisdiction (Applicable Law)

In various ways, the designation of the competent court influences the determination of the applicable law. Attribution rules vary across countries. Countries commonly establish rules regarding the application of *lex situs* to properties and the form of disposition according to the law of the state of conclusion. However, the pace of progress in the remaining attribution rules is not the same. It is evident that different countries have varying approaches to incorporating the effects of marriage into their nationality laws. Some countries include these effects within their own nationality laws, while others consider them to be subject to the laws of the jurisdiction where the marriage occurred. The rules of attribution vary between countries in terms of how the determination of international jurisdiction impacts the applicable law in a dispute.

A comprehensive reorganisation of the EU's capability structure is necessary to address the issue of the current setup neglecting important principles such as national diversity, the rule of law, and subsidiarity. EU integration in areas under the purview of Member States is neither beneficial nor detrimental, although it may appear otherwise. Furthermore, it allows for the integration of these regions into Europe through intergovernmental organisations that have even less accountability. The failure to separate skills as a means of containing the EU is believed to be the fundamental cause of this issue. The concept of "categorical federalism" is not compatible with the functioning ingrained in the legal order of the EU, making it bound to fail. Hence, it is recommended to eliminate segmentation as a method of regulating EU action and instead recognise the extensive scope of the EU's powers, while constraining their exercise through the democratisation of the legislative process ([Garben, 2015](#)).

A similar issue may arise in relation to the matter of referral. Fua'd Riyadh and Prof. Samia Rashid may choose to invoke the law of the country where the dispute was filed and bring it before the local courts. This concept, known as referral, is practiced in countries like France. However, some jurisdictions, such as the Egyptian Civil Code in Article (27) No. (131) of 1948, do not recognise or apply this idea. The applicable law for the dispute varies depending on whether it is brought before the Egyptian or French courts ([Goode, 2014](#)).

The concept of referral and adaptation, as explained by Dr. Ezz Al Dien Abdullah and outlined in Article (11) of the Jordanian civil code No. 43 of 1976 and its amendments, shares common principles, which states, "Jordanian law is the reference in the adaptation of relations when it is required to determine the type of such relations in a case of conflict of laws to determine the applicable law among them". and in the Egyptian Civil Code No. 131 of 1948, Article (10) states that when state courts have jurisdiction over a specific dispute, the judge first addresses the issue of

adaptation. This means examining the relationship in question and determining how it fits within the legal framework, in order to apply the relevant laws accordingly. Thus, we have a comprehensive understanding of how this impacts the relevant legal framework. For instance, the wife's request for temporary alimony in the midst of the divorce proceedings may be subject to different considerations in different states, such as temporary procedures or civil security measures.

It is evident that the variation in the treatment of alimony in different countries is primarily influenced by the legal system followed by the court handling the case. Consequently, this divergence in the applicable laws regarding alimony may arise, even if the rules of attribution are similar in both countries. According to [Muhannad Ahmad Assanouri \(2011\)](#), when it comes to public order, the judge has a duty to reject the application of a foreign law that goes against the public order of their own country, as Article (29) of the Jordanian Civil Law No. (43) of 1976 stipulates "It is not permissible to apply the provisions of a foreign law specified by the previous texts if these provisions violate public order or morals in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan". Since the concept of public order is fluid and adaptable, varying depending on the context and location. It becomes evident when considering the influence of a state's jurisdiction in resolving legal disputes related to violations of public order within that state. Foreign laws can be applied by the courts of another country as long as they do not go against the public order of that country and are in line with its social, political, and economic principles.

The influence of international jurisdiction on legislative jurisdiction can be seen in the potential impact on the understanding of applicable foreign law by national judges. This is especially true when the foreign law belongs to a legal system different from the judge's. The French judge may encounter difficulties when interpreting English law, given its significant differences from the Latin law system in France. Therefore, an English court or another country adhering to the Anglo-Saxon legal system could render a different judgement in this case. It becomes evident how the rules of legislative jurisdiction in the state are upheld and how international jurisdiction impacts the implementation of the relevant law when a lack of knowledge about national law hinders comprehension of foreign law chosen based on the national rule of attribution. This can lead to the application of domestic law in a manner that goes against the principles of assignment, under the belief that foreign law cannot be recognised or that it goes against public order.

### **The Effect of Designation the Applicable Law on the Legislative Jurisdiction.**

Lawyers must possess a deep understanding of legislation in order to effectively meet their clients' expectations in an Islamic financial arrangement. Agreements should clearly outline the applicable Shari'ah-based principles. It is important to clearly specify the

standard that will be used, regardless of whether the parties involved are domestic entities following common law or civil law principles, or part of a multinational effort that has agreed to resolve disputes in a jurisdiction without a historical Shari'ah tradition. If the parties prefer to establish a comprehensive basis for developing arguments specific to Islamic finance, they have two options: selecting a jurisdiction with a Shari'ah history or incorporating works from standard-making agencies. Prior research on the topic of law selection in Islamic finance has predominantly focused on scrutinizing several rulings that have garnered industry attention ([Colon, 2019](#))

Legislative jurisdiction (selection of applicable law) affects international jurisdiction in several assumptions, summarized as follows:

First: By virtue of the dispute, the foreign law may lead to the abandonment of the national courts from considering the dispute. For example, as stated in paragraphs (2) of Article (861) and Article (862) of the Personal Status Articles of the old Egyptian Code of Procedure No. (77) of 1949, which was repealed afterwards, the Egyptian courts, despite their jurisdiction to hear the dispute, were entitled to assign the plaintiff to file his lawsuit before the courts of the country to which all litigants belong, if filing the lawsuit before them is permissible and the law of this country is the due law applicable. Prof. Hisham Ali Sadiq. In accordance with the Jordanian Code of Procedure No. () of 2022, Articles (27 and 28) state that international jurisdiction is applicable to all cases. The two articles specified (Article 27):

The regular courts in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan exercise the right to judge all individuals in civil matters, except for those in which the right of judiciary.

1. The Jordanian courts have the authority to resolve the matter, even if it falls beyond their jurisdiction, as long as the plaintiff explicitly or tacitly consents to their jurisdiction.
2. If a case is brought before the Jordanian courts within their jurisdiction, they have the authority to make decisions on matters and requests related to the original lawsuit, as well as any applications concerning this litigation. It is crucial to consider these factors in order to ensure the efficient administration of justice. The jurisdiction of the Jordanian courts covers interim and preventive measures implemented in Jordan, regardless of their competence in the original matter.

## **Article 28**

The courts of Jordan shall have jurisdiction to hear cases filed against a foreigner individual who does not have a domicile or place of residence in Jordan in the following cases:

- 1- If he has a domicile of choice in Jordan.

If the lawsuit pertains to a property in Jordan or involves an obligation that originated, was carried out, or was supposed to be fulfilled there, or if the

lawsuit is connected to bankruptcy proceedings in that jurisdiction.

2- If one of the defendants has a domicile or domicile in Jordan, and this trend was upheld by the Jordanian Court of Cassation in its two judgments as explained by decision of the Jordanian Court of Cassation No. (4704/2021).

Second: The exclusion of foreign law in the name of public order, due to its violation of a fundamental principle, which is the independence of each State in regulating its own jurisdiction, has been thoroughly explained. Dr. Muhannad Ahmad Assanouri.

Third: The procedure in foreign law is not applicable if it is not in line with national systems. Instead, it is replaced by a similar procedure in the judge's own law to ensure that justice is not denied. This is exemplified by the case of Enaiat Abdelhamied Thabit. According to Article (23) of the Jordanian Civil Law No. (43) of 1976, the rules of jurisdiction and litigation procedures are determined by the law of the country where the lawsuit is based or initiated. Indicating that the Jordanian law is the applicable one when it comes to provisions and litigation procedures (Civil Procedure Law) in cases filed before its courts.

Fourth: The application of foreign law in legislative jurisdiction can sometimes undermine the international jurisdiction of a country's courts, going against the usual principle of keeping legislative jurisdiction separate from international jurisdiction. Prof. Fua'd Riyadh and Prof. Samia Rashid.

Fifth: The national courts are empowered to handle applications brought before them, even if the required procedure is unfamiliar to the judge's usual role under national law when dealing with provisional and urgent requests. Prof. Hisham Ali Sadiq, the judge will likely take a similar action in his national law.

According to a study by [Okasha Muhammad Abd Alaal \(2001\)](#), there are arguments supporting the authority of the national judiciary to implement temporary and urgent measures. These arguments suggest that the judge's interpretation of the law should prevail, regardless of whether it pertains to police and civil security or procedural matters (Code of Civil Procedure /Code of Procedure).

## **Conclusion**

.A thorough analysis is conducted, examining and comparing various factors. This paper explores the concept of international jurisdiction and legislative jurisdiction, focusing on how the rules of international jurisdiction govern the resolution of disputes involving a foreign element in national courts. Therefore, the judge presiding over the case must assess whether the dispute falls under the jurisdiction of their country. They do this by applying the rules of international jurisdiction within their national law. These rules help determine when state courts can handle disputes that

involve a foreign element. The significance of the rules of international jurisdiction lies in their ability to determine the jurisdiction of the judiciary or the judicial function. Given the need to differentiate the jurisdiction of state courts that handle disputes with a foreign element, the term "international" was incorporated into the concept of "jurisdiction." After thoroughly examining the influence of international jurisdiction on legislative jurisdiction (applicable law), the researchers analysed various cases and their reciprocal effects. As a result of their investigation, the following findings were obtained:

First: The jurisdiction of international justice pertains to the jurisdiction of a national court that handles a dispute involving a foreign element within international private relations.

Second: There is no actual conflict between the laws, and it simply boils down to a variety of laws that may be considered by the judge when dealing with a dispute involving a foreign element.

Third: The impact of international jurisdiction on legislative jurisdiction is evident in the application of rules of attribution and applicable law. The national character of the rules of attribution demonstrates the necessity of applying the rules related to the judge's own law.

Fourth: By thoroughly examining the obstacles that may arise when applying foreign law, such as public order or indirect influence, the national judge does not enhance their comprehension of the foreign law. Similarly, if the foreign law includes unfamiliar procedures or pertains to temporary and urgent requests, or civil peace and security (referred to as "police laws"), the judge's own legal framework comes into play.

## **Implications**

This study provides a comprehensive understanding of the roles and obligations of the court and legal authorities, whether they pertain to individuals in domestic or international jurisdictions.

## **Practical implication**

This research also has several practical implications. The study provides a comprehensive explanation of the court's responsibilities and the division of legal authorities in both domestic and international jurisdiction. This study also serves to increase individuals' and legal practitioners' understanding of their rights, responsibilities, and the scope of their powers in various legal systems. By clearly defining boundaries, this study contributes to preventing violations related to jurisdictional limits and unauthorised access to legal powers. It emphasises the importance of individuals and entities understanding the scope within which they can operate. This approach can help create a more structured and foreseeable legal environment. This knowledge can help in resolving conflicts and

encouraging adherence to established legal norms. Almost everyone has become familiar with their responsibilities, rights, and the limits of their authority. This understanding ensures that no one crosses these boundaries or tries to exert additional control.

### **Theoretical Implication**

This information will provide a comprehensive understanding of the jurisdictional structure and open up new avenues for researchers to explore. It will be a valuable resource for studying laws and conducting further research. This research has several theoretical implications. This research adds to the existing knowledge on jurisdictional structures from a theoretical perspective. It provides a comprehensive examination of how international and legislative jurisdictions intersect. It also offers a framework for future researchers to delve into additional aspects of jurisdictional laws. Regarding this matter, it is important to emphasise the areas that need further examination or reformation. This study's findings can also provide scholars with a solid reference point for exploring the intricacies of jurisdictional conflicts and the implementation of international laws. In addition, this study contributes to the development of legal theories that can adapt to the changing dynamics of international relations and the legal challenges that arise across borders.

### **Limitations and Future Implications**

International jurisdiction is a topic of great importance in the field of law. It provides valuable insights into the application of laws in international cases. However, there is still much more to be explored in terms of other types of jurisdictions and their relationship with applicable laws. Furthermore, it would be beneficial to provide a more comprehensive explanation of the concept of applicable law and its associated aspects in order to enhance one's understanding. This study primarily focuses on various jurisdictions that may limit the applicability of its findings. This study does not fully discuss the unique approaches to international jurisdiction found in different legal systems. Given the subject's extensive nature, this study may not fully cover all aspects of international jurisdiction. It may fail to consider specific details and variations in individual cases. The reliance on secondary sources, such as existing literature and legal documents, indicates that the conclusion is dependent on the accuracy and level of detail provided by these sources. Future researchers should conduct comparative studies across various jurisdictions to identify global patterns and unique local variations in the application of international jurisdictions. This study aims to analyse the broader implications of jurisdictional rules on global governance and international cooperation by incorporating insights from political science, international relations, and economics. Future researchers can conduct empirical research to gain a better understanding of legal practitioners' data. These future directions can help researchers gain a deeper understanding of international jurisdictions and their impact on applicable law. This approach can achieve coherent and equitable international legal systems.

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