Detailed contents

Preface to the Second Edition	Vi
Guide to the book	i>
List of abbreviations	XXII
Glossary of legal terms	XXX
Table of international cases	XXXV
Table of domestic cases by country	Xlix
Table of international instruments and other documents	l
Table of domestic instruments by country	lxxi
Part I The structure of international law	
1. The history and nature of international law	3
1.1 Introduction: international law as law	3
1.2 The Decce of Westphelic (1649)	5
1.2.1 The Peace of Westphalia (1648) 1.2.2 The rise and decline of natural law (1648-1815)	- E
1.2.3 The nineteenth century and the rise of positivism (1815–1914)	9
1.3 Colonialism and empire	12
1.4 The twentieth century	15
1.4.1 World War I and the League of Nations (1919–45)	15
1.4.2 The United Nations during the Cold War (1945–89)	17
1.5 International law since 1989	21
1.5.1 The end of the Cold War	21
1.5.2 The 1990s and 2000s	21
1.6 The contemporary international legal system	22
1.6.1 Sovereign equality of States1.6.2 Decentralized authority	23
1.6.3 The basis of obligation of international law	24
1.6.4 Is international law a 'system'?	25
1.7 Contemporary debates in international law	27
1.8 Conclusion: the place of international law today	29
2. Sources of international law	32
2.1 Introduction: sources and the nature of international law	32
2.1.1 Sources, States, and consent	32
2.1.2 Distinguishing formal and material sources of international law	33
2.2 Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice	33
2.2.1 Lex arbitri or an authoritative general statement?	32

		2.2.2 Customary international law	35
		2.2.3 Treaties and conventions in force	46
		2.2.4 General principles recognized by 'civilized nations'	48
		2.2.5 Subsidiary sources of international law	53
	2.3	Beyond Article 38: other possible sources	56
		2.3.1 Unilateral acts of a State	56
		2.3.2 Resolutions of the General Assembly	57
		2.3.3 Resolutions of the Security Council	57
		2.3.4 'Soft' law	58
	2.4	Conclusion: the enduring relevance of sources	59
3.	Hie	rarchy of norms in international law	62
	3.1	Introduction: why does hierarchy matter?	62
	3.2	The emergence of jus cogens in international law	63
	3.3	The role of jus cogens and the challenge of relative normativity	. 66
	3.4	Obligations erga omnes	69
	3.5	The scope of rules of jus cogens	71
		3.5.1 Legal effects of jus cogens	71
		3.5.2 Instances of peremptory norms	76
	3.6	Conclusion: a hierarchy of norms?	83
4.	Inte	ernational law and municipal law	86
	4.1	Introduction: interactions between legal orders	86
		4.1.1 Conceptualizing the relationship	86
		4.1.2 The 'monism' versus 'dualism' debate	86
	4.2	The relations between international and national law in practice	90
		4.2.1 Municipal legal rules within international law	90
		4.2.2 International law applied within municipal legal orders	94
	4.3	Practical issues faced by domestic courts in relation to international law	101
		4.3.1 The executive and questions of international law before national courts	102
		4.3.2 Non-justiciability: certain questions beyond the competence of	101
		municipal courts	104
		4.3.3 Judicial restraint in relation to acts of State	108
	4.4	Conclusion: accommodating plural orders	110
		Part II Subjects of international law	
5.		tes as subjects of international law	115
		Introduction: the nature of the State	115
	5.2	The criteria for statehood	117
		5.2.1 Conceptualizing statehood	117
		5.2.2 Population	118
		5.2.3 Territory 5.2.4 Effective government	118
		5.2.4 Effective government5.2.5 Capacity to enter into international relations	124
		J.Z.J Capacity to critici into international relations	124

		5.2.6 Emerging or unsettled criteria: respect for democracy, human rights, and the right to self-determination	126
	5.3	Recognition of States and governments	131
	0.0	5.3.1 Competing theories on the recognition of States	131
		5.3.2 Recognition of governments	134
	5.4	Continuity and extinction of statehood; the emergence of new States	138
	5.5	Conclusion: statehood and international personality	141
6.	Inte	ernational organizations	144
	6.1	Introduction: beyond the State	144
	6.2	Institutionalized cooperation: the rise of international organizations	144
	6.3	What is an 'international organization'?	146
	6.4	Legal personality of international organizations	149
		6.4.1 Legal personality under international law	149
		6.4.2 Legal personality in domestic law	152
	6.5	Powers of international organizations	153
		6.5.1 Express and implied powers of international organizations	153
		6.5.2 Interpretation of constituent instruments	155
		6.5.3 Decision-making in international organizations	157
		Responsibility of international organizations	161
		6.6.1 Background 6.6.2 The Articles on the Perpensibility of International Organizations (ADIO)	161 162
	7	6.6.2 The Articles on the Responsibility of International Organizations (ARIO)	
	6.7	The United Nations system 6.7.1 Institutional structure	166 167
	6.8	Conclusion	172
		Part III International law in operation	
		a dicini internationaliani operation	
7.	The	law of treaties	177
	7.1	Introduction: written agreements between States	177
	7.2	Basic concepts and principles	178
		7.2.1 The making of treaties	181
		7.2.2 The entry into force of treaties	185
		7.2.3 Amendment and modification of treaties	185
	7.3	Reservations to treaties	186
		7.3.1 What is a 'reservation'?	186 187
		7.3.2 Reservations and the object and purpose of a treaty 7.3.3 Identifying a reservation	187
		7.3.3 Identifying a reservation 7.3.4 Legal consequences of impermissible reservations	190
		The scope of treaty obligations	193
		7.4.1 The principle pacta sunt servanda	193
		7.4.2 Treaties and third parties	194
		7.4.3 Interpretation of treaties	195

	7.5	Grounds for invalidity, termination, and suspension	201
		7.5.1 Possible invalidity of treaties	201
		7.5.2 Termination and suspension of treaties	202
	7.6	Conclusion	208
8.	Juri	isdiction	210
	8.1	Introduction: the reach of the State	210
		8.1.1 Domestic jurisdiction	210
		8.1.2 Jurisdiction and territory	212
	8.2	Types of jurisdiction	212
		8.2.1 Distinguishing prescriptive, enforcement, and adjudicative jurisdiction	212
		8.2.2 The territorial principle	215
		8.2.3 The nationality principle	218
		8.2.4 The protective principle	222
		8.2.5 The 'passive personality' principle8.2.6 The universality principle	225
	83	Treaty-based extensions of extraterritorial jurisdiction	229
		Enduring challenges for the exercise of jurisdiction	231
	J	8.4.1 Challenges with identifying the location of acts	231
		8.4.2 Resolving conflicts of jurisdiction between States	232
	8.5	Conclusion	233
9.	Imi	munities	236
	9.1	Introduction: the concept of 'immunities'	236
		Immunities of the State	237
		9.2.1 Origins and development: defining an 'act of State'	237
		9.2.2 Absolute immunity	239
		9.2.3 Restrictive immunity	240
	9.3	State immunity in practice	243
		9.3.1 The definition of a 'State' in the law on immunities	244
		9.3.2 Applicability of immunity to the acts of a State	245
	0 1	9.3.3 Non-commercial tortious acts	249
	9.4	Immunities enjoyed by state officials and representatives from	252
		foreign criminal jurisdiction 9.4.1 Basic principles	252 252
		9.4.1 Basic principles 9.4.2 Types of immunity from jurisdiction	252
		9.4.3 Heads of State	254
		9.4.4 Heads of government and ministers for foreign affairs	255
		9.4.5 Immunity of other State officials	256
		9.4.6 Immunity for serious crimes under international law	257
	9.5	Diplomatic immunities between States	260
		9.5.1 Diplomatic immunity	261
		9.5.2 Consular immunity	265
		9.5.3 Special missions immunity	266
	9.6	Conclusion	267

		DETAILED CONTENTS	xvii
10.	State	responsibility	269
		Introduction: the concept of responsibility in international law	269
		10.1.1 The ILC Articles on State Responsibility	269
		10.1.2 International organizations and other non-State actors	271
	10.2	Core principles of international responsibility	.271
		10.2.1 Attribution	272
		10.2.2 The existence of a breach	282
	10.3	Circumstances precluding wrongfulness	285
		10.3.1 Consent	285
		10.3.2 Self-defence	286
		10.3.3 Countermeasures	286
		10.3.4 Force majeure	287 288
		10.3.5 Distress 10.3.6 Necessity	289
	10 /		291
	10.4	Invocation of international responsibility 10.4.1 General considerations	291
		10.4.2 Invocation of responsibility by non-injured parties	292
	10 5	The consequences of an internationally wrongful act	294
	10.5	10.5.1 Cessation	294
		10.5.2 Reparation	295
		10.5.3 Serious breaches of peremptory norms (aggravated responsibility)	297
	10.6	Conclusion	298
		Part IV International disputes and responses to breaches	
11.	Diplo	omatic protection and issues of standing	303
	11.1	Introduction: standing to raise international claims	303
	11.2	Legal interest as a prerequisite to admissibility of claims	304
		11.2.1 International law and <i>locus standi</i>	304
		11.2.2 Claims concerning obligations erga omnes	305
		11.2.3 Direct and indirect interests	306
	11.3	Establishing protection	307
		11.3.1 Diplomatic protection for indirect injuries: a State prerogative	307
		11.3.2 Nationality of claims	310
	11.4	The exhaustion of local remedies	319
		11.4.1 Basic principles	319
		11.4.2 Mixed claims	321
	11.5	The treatment of aliens under international law	322
		11.5.1 National treatment and the Calvo clause	322
	11 /	11.5.2 The emergence of the international minimum standard Conclusion	323
	116	CONCIUSION	3/4

12.	Inter	rnational dispute settlement and the ICJ	326
	12.1	Introduction: to resolve disputes through law, not war	326
	12.2	Diplomatic techniques of international dispute settlement	328
		12.2.1 Negotiation	328
		12.2.2 Mediation and 'good offices'	329
		12.2.3 Inquiry	330
		12.2.4 Conciliation	331
	12.3	Legally binding methods of dispute settlement	333
		12.3.1 Arbitration	333
		12.3.2 Adjudication and the ICJ	336
	12.4	Conclusion	349
13.	Enfo	rcement short of force	352
	13.1	Introduction: self-help in international law	352
	13.2	Reprisals in international law	354
		13.2.1 What are reprisals?	354
		13.2.2 The prohibition on armed reprisals	355
	13.3	Retorsion	356
	13.4	Countermeasures	357
		13.4.1 What are countermeasures?	357
		13.4.2 Substantive conditions on countermeasures	361
		13.4.3 Countermeasures and third States	362
		13.4.4 Countermeasures and international organizations	364
		13.4.5 So-called 'economic coercion'	366
	13.5	Sanctions	367
		13.5.1 What are sanctions?	367
	10 (13.5.2 Sanctions in United Nations practice	368
		Conclusion	373
14.		use of force and collective security	376
	14.1	Introduction: the role of law in constraining international violence	376
	14.2	The Charter prohibition on the use of force	378
		14.2.1 Article 2(4) of the UN Charter	378
		14.2.2 Use of force in 'international relations'	379
		14.2.3 The meaning of 'threat or use of force'	381
		14.2.4 Preserving the territorial integrity and political independence of a State	381
	14.3	The right to self-defence and Article 51 of the Charter	382
		14.3.1 The scope of the right of unilateral self-defence	382
		14.3.2 Necessity and proportionality	383
		14.3.3 The meaning of 'armed attack'	384
		14.3.4 Self-defence and non-State actors14.3.5 Collective self-defence	386 388
		14.3.5 Collective self-defence 14.3.6 Pre-emptive or anticipatory self-defence	389
		14.3.7 Intervention to protect one's nationals	391
	144	Humanitarian intervention and the responsibility to protect	392
		14.4.1 Humanitarian intervention	392
		14.4.2 The 'Responsibility to Protect' doctrine	393

		DETAILED CONTENTS	хіх
	14.5	Collective security: authorizing the use of force	396
		14.5.1 Determination of the situation by the Security Council	396
		14.5.2 Collective responses under Chapter VII of the Charter	397
		14.5.3 Regional arrangements under Chapter VIII	404
	14.6	Conclusion	405
		Part V Specialized regimes	
15.	The	law of armed conflict	409
	15.1	Introduction: defining 'the law of armed conflict'	409
		15.1.1 Restraining or legitimizing violence?	409
		15.1.2 Historical development and the 1899/1907 Hague Conventions	410
		15.1.3 The 1949 Geneva Conventions	412
	15.2	Scope of application	414
		15.2.1 Ascertaining the existence of an armed conflict	414
		15.2.2 Classifying armed conflicts	416
	15.3	Categories of persons under international humanitarian law	419
		15.3.1 Combatants	419
		15.3.2 Prisoner of war status	419
		15.3.3 So-called 'unlawful combatants'	422
		15.3.4 The wounded and sick	423
		15.3.5 Civilians	424
	15.4	Conduct of hostilities	426
		15.4.1 The principle of distinction	427
		15.4.2 Regulation of permissible weapons	429
	15.5	Questions of implementation and enforcement	432
		15.5.1 The law on belligerent reprisals	433
		15.5.2 The assumption of international responsibility	434
		15.5.3 Individual criminal responsibility	435
		15.5.4 Other measures of compliance; the role of the Red Cross	436
	15.6	Conclusion: the limits of law in restraining violence	437
16.	Inter	national human rights and refugee law	439
	16.1	Introduction: individuals in a State-centred system	439
	16.2	The individual in international law	440
		16.2.1 A brief history of the protection of individuals	440
		16.2.2 International human rights law after 1945	441
	16.3	Human rights in the UN Charter system	441
		16.3.1 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948	441
		16.3.2 The International Human Rights Covenants, 1966	442
		16.3.3 Subsidiary organs and specialized agencies in the UN system	445
		16.3.4 Collective or group rights	449
	16.4	Regional systems of human rights protection	452
		16.4.1 The European Convention system	453
		16.4.2 The Inter-American Convention system	456
		16.4.3 The African Charter system	457

	16.5	Refugees, migrants, and other displaced persons	459
		16.5.1 The 1951 Refugee Convention	459
		16.5.2 Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	465
		16.5.3 Stateless persons	466
		16.5.4 Migrant workers	469
	16.6	Conclusion	470
17.	Inter	national criminal law	473
	17.1	Introduction: what is international criminal law?	473
	17.2	The emergence of international criminal law	474
		17.2.1 Versailles, Nuremberg, and Tokyo	474
		17.2.2 The ad hoc International Criminal Tribunals for the former	
		Yugoslavia and Rwanda	475
		17.2.3 The International Criminal Court	479
		17.2.4 'Internationalized' and 'hybrid' courts	487
	17.3	'Core crimes' under international law	490
		17.3.1 Genocide	490
		17.3.2 Crimes against humanity	492
		17.3.3 War crimes	495
		17.3.4 Aggression	496
	17.4	Selected issues relating to liability	497
		17.4.1 Command responsibility	497
		17.4.2 Joint liability	499
		17.4.3 The defence of superior orders	500
	17.5	Conclusion	500
18.	The	law of the sea	503
	18.1	Introduction: the sea as global commons	503
	18.2	The maritime regime: from Mare Liberum to UNCLOS	504
	18.3	The various maritime zones in international law	507
		18.3.1 The 'baseline'	507
		18.3.2 Internal waters	509
		18.3.3 The territorial sea and contiguous zone	509
		18.3.4 Limitations on coastal State jurisdiction in territorial waters	510
		18.3.5 Exclusive economic zone (EEZ)	513
		18.3.6 Continental shelf	515 517
	10 4	18.3.7 High seas	
		The deep seabed	522 523
		Maritime delimitation	525 527
		Conclusion	02,
19.		protection of the environment	529
	19.1	Introduction: the challenge of global environmental action	529
		19.1.1 States and environmental protection: a brief history	529 530
		1912 Defining 'the environment'	53()

	19.2	The development of international environmental law	531
		19.2.1 Early developments (1890–1960)	531
		19.2.2 The era of the Stockholm and Rio conferences	533
	19.3	Traditional sources of international environmental law	536
		19.3.1 Treaties and other environmental agreements	536
		19.3.2 Customary international law and general principles	539
	19.4	'Soft law'	541
	19.5	States and other actors	541
	19.6	Enforcement of international environmental law	543
	19.7	Substantive international environmental law	545
		19.7.1 Protection of the atmosphere, the ozone layer, and climate change	545
		19.7.2 Protection of the marine environment	548
		19.7.3 Ultra-hazardous substances	552
		19.7.4 Conservation of nature	555
	19.8	Conclusion	558
20.	Inter	national economic law	561
	20.1	Introduction: the modern global economy	561
	20.2	International financial institutions	563
		20.2.1 The International Monetary Fund	564
		20.2.2 The World Bank Group	565
	20.3	International trade law	568
		20.3.1 The legacy of the GATT	568
		20.3.2 The World Trade Organization	571
	20.4	International investment law	576
		20.4.1 The origins of investment protection	576
		20.4.2 The taking of foreign investors' property	577
		20.4.3 Bilateral investment treaties	579
		20.4.4 Investor-State dispute settlement	581
	20.5	Other international initiatives on economic cooperation	
		and development	583
	20.6	Conclusion	586
1	ndex		589
- 1	LILLEX		

DETAILED CONTENTS

xxi