DETAILED TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface	v
Principal abbreviations	xix
Table of cases	xxiii
Table of statutes	xli
Table of treaties and instruments	xliii

PART I: ORIGINS AND FOUNDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

1.	ΤН	E MAIN LEGAL FEATURES OF THE	
	INT	TERNATIONAL COMMUNITY	3
	1.1.	Introduction	3
	1 .2 .	The nature of international legal subjects	3
	1.3.	The lack of a central authority, and decentralization	
		of legal 'functions'	4
	1.4.	Collective responsibility	6
	1.5.	The need for most international rules to be translated	
		into national legislation	8
		The range of States' freedom of action	9
	1.7.	The overriding role of effectiveness	12
	1.8.	Traditional and new trends	12
		1.8.1. Reciprocity as the basis of international rights and obligations	12
		1.8.2. Community obligations and community rights	14
		1.8.3. Article 1 common to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions as indicative	
		of current merits and flaws of community rights and obligations	16
	1.9.	Coexistence of the old and new patterns	19
2.	TH	E HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF THE	
	INT	ERNATIONAL COMMUNITY	20
	2.1.	Introduction	20
	2.2.	The emergence of the present international community before	
		the Peace of Westphalia	20
	2.3.	From the Peace of Westphalia to the end of the First World War	23
		2.3.1. The composition of the international community	23
		2.3.2. The balance of power	26
		2.3.3. The main features of the law	28
		2.3.4. Efforts to restrain the Great Powers' dominance: the Calvo	
		and Drago doctrines	30

2.4. From the First to the Second World War	32
2.4. From the First to the Second World War and its consequences	32
2.4.1. The forming point the First work was and the consequences of 2.4.2. The Soviet Union's presence splits the international community	32
2.4.2. The soviet officing presence spins the international community 2.4.2. An experiment in collective co-ordination of force: the	
	34
League of Nations	36
2.4.4. Legal output 2.5. From the UN Charter to the end of the Cold War	37
2.5. From the ON Charter to the end of the Cold War 2.5.1. The main consequences of the Second World War	37
2.5.2. The establishment of the United Nations	38
2.5.2. The establishment of the onneal various 2.5.3. Changes in the composition of the international community	39
	40
2.5.4. Legal change	41
2.6. From the end of the Cold War to the present	42
2.6.1. 'Unipolarity'	43
2.6.2. Emerging 'multipolarity'	45
3. THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES GOVERNING	
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	45
3.1. Characterization of fundamental principles	45
3.2. The sovereign equality of States	49
3.2.1. General observations	49
3.2.2. Sovereignty	50
3.2.3. Legal equality	52
3.3. The principle of non-intervention	52
3.3.1. General observations	52
3.3.2. Development of non-intervention by the UN General Assembly	54
3.3.3. Specific forms of intervention	55
3.4. Prohibition of the threat or use of force	57
3.4.1. General observations	57
3.4.2. Legal scope of the principle	58
3.5. Peaceful settlement of international disputes	60
3.5.1. General observations	60
3.5.2. Legal scope of the principle	61
3.6. The duty to co-operate	62
3.6.1. General observations	62
3.6.2. Dimensions of co-operation	62
3.7. The principle of good faith	64
3.7.1. General observations	64
3.7.2. Specific expressions of good faith	65
3.8. Self-determination of peoples	66
3.8.1. How the principle evolved in the world community	66
3.8.2. Legal scope of the principle	67
3.8.3. Rights and obligations	69
3.8.4. Limits of the principle	71
3.9. Respect for human rights	71
3.9.1. General observations	71
3.9.2. Legal scope of the principle	72
3.10. Prevention of significant environmental harm	73
3.10.1. General observations	73
3.10.2. Legal scope of the principle	73 74
3.11. Interactions among fundamental principles	75
- •	, .

PART II: SUBJECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

4.	STA	TES AS THE PRIMARY SUBJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW	79
	4.1.	The continuing pre-eminence of States	79
	4.2.	The creation of States in international law	80
	4.3.	The role of recognition	82
		4.3.1. Concept and effects of the recognition of States	82
		4.3.2. Contested statehood	84
	4.4.	Continuity, succession, and extinction of States	86
		4.4.1. Changes in government and in territory	86
		4.4.2. State succession	87
	4.5.	The evolving concept of sovereignty	90
5,	THI	E SPATIAL DIMENSIONS OF STATE ACTIVITIES	92
	5.1.	Introduction	92
	5.2.	Sovereignty, competence, and jurisdiction	94
		5.2.1. Conceptual distinctions	94
		5.2.2. Exercise of jurisdiction	95
	5.3.	Land territory	97
		5.3.1. Acquisition of territory	98
		5.3.2. Titles, effectivités, and their interactions	99
		5.3.3. Delimitation of boundaries: the uti possidetis doctrine	102
	5.4.	The law of the sea	103
		5.4.1. The codification of the law of the sea	103
		5.4.2. Territorial sea	104
		5.4.3. Internal waters	106
		5.4.4. Bays	107
		5.4.5. The contiguous zone	108
		5.4.6. The exclusive economic zone	108
		5.4.7. The continental shelf	110
		5.4.8. Delimitation of maritime areas	112
		5.4.9. The high seas	114
	5.5.	The international seabed and the concept of the common	
		heritage of mankind	116
		The law of airspace	118
		The law of outer space	120
	5.8.	Concluding observations	121
6.	IMN	IUNITIES OF STATES AND STATE OFFICIALS	122
	6.1.	Sovereignty and immunities	122
	6.2.	State immunities from jurisdiction and execution	122
		6.2.1. Jurisdictional immunity	122
		6.2.2. Employment disputes	124
		6.2.3. Jurisdictional immunity and jus cogens	126
		6.2.4. Immunity from execution	129
	6.3.	Immunities of foreign State officials	130
		6.3.1. Types of immunities	130
		6.3.2. Functional immunities	131

		6.3.3. Immunities of diplomatic and consular agents6.3.4. Immunities of high-rank State officials	133 135
7.	IN	TERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	140
	7.1.	The development of international organizations	140
	7.2.	Types of international organizations	142
	7.3.	Recognition of their legal personality	143
	7.4.	Scope and limits: implied powers and the principle of speciality	145
	7.5.	Immunities of international organizations and their agents	147
		7.5.1. The right to immunity from jurisdiction of State courts for acts	
		and activities performed by the organization	148
		7.5.2. The immunity of agents of the organization in their official	
		capacity as international civil servants	150
		Other rights of international organizations	153
	7.7.	The responsibility of international organizations	154
8.	INC	DIVIDUALS AND OTHER LEGAL SUBJECTS	156
	8.1.	The expansion of international legal personality	156
	8.2.	Individuals: rights and duties	158
		8.2.1. General remarks	158
		8.2.2. Customary rules imposing obligations on individuals	159
		8.2.3. The holders of the corresponding rights	160
		8.2.4. Treaty provisions conferring rights on individuals	161
	8.3.	Peoples and national liberation movements	165
	8.4.	Insurgents	167
	8.5,	Sui generis entities and other subjects (corporations and NGOs)	173
		8.5.1. General	173
		8.5.2. The Holy See	173
		8.5.3. The Sovereign Order of Malta	174
		8.5.4. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	174
		8.5.5. Transnational corporations	175
		8.5.6. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	176
	8.6.	Concluding remarks	177

PART III: INTERNATIONAL LAW-MAKING AND NORMATIVE INTERACTIONS

9.	LAV	V-MAKING PROCESSES	181
	9.1.	Introduction	181
	9.2.	Treaties as law-making processes	182
	9.3.	Custom: formation and identification	184
		9.3.1. General	184
		9.3.2. Elements of custom	184
		9.3.3. The existence of customary rules	187
		9.3.4. The 'persistent objector'	188
		9.3.5. Local customary rules	190
		9.3.6. The present role of custom	191

	9. 4.	General principles of law recognized in domestic systems	192
		9.4.1. General	192
		9.4.2. The attempt to codify resort to principles in 1921	193
		9.4.3. The past and present role of principles	194
	9.5.	Other international law-making processes	195
		9.5.1. Unilateral acts of States	195
		9.5.2. Binding decisions of international organizations	197
		9.5.3. Is equity a formal source?	197
	9.6.	Identification and development of international law	199
		9.6.1. Jurisprudence and doctrine	199
		9.6.2. Codification	200
		9.6.3. Soft law	201
	9.7.	Interactions among sources	202
10.	THE	E LAW OF TREATIES	204
		Introduction	204
		. Notion and types of treaties	205
	10.3	. Conclusion of treaties	207
		10.3.1 Standard procedure	207
		10.3.2 Expression of consent and entry into force	208
		Effects and scope of application	209
		Reservations	210
		Interpretation	212
		. Amendment and modification	214
	10.8	. Grounds of invalidity	214
		10.8.1 Innovation in the Vienna Convention	214
		10.8.2 Absolute and relative grounds of invalidity	215
	10.9	. Termination and suspension	216
11.		RMATIVE INTERACTIONS: IMPLEMENTATION	210
	ANI	D HIERARCHY OF NORMS	218
	11,1	. Three inquiries: transposal, effects, and norm hierarchy	218
	1 1.2	. The need for transposal: dualism, monism, and reality	218
	11.3	. Effects: implementing international law within domestic systems	221
		11.3.1. General	221
		11.3.2. Modalities of implementation: trends in domestic systems	223
		11.3.3. The rank of international rules within domestic systems	224
		11.3.4. Domestic implementation of customary international law	225
		11.3.5. Domestic implementation of treaty law	226
		11.3.6. Hierarchical relations between international and domestic law	231
	11.4	. Hierarchical relations among international legal norms: emergence	
		and development of jus cogens	232
		11.4.1. General	232
		11.4.2. The emergence of jus cogens: establishment and scope	233
		11.4.3. Examples of peremptory norms	236
		11.4.4. Legal effects of jus cogens	237
		11.4.5. The limited reliance of jus cogens in international dealings	240

PART IV: IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

12	. INT	TERNATIONAL STATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR WRONGFUL ACTS	245
	12.1	. Introduction	245
	12.2	2. The codification of the law of State responsibility	246
	12.3	B. Preliminary notions	248
	12.4	. The internationally wrongful act	249
		12.4.1. Attribution of conduct to a State	249
		12.4.2. Inconsistency of State conduct with an international obligation	255
		12.4.3. The relevance of fault	256
		. The question of damage	256
	12.6	. Circumstances precluding wrongfulness	258
		12.6.1. The codification of the ILC Articles	258
		12.6.2. The relevance of <i>jus cogens</i>	262
		12.6.3. The relationship with the obligation to pay compensation	262
	12.7	. Consequences of the internationally wrongful act	263
		12.7.1. Obligations of the responsible State and forms of reparation	263
		12.7.2. The notion of injured State	265
	12.8	Aggravated State responsibility	267
		12.8.1. The regulation in the ILC Articles	268
		12.8.2. Aggravated State responsibility in light of international practice	271
		12.8.3. The current role of aggravated responsibility	275
13.	PEA	CEFUL SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES	276
	13.1.	Introduction	276
	13.2.	Obligation and means of dispute settlement	277
		Diplomatic means of dispute settlement	279
	13.4.	Judicial means of dispute settlement	283
	13.5.	Interplay between diplomatic and judicial means	289
	13.6.	Non-compliance and supervisory procedures	291
14.	ENF	ORCEMENT	294
	14.1.	Decentralized enforcement in historical perspective	294
		14.1.1. General	294
		14.1.2. Forcible intervention	295
		14.1.3. Reprisals	296
		14.1.4. War	297
	14.2.	Enforcement of international rules in contemporary international law	297
		14.2.1. General	297
		14.2.2. Retortion	298
		14.2.3. Countermeasures in general	299
		14.2.4. Limitations on countermeasures	300
		14.2.5. Countermeasures and aggravated State responsibility	303
		Can national courts enforce international rules?	303
	14.4.	Collective enforcement measures (sanctions proper)	306
		14.4.1. General	306
		14.4.2. Sanctions and respect for human rights	308

PART V: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

15.	THE	ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS	313
	15.1.	The grand design of the post-Second World War period	313
		Goals and structure of the organization	315
		Principal achievements and failures of the UN	318
		15.3.1. General	318
		15.3.2. Maintenance of peace and security	318
		15.3.3. Promotion of the peaceful settlement of disputes likely	
		to endanger peace	321
		15.3.4. Self-determination of peoples	323
		15.3.5. Economic and social co-operation	324
		15.3.6. Human rights	326
		15.3.7. Disarmament	327
		15.3.8. Codification and progressive development of international law	329
	15.4.	The current role of the UN	331
16.	COL	LECTIVE SECURITY AND THE USE OF ARMED FORCE	335
	16.1.	Introduction	335
	16. 2 .	Measures short of armed force and the UN system	337
		16.2.1. General	337
		16.2.2. Economic and other 'sanctions'	339
		16.2.3. Non-recognition of illegal situations	340
		16.2.4. The establishment of international criminal tribunals	341
		16.2.5. Action by the General Assembly in case of gross violations of international law	341
	163	Peace operations—from peacekeeping to peace enforcement	541
	10.5.	and peace building	343
	164	Enforcement action upon authorization of the Security Council	346
		Self-defence and its many faces	349
	10.01	16.5.1. Individual and collective self-defence	349
		16.5.2. Is anticipatory self-defence admissible?	353
		16.5.3. Self-defence against armed infiltration and indirect aggression	357
		16.5.4. Forcible protection of nationals abroad	358
		16.5.5. Armed intervention with the consent of the territorial State	360
		16.5.6. Armed reprisals against unlawful small-scale use of force	362
		16.5.7. Humanitarian intervention	364
17.	LEGA	AL RESTRAINTS ON VIOLENCE IN ARMED CONFLICT	366
	17.1.	Introduction	366
		The core international legal framework	368
		17.2.1. The origin of international humanitarian law and early key instruments	368
		17.2.2. The Hague Conventions (1899–1907) and the Martens Clause	369
		17.2.3. The 1949 Geneva Conventions and common Article 3	370
		17.2.4. The 1977 Additional Protocols	372
		17.2.5. Other legal instruments and customary international law	374
		17.2.6. International humanitarian law and international human rights law	375

	17.3. Combatant status	380
	17.3.1. Requirements for combatant status	381
	17.3.2. Recognition of belligerency	384
	17.4. Members of non-State armed groups	384
	17.5. Direct participation in hostilities	386
	17.5.1. Unlawful combatants?	387
	17.5.2. Targeted killings and the 'war on terror'	388
	17.6. Restriction on the use of military force and the choice of weapons	390
	17.6.1. The principle of distinction	390
	17.6.2. The principle of proportionality	391
	17.6.3. Restrictions on the choice of weapons	393
	17.7. Protection of war victims	395
	17.8. Preventive and repressive measures to ensure compliance	397
	17.8.1. Specific institutions	398
	17.8.2. Reactions to violations	400
	17.8.3. Compensation for damage	401
	17.9. An overall assessment	402
18	. THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS	404
	18.1. Introduction	404
	18.2. Classical international law	404
	18.3. The turning point: the UN Charter	406
	18.4. Trends in the evolution of international action on human rights	408
	18.4.1. General	408
	18.4.2. The Universal Declaration (1948)	408
	18.4.3. Human rights treaties	409
	18.4.4. The tendency to overrule the objection of domestic jurisdiction	410
	18.4.5. Expansion of the territorial scope of human rights obligations	412
	18.4.6. Universal supervisory mechanisms	414
	18.4.7. Regional supervisory mechanisms	416
	18.4.8. Human rights, humanitarian law, and litigation before domestic courts	419
	18.5. Human rights and customary international law	420
	18.6. The impact of human rights on classical international law	422
	18.7. The present role of human rights	423
19.	THE REPRESSION OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMES	427
	19.1. International crimes	427
	19.2. Categories of international crimes	428
	19.2.1. War crimes	428
	19.2.2. Crimes against humanity	431
	19.2.3. Genocide	434
	19.2.4. The crime of aggression	437
	19.2.5. Torture	440
	19.2.6. Terrorism	442
	19.3. Prosecution and punishment of international crimes	444
	19.3.1. Prosecution and punishment by State courts	444
	19.3.2. The demand for international criminal justice	446
	19.3.3. The establishment of international criminal courts and tribunals	448
	19.3.4. Merits and disadvantages of international criminal trials	452

20.	THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT	454
	20.1. Introduction	454
	20.2. Precedents	455
	20.3. The principles of international environmental law: 1972–2020	458
	20.4. Contemporary regulation of environmental challenges	471
	20.4.1. Overview	471
	20.4.2. The role of 'soft law' instruments	471
	20.4.3. Multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)	473
	20.4.4. Mechanisms to promote and manage compliance	478
	20.4.5. International institutions in charge of environmental protection	482
	20.5. Responsibility and liability for environmental harm	483
	20.5.1. Overview	483
	20.5.2. Compensation ex gratia or strict liability of States	484
	20.5.3. State responsibility for environmental harm or risk	485
	20.5.4. Civil liability of economic operators	487
21.	INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE GLOBAL ECONOMY	490
	21.1. Introduction	490
	21.2. The post-1945 global economic architecture	491
	21.2.1. Two foundational conferences: Bretton Woods and Havana	491
	21.2.2. The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	494
	21.2.3. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	
	(World Bank)	495
	21.2.4. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)	496
	21.3. Decolonization, development, and the struggle for a NIEO	499
	21.3.1. The North-South divide	499
	21.3.2. The economic structure of under-development	499
	21.3.3. The struggle for a New International Economic Order (NIEO)	501
	21.3.4. Multilateral co-operation for development	504
	21.4. International law and the global economy today	509
	21.4.1. The post-1990 global economic architecture	509
	21.4.2. The World Trade Organization (WTO)	510
	21.4.3 . The rise of international investment law and arbitration	518

Index

527