UNDERSTANDING INTERNATIONAL LAW

Second Edition

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Second Edition

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MATTHEW & BENDER

The Author

Stephen McCaffrey teaches International Law at the University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law. He was a member of the U.N. International Law Commission (ILC) for 10 years (1982–1991), chaired the Commission's Thirty-Ninth Session (1987–1988) and was special rapporteur for the ILC's work on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (1985–1991). He has served as Counselor on International Law in the State Department, as counsel in a number of cases before the International Court of Justice and international arbitral tribunals, and regularly advises governments and international organizations.

Preface

As with the first edition, this book is intended for the newcomer to international law — whether law student, lawyer or judge, layperson or undergraduate — not the specialist. It attempts to explain in plain English what international law is, why it exists, and the basic subjects it covers. In this sense the title of the book is, I hope, appropriate.

The book deals with the law governing the relations between the countries of the world. This body of law has developed over the centuries through the practice of states, as countries are called in the parlance of international law. States treat this law as having binding force. They benefit from it, and expect other states to follow it. This is even true when the benefit of a rule is indirect, or enjoyed by the international community as a whole, as in the case of the rule prohibiting genocide and other rules protecting human rights.

As I tell my students, international law is similar to domestic law in the broad scope of its coverage: there are international-law counterparts to most of the domestic-law subjects studied in law school. It is thus difficult to do the subject justice within the compass of a three-hour course or a small volume such as this one. I have attempted to address this issue by focusing in the present volume on how law is made and functions in the international community, and on the basic subjects of international law. An understanding of these matters should equip the reader to delve into other areas of interest in the field.

While emphasizing these basic issues and subjects, the book attempts to at least touch upon topics of current relevance, such as terrorism, international criminal law, the use and applicability of international law in United States courts, and the law governing the use of military force. This coverage is intended as an introduction only; the interested reader is encouraged to pursue sources discussing these issues in greater depth.

The Law of Treaties is given particular attention, chiefly because of the increasing importance of the treaty in international life. The number of treaties has mushroomed since the Second World War and many of these agreements include over 100 states as parties. Because of their number and the breadth of their coverage, treaties are thus the main form of international legislation. But since they are also contractual in character, and since many multilateral treaties allow states to place conditions on their acceptance of them, the law governing treaties is necessarily more complex than if they were the exact equivalent of national legislation.

This second edition comprehensively updates all of the book's chapters and adds new text where appropriate.

I hope the book will prove helpful in understanding international law, and I welcome readers' comments on it.

Stephen C. McCaffrey July, 2014

Acknowledgments

I have been helped greatly in preparing this book by many people. First, I have received valuable assistance with this edition from two doctoral students, Idowu Adetogun and Maria Milanes-Murcia. A number of research assistants, including Mirwais Haider (Pacific McGeorge '15), have worked cheerfully and tirelessly on both editions in finding sources, chasing down citations, proofreading text and footnotes, preparing tables and making valuable suggestions for the improvement of the work. Second, the Reference Librarians at Pacific McGeorge's Gordon D. Schaber Law Library, particularly Paul Howard, have also been of great assistance, especially in locating obscure and hard-to-find sources. Third, the University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law has provided summer research grants throughout the duration of the project. And finally, I could never have completed the work without the unstinting support of my wife, Susan, who is a constant source of inspiration. For all of this help, I am deeply grateful.

Glossary

The following are explanations of certain terms that one often encounters in international law. They are offered for the assistance of the reader and are not intended to be precise definitions or translations.

erga omnes — toward all; obligations erga omnes are those owed to all.

jus ad bellum — the rules of international law concerning the right to go to war or to use force.

jus cogens — a peremptory norm of general, or customary, international law.

lex ferenda (or de lege ferenda) — law as it ought to be; law in the process of formation.

jus in bello — the law applicable during armed conflict.

lex specialis (or *generalia specialibus non derogant*) — a principle of inter-pretation according to which a specific law or provision prevails over a general one.

lex lata — law as it is; positive law.

pacta sunt servanda — treaties are binding on the parties and must be performed in good faith.

municipal law — national or domestic law.

pacta tertiis nec nocent nec prosunt or simply pacta tertiis — a treaty creates neither rights nor obligations for a third state (i.e., a state that is not a party to the treaty) without its consent.

travaux préparatoires — preparatory work; "legislative history" relating to a treaty.

uti possidetis iuris — the principle that colonial boundaries will not be disturbed after former colonies achieve independence.

Table of Treaties and Other International Instruments

Name of Instrument	Section Location
Abolition of Forced Labor Convention	9.02
African Charter on Human and People's	9.03
Rights	
Agreement Between the United States and	2.03, 4.07[F], 10.01
the United Nations Regarding the Head-	
quarters of the United Nations	
American Declaration of the rights and	9.01 [A], 9.03
Duties of Man	4.0% (D)(0)(1)
Antarctic Treaty of 1959	4.05 [B][2][e]
Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of	3.03 [B][1], 9.01[B]
States	1.01.2.01[A][1].2.01.2.02.2.02[A].2.02
Charter of the United Nations	1.01, 2.01[A][1], 3.01, 3.03, 3.03[A], 3.03
	[B][1], 3.03[D], 4.02, 4.05[A], 4.05[C][3], 4.05[C][4][a], 4.05[D], 4.05[E], 4.07[F],
	5.02[B][2], 5.02[D], 5.03[B],
	5.03[C][1][a][iii], 7.01, 8.01[A], 8.02, 8.03,
	8.04, 9.01[A], 9.02, 10.02, 10.04
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	4.05[C][4][a]
Convention Against Torture and Other	9.01[C], 9.02
Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or	
Punishment	
Convention Between the Government of	6.03[C]
the United States of America and the Gov-	
ernment of the United Kingdom for the	
Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Pre-	
vention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to	
Taxes on Income and on Capital Gains Convention Between the United States and	4.07[C][1]
Great Britain (for Canada) for the Protec-	4.07[C][1]
tion of Migratory Birds	
Convention Concerning the Protection of	7.05
the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	7.03
Convention on International Trade in En-	4.05[D]
dangered Species	[2]
Convention on the Elimination of All	9.02
Forms of Discrimination Against Women	
Convention on the Prevention and Punish-	4.05[B][2][a], 4.05[B][2][c], 9.01[A]
ment of the Crime of Genocide	
Convention on the Privileges and Immuni-	5.03[B]
ties of the Specialized Agencies	
Convention on the Privileges and Immuni-	5.03[B]
ties of the United Nations	
Convention on the Settlement of Invest-	5.03[C][2]
ment Disputes between States and Nation-	
als of Other States	

Name of Instrument	Section Location
Convention on the Suppression and Punish-	6.03[E]
ment of the Crime of Apartheid	
Convention Relating to the Status of Refu-	9.02
gees	
Convention to Prevent and Punish the Acts	6.03[E]
of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes	
Against Persons and Related Extortion that	
are of International Significance	
Covenant of the League of Nations	1.04, 4.05[C][4], 5.02[D], 8.01[A]
Draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind (1954)	5.03[C][1][a][ii]
Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind (1996)	5.03[C][1][a][ii]
Declaration on Principles of International	3.03[B][1], 5.02[D], 10.02
Law Concerning Friendly Relations and	
Co-Operation Among States in Accordance	
with the Charter of the United Nations	
Declaration on the Granting of Indepen-	[5.02[D]
dence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	
Eurocontrol Convention	4.05[C][4][c]
European Convention for the Prevention of	4.05[B][2][d]
Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treat-	
ment or Punishment	
European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	4.05[B][2][d], 9.01[A], 9.03
European Convention on State Immunity	6.04[B]
European Union Treaty	4.05[B][2][e]
"Friendship, Commerce and Navigation"	2.05
(FCN) Treaty Between the United States	
and Japan	
G.A. Res. 1803, Permanent Sovereignty	9.01[B]
Over Natural Resources	
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	4.02, 4.05[C][3]
Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of	9.01[C]
the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in	
the Field (1864)	
Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of	9.01[C]
the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in	
Armed Forces in the Field (1949)	0.01[C]
Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and	9.01[C]
Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at	
Sea (1949)	
Geneva Convention on the Continental	4.04
Shelf	
Geneva Convention Relative to the Treat-	5.03 [C][1][b], 9.01[C]
ment of Civilian Persons in Time of War	
(1949)	

Name of Instrument	Section Location
Geneva Convention Relative to the Treat-	5.03[C][1][b], 9.01[C]
ment of Prisoners of War (1949)	
Geneva Protocol I Additional to the Ge-	7.04, 9.01[C]
neva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and	
Relating to the Protection of Victims of	
International Armed Conflicts (1977)	
Geneva Protocol II Additional to the Ge-	9.01[C]
neva Conventions of August 12, 1949, and	
Relating to the Protection of Victims of	
Non-International Armed Conflicts (1977)	10.00
Hague Convention for the Pacific Settle-	10.03
ment of International Disputes (1899)	4.05563553, 40.00
Hague Convention (I) for the Pacific Settle-	4.05[C][5], 10.03
ment of International Disputes (1907)	4.05(D)(4)(-)
Helsinki Convention on the Protection and	4.05[B][1][c]
Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes	
	4.02, 4.02
Hull-Lothian Agreement	4.02, 4.03
Hungary-Slovakia Treaty (1977)	4.05 [E][2], 5.02[C]
ILA Montreal Draft Convention on State	6.04[B]
Immunity	4.06 7.01 7.00[4] 7.00[D] 7.00[4]
ILC Draft Articles on Responsibility of	4.06, 7.01, 7.02[A], 7.02[B], 7.03[A],
States for Internationally Wrongful Acts	7.03[B], 7.04, 7.05, 9.01[B]
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	2.05, 5.02[D], 5.03[C][1][a][iii], 9.02, 9.02[A][2]
International Covenant on Economic, So-	5.02[D], 5.03[C][1][a][iii], 9.01[B], 9.02,
cial and Cultural Rights	9.02[A][3]
International Convention for the Unification	6.04[B]
of Certain Rules relating to the Immunity	
of State-owned Vessels	
International Convention on the Elimina-	9.02
tion of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	
International Convention on the Suppres-	6.03[E]
sion of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism	4.02. 0.01[4]
Kellogg-Briand Pact	4.02, 8.01[A]
Montevideo Convention	5.02[B][1]
Montreal Protocol on Substances that De-	7.05
plete the Ozone Layer	4 OFFICIAL I
North American Free Trade Agreement	4.05[B][2][e]
(NAFTA)	5.05
North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation	7.05
Peace of Westphalia Rome Statute of the	4.02, 4.05[B][2][d], 4.05[C][4][a],
International Criminal Court	5.03[C][1][a][ii], 5.03[C][2], 7.01
Roosevelt-Litvinov agreement	4.07[C][2][c]
Statute of the International Court of Justice	2.01[B], 3.01, 3.03, 3.03[C], 3.03[D][1],
	3.03[E][2], 10.04

[37	I a
Name of Instrument	Section Location
Statute of the International Law Commission	[3.03[A], 3.03[D][1]
Statute of the International Tribunal for Rwanda	5.03[C][1][a][ii], 5.03[C][2], 7.01
Statute of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humani- tarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia Since 1991	5.03[C][1][a][ii], 5.03[C][2], 7.01
Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery	9.02
The Cession of Alaska	4.02, 4.03
Treaty between the Jews and the Romans	4.02
Treaty of Peace between Israel and Jordan	4.05[C][4][c]
Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms	4.05[C][4][a]
UK-US Supplementary Extradition Treaty	4.05[B][2][c]
United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity	3.03[A], 7.05
United Nations Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property	6.04[B], 6.04[C][2], 6.04[C][3]
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses	3.03[B][2], 4.05[B][1][c]
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982)	4.05[B][2][d], 6.03[C]
United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child	4.05[B][2][d], 9.02
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	7.05
United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners	9.01[D]
Universal Declaration of Human Rights	5.03[C][1][a][iii], 9.01[A], 9.01[B], 9.02[A][1]
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1.02[C], 2.01[A][1], 2.05, 6.04[A]
Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations	3.03[A], 4.02, 6.03[B][1], 6.04[A], 7.02[A]
Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties	2.02, 3.03[A], 3.03[B][2], 3.03[C], 3.03[E][1], 4.04, 4.05, 4.06, 4.07[A], 4.07[B], 5.03[B], 8.04[B], 9.03
Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties Between States and International Organiza- tions or Between International Organiza- tions	4.05

Name of Instrument	Section Location
Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of State Property, Archives and	5.02[C]
Debts	
Vienna Convention on Succession of States	3.03[B][2], 5.02[C]
in Respect of Treaties	

Table of Contents

Chapter	1 WHAT IS "INTERNATIONAL LAW"?	. 1
§ 1.01	INTRODUCTION	. 1
§ 1.02	GENERAL DEFINITION	. 3
[A]	International Law	. 3
[B]	Public vs. Private International Law	. 4
[C]	The Blurring of Distinctions	. 5
§ 1.03	IS INTERNATIONAL LAW "LAW"?	. 6
§ 1.04	A BIT OF HISTORY	. 9
Chapter	2 HOW DOES INTERNATIONAL LAW RELATE TO NATIONAL ("MUNICIPAL") LAW?	13
§ 2.01	INTRODUCTION	13
§ 2.02	INTERNATIONAL LAW IN NATIONAL LAW	
[A]	The Applicability of International Law in National Law	
[1]	Introduction	14
[2]	Illustration: The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations in	
	U.S. Courts	14
[3]	Other Illustrations	20
[4]	Self-Executing Treaties	21
[B]	The Use of International and Comparative Law to Inform National	
	Court Decisions	26
§ 2.03	NATIONAL LAW IN INTERNATIONAL LAW	27
§ 2.04	"MONISM" VS. "DUALISM"	28
§ 2.05	INTERNATIONAL LAW AS LAW OF THE UNITED STATES	29
§ 2.06	THE EFFECT OF ACTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT OR CONGRESS	
	THAT VIOLATE INTERNATIONAL LAW	31
Chapter	THE SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW	33
§ 3.01	INTRODUCTION	33
§ 3.02	WHAT GIVES THE "SOURCES" OF INTERNATIONAL LAW	
	LEGAL FORCE?	34
§ 3.03	ARTICLE 38 OF THE STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE	37
[A]	Treaties	39
[B]	Customary International Law	43
[1]	"A General Practice"	44
[2]	"Accepted as Law"	50
[3]	Recent Challenges to Custom as a Source of Law	54

Table o	of Contents	
[C]	General Principles of National Law	. 55
[D]	"Subsidiary Means": Judicial Decisions and Writings	59
[1]	Courts and Tribunals	. 61
[2]	Publicists	. 62
[E]	Decisions ex aequo et bono	64
[1]	The Unutilized Power	
[2]	"Equity" Distinguished	. 66
Chapter	4 THE LAW OF TREATIES	. 69
§ 4.01	INTRODUCTION	. 70
§ 4.02	TREATIES AS INTERNATIONAL "LEGISLATION"	. 71
§ 4.03	TREATIES AS INTERNATIONAL "CONTRACTS"	
§ 4.04	TREATIES AND CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL LAW	. 73
§ 4.05	THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF TREATIES	. 76
[A]	What Is a "Treaty"?	. 77
[B]	The Making of Treaties	79
[1]	General	. 79
[a]	Overview of the Treaty-Making Process	80
[b]	Obligations Prior to Entry into Force	. 82
[c]	Consent to Be Bound	. 84
[2]	Reservations	. 88
[a]	Multilateral Treaties	. 88
[b]	Bilateral Treaties	. 89
[c]	"Reservation" Defined	. 90
[d]	Permissibility of Reservations	. 92
[e]	*	
[C]	The Legal Effect and Interpretation of Treaties	100
[1]	Pacta Sunt Servanda	100
[2]	Non-retroactivity and Territorial Scope	101
[3]	Successive Treaties Relating to the Same Subject Matter	. 101
[4]	Interpretation	102
[a]		
[b]	**	108
[c]		
[5]	Treaties and Third States	109
[D]	Amendment and Modification of Treaties	
[E]	Invalidity and Termination of Treaties	112
[1]	Invalidity	113 . 113
[a] [b]	•	
[c]		114

Table (of Contents	
[d]	Corruption	114
[e]	Coercion	114
[f]	Jus Cogens	115
[2]	Termination	115
[a]	Material Breach	117
[b]	Impossibility	119
[c]	Fundamental Change of Circumstances	120
[d]	Jus Cogens	121
§ 4.06	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TREATIES AND STATE	
	RESPONSIBILITY	122
§ 4.07	THE LAW OF TREATIES AND UNITED STATES LAW	123
[A]	The Position of the United States on the Vienna Convention	124
[B]	The Meaning of the Term "Treaty" in U.S. Domestic Law	125
[C]	Authority to Make International Agreements Under U.S. Law	127
[1]	Article II Treaties	127
[2]	Executive Agreements	129
[a]	Congressional-Executive Agreements	129
[b]	Agreements Made Pursuant to Other Treaties	130
[c]	Sole Executive Agreements	130
[D]	Authority to Interpret Treaties and Other International Agreements	
	Under U.S. Law	132
[E]	Authority to Suspend or Terminate Treaties and Other International	
	Agreements under U.S. Law	133
[F]	Conflict between Treaty and Federal Statute: The Last-in-Time Rule	133
Chapter	TO WHOM IS INTERNATIONAL LAW ADDRESSED? STATES AND OTHER SUBJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW	135
§ 5.01	INTRODUCTION	136
§ 5.02	STATES	137
[A]	Statehood: Objective Requirements	137
[1]	Permanent Population	138
[2]	Defined Territory	139
[3]	Government	139
[4]	Capacity to Enter into Relations with Other States	141
[5]	Summation	141
[B]	Recognition of States and Governments	141
[1]	Recognition of States	142
[2]	Recognition of Governments	144
[C]	State Succession	145
[D]	Self-Determination	150

Table	of Contents	
§ 5.03	OTHER "SUBJECTS" OF INTERNATIONAL LAW	155
[A]	Territorial Entities Other than States	155
[B]	International Organizations	156
[C]	Natural and Legal Persons	160
[1]	Natural Persons	160
[8	a] Individuals	160
	[i] The Individual as an "Object" of International Law	160
	[ii] The Individual as a Subject of International Law	160
	[iii] International Human Rights Law	162
	[iv] Terrorists and Terrorism	163
[1]	p] "Peoples"	164
[2]	Legal Persons	165
Chapte	r 6 THE ALLOCATION OF COMPETENCE AMONG	
	STATES: JURISDICTION	169
§ 6.01	INTRODUCTION	169
§ 6.02	JURISDICTION OF STATES: GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS	170
§ 6.03	BASES OF STATE JURISDICTION	172
[A]	Introduction	172
[B]	Territoriality and the Effects Principle	172
[1]	Conduct and Other Matters Within a State's Territory	172
[2]	Effects Within a State's Territory	174
[C]	Nationality	176
[D]	The Protective Principle	178
[E]	The Universality Principle	180
[F]	Other Possible Bases	184
§ 6.04	IMMUNITY FROM JURISDICTION	184
[A]	Introduction	184
[B]	Historical Development	185
[C]	The United States Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976	189
[1]	Introduction	189
[2]	The Commercial Activities Exception	190
[3]	The Non-Commercial Tort Exception	192
[4]	Enforcement of Judgments	195
§ 6.05	THE ACT OF STATE DOCTRINE	197
Chapte	r 7 REMEDIES: INTERNATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY	205
§ 7.01	INTRODUCTION	205
§ 7.02	GENERAL PRINCIPLES	209
[A]	Attribution	209
[B]	"Defenses" — Circumstances Precluding Wrongfulness	211

Table o	of Contents	
§ 7.03	OBLIGATIONS OF THE WRONGDOING STATE	215
[A]	Introduction	215
[B]	Reparation	216
[1]	Restitution	216
[2]	Compensation	217
[3]	Satisfaction	218
§ 7.04	COUNTERMEASURES	219
§ 7.05	ALTERNATIVES TO THE TRADITIONAL APPROACH:	
	ACCOUNTABILITY AND COMPLIANCE	222
Chapter	8 THE USE OF FORCE BY STATES	225
§ 8.01	INTRODUCTION	225
[A]	Historical Development	225
[B]	This Chapter	227
§ 8.02	THE BASIC PROHIBITION: ARTICLE 2(4)	227
§ 8.03	SELF-DEFENSE: ARTICLE 51	232
§ 8.04	COLLECTIVE USE OF FORCE	237
[A]	Collective Self-Defense	237
[B]	Action Under the Authority of the Security Council	237
[C]	Regional Arrangements	239
~		
Chapter	9 INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW	241
§ 9.01	INTRODUCTION	241
[A]	Background	241
[B]	State Responsibility for Injuries to Aliens	243
[C]	International Humanitarian Law	246
[D]	This Chapter	249
§ 9.02	THE UNIVERSAL SYSTEM	249
[A]	The "International Bill of Human Rights"	251
[1]	The Universal Declaration	251
[2]	The Civil and Political Covenant	254
[3]	The Economic, Social, and Cultural Covenant	256
[4]	Compliance Mechanisms	258
[a]	United Nations and Treaty-Based Systems	258
[b]	•	
	International Tribunals	261
[B]	Customary International Human Rights Law	265
\$ 9.03	REGIONAL SYSTEMS	267

Table of Contents Chapter 10 THE SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES § 10.01 THE BASIC OBLIGATION: PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT 272 § 10.02 § 10.03 § 10.04 [A] [B] 278 [C] Table of Cases TC-1