Subjects of International Law

Cecilia M. Bailliet
UN Charter Preamble

• WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

• to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

• to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,
UN Charter Article 1

• The Purposes of the United Nations are:

• 2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

• 3. To achieve international cooperation . . . in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion;
Martin Dixon

• A subject of international law is a body or entity that is capable of possessing and exercising rights and duties under international law

• ICJ Reparation for Injuries Suffered in the Service
• International Legal Persons can:
  • Make claims before tribunals
  • Be subject to some or all of the obligations imposed by international law
  • Have the power to make international agreements
  • Enjoy some or all of the immunities from the jurisdiction of the national courts of other states
Ian Brownlie

- A subject of international law is an entity possessing international rights and obligations and having the capacity to a) maintain its rights by bringing international claims, and b) to be responsible for its breaches of obligations by being subjected to such claims.
Sean Murphy

• States remain the central actors (subjects) in the field of international law, most international law is created, interpreted, complied with, or enforced by the governments of state.
Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States, Art. 1

• A State should possess:

• a) A permanent population (stable community, settled but not homogenous, inhabit a specific territory on a permanent basis (occupation alone not enough))
• b) A defined territory (stable and permanent physical control over territory, but no precise delimitations needed, ICJ North Sea Continental Shelf, Nicaragua case, Namibia Case)
• c) A government (effective control of the territory, coercive, centralized legal order, coherent, stable and effective political organization
• d) A capacity to enter into relations with other states

• Note: (geographic size does not matter, Liechtenstain & Monaco are states, California and Antartica are not)
Sean Murphy- Recognition of States

• 1. Existing State fragments into several new states (Break up of Yugoslavia- Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Slovenia, and Serbia-Montenegro)
• 2. Part of a State may secede to form a new state (Eritrea seceded from Ethiopia)
• 3. Two States may merge to form a new State (Egypt and Syria were united in 1958 to form the United Arab Republic)
Sean Murphy

• Consider decolonization in Africa
• Consider unsuccessful autonomous movements in the Basque region of Spain, the Biafra in Nigeria, Katanga in Congo, Turkish dominated northern Cyprus, Chechnya in Russia, Tibet in China, and Kurdish peoples of Iran, Iraq, and Turkey.
Sean Murphy- Why seek recognition as a State?

• Exert sovereign control over territory
• Right to non-intervention and interference from foreign states
• Can pursue treaties on trade and investment with other States
• Can receive foreign aid
• Can join IOs and pursue cases in international tribunals
UN Charter Article 4

• 1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other **peace-loving states** which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

• 2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

• See ICJ Advisory Opinion on the Conditions of Admission of a State to Membership in the United Nations (1948)
UN Charter XIV. Admission of New Members to the United Nations

- Rule 134: Any State which desires to become a Member of the United Nations shall submit an application to the Secretary-General. Such application shall contain a declaration, made in a formal instrument, that the State in question accepts the obligations contained in the Charter.

- Rule 135: The Secretary-General shall, for information, send a copy of the application to the General Assembly, or to the Members of the United Nations if the Assembly is not in session.

- Rule 136: If the Security Council recommends the applicant State for membership, the General Assembly shall consider whether the applicant is a peace-loving State and is able and willing to carry out the obligations contained in the Charter and shall decide, by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, upon its application for membership.

- Rule 137: If the Security Council does not recommend the applicant State for membership or postpones the consideration of the application, the General Assembly may, after full consideration of the special report of the Security Council, send the application back to the Council, together with a full record of the discussion in the Assembly, for further consideration and recommendation or report.

- Rule 138: The Secretary-General shall inform the applicant State of the decision of the General Assembly. If the application is approved, membership shall become effective on the date on which the General Assembly takes its decision on the application.
Recognition of State

- **Declaratory Theory** - Recognition is mere acknowledgement of pre-existing legal capacity (See OAS charter)
- **Constitutive Theory** - Recognition is precondition to the existence of the capacities of statehood
- Political Recognition
- Non-Recognition as a sanction or punishment for breach of international law
Quasi-States

- Taiwan
- Kosovo
- Palestine
- Certain autonomy is granted, but full recognition is politically difficult
International law proposes a distinction between so-called **internal self-determination and external self-determination**. The former signifies that groups or peoples are entitled to a form of self-government or autonomy within the confines of their mother state. This type of autonomy may translate into a free exercise of cultural or linguistic rights, or into the creation of a regional parliament, at best. As long as the mother state respects the people’s right to internal self-determination, the analysis should stop there (see the Canadian Supreme Court in its advisory opinion on the proposed secession of Quebec). The latter, more drastic form of self-determination, so-called external self-determination, gets triggered by the mother state’s utmost lack of respect for the relevant people. If the mother state’s central government is so abusive toward the people that its rights are not properly represented, then international law may suggest that such a people should have a right to external self-determination, which would lead to its separation from the mother state. Most states, unsurprisingly, are extremely reluctant to recognize a right to external self-determination for any minority group, and the International Court of Justice, in the recent advisory opinion on Kosovo, failed to develop any sort of a useful normative framework on self-determination (the court instead found that the Kosovar declaration of independence was legal, but did not proclaim that external self-determination or secession would ever be legal). This state of affairs has led some scholars to note that international law “tolerates” external self-determination and secession, but that no positive right to secession exists within international law.
Crimea- Milena Sterio

• Since Crimea used to be a part of Russia until 1954, since the legitimacy/rationale of its transfer to Ukraine in 1954 is dubious, and since the majority of its population is Russian and may truly wish to re-join Russia, what is so bad about the referendum and its result?

• The biggest obvious issue related to the referendum has to do with its own fairness – were the people of Crimea truly able to vote and express their wishes, or was the referendum influenced by the presence of Russian forces? Were the results properly tallied?
• Look at willingness of state to observe international law
• Trend to recognize governments which favor democracy and human rights-
• Consider coups in Haiti and Pakistan
The goal of ISIS/ISIL is to create caliphate which is an Islamic state.
Leader is both political and religious and is a successor (caliph) to the Islamic prophet Muhammad.
The power and authority of the caliph is absolute.
They have been able to lure away soldiers from both the Iraqi and Syrian militaries due to their ability to pay better salaries plus the fact that Sunni soldiers do not want to fight other Sunnis.
They are seen as freedom fighters by many Sunni’s who have been marginalized and terrorized by their governments.
Will ISIS/ISIL become a permanent state in the Middle East?
Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS)

• ISIS “boasts some 30,000 fighters, holds territory in both Iraq and Syria, maintains extensive military capabilities, controls lines of communication, commands infrastructure, funds itself, and engages in sophisticated military operations. If ISIS is purely and simply anything, it is a pseudo-state led by a conventional army.

• ISIS’ revenue from oil is estimated to be between $1 million and $3 million per day.

• The group also controls major transportation arteries in western Iraq, allowing it to tax the movement of goods and charge tolls. It even earns revenue from cotton and wheat grown in Raqqa, the breadbasket of Syria.

• ISIS taxes everything from small family farms to large enterprises such as cell-phone service providers, water delivery companies, and electric utilities.

• The good news is that no government supports ISIS; the group has managed to make itself an enemy of every state in the region—and, indeed, the world. “

*Audrey Kurth Cronin in Foreign Affairs*
Other Subjects

• International Organizations
• NGOs
• Individuals- ICL, Human Rights
• Groups of Persons
• MNCs (Corporations)
The Individual as Subject of International Law

- Cancado Trindade: «The consolidation of the legal personality and capacity of the individual as subject of international law constitutes the most precious legacy of the international legal thinking of the second half of the XXth century.»

- The right of **individual petition** is a fundamental clause of the human rights treaties that provide for it, upon which is erected the juridical mechanism of the **emancipation of the human being vis-a-vis his own State** for the protection of human rights . . .
Cancado Trindade

• Inter American Court of Human Rights case law recognizing juridical personality of individuals
• Advisory Opinion 16 on the Right to Information on Consular Assistance in the Framework of the Guarantees of the Due Process of Law
• Advisory Opinion 17 on the Juridical Condition and Human Rights of the Child
• Advisory Opinion n. 18 on the Juridical Condition and Rights of Undocumented Migrants
• Individuals may petition regional human rights courts and international committees, they may be allowed to give testimony in some regional forums
Individuals

- Protection of diplomatic envoys
- Protection of human rights- Humanization of International Law
- Protection of IHL
- Trade and Investment treaties create rights for individuals and corporations to sue before international and national courts and tribunals
Groups of Persons

• **Minority Rights** - UN Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National, Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities - Look at non-dominance, culture, traditions, language - claim for self-determination

• **Indigenous Rights** - ILO Convention 169, UN Declaration on Indigenous Rights - property rights, self-determination

• IOs and States determine access to international system - participate in negotiations on their future
Duties of Individuals

- International Criminal Law holds individuals accountable for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide
- International Criminal Court, ad hoc tribunals, national courts pursuing universal jurisdiction
Duties of IOs

• UN peacekeepers prompted cholera outbreak in Haiti. Can the UN be held responsible?

• 1) The International Law Commission Draft Articles on the Responsibility of International Organizations

• 2) UN Resolution 52/247: RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: Third-party liability: temporal and financial limitations

Duties of NGOS

• Read INGO Accountability Charter
• 1. Respect for Human Rights
• 2. Independence
• 3. Transparency
• 4. Good Governance
• 5. Responsible Advocacy
• 6. Participation
• 7. Diversity/Inclusion
• 8. Environmental Responsibility
• 9. Ethical Fundraising
• 10. Professional Management
NGOs

- Groups of persons voluntarily created to act independently of governments on a non-profit basis.
- Often pursue transnational issues- human rights, climate change, trafficking, fair trade, labor, etc.
- Participate as observers in multilateral treaty negotiation
- May offer comments on draft treaties, may offer amicus curiae to international tribunals, may issue shadow human rights reports to UN committees
- May promote too much focus on particular issues, to the detriment of other concerns which lack an NGO voice
- They are created under national law
- Council of Europe Convention on the Legal Recognition of Personality of International Non-Governmental Organizations
- Problems in Central and Eastern Europe- NGO activists deemed persona non grata
Duties of MNCs

• Ruggie Framework Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

• “Protect, Respect, and Remedy Framework,” is the first authoritative text for addressing, and preventing, adverse human rights impacts resulting from corporate activity. They were unanimously endorsed by the UN Human Rights Council in June 2011 and are centered around three main themes or “pillars”:  
  • 1. The state’s responsibility to **protect** the human rights of those under its jurisdiction;  
  • 2. The company’s responsibility to **respect** human rights and avoid causing or contributing to adverse human rights impacts through their operations, products, or services, or by their business relationships;  
  • 3. People’s right to have access to a **remedy** – be it judicial or non-judicial – should their human rights be violated.