

An Introduction to Public International Law

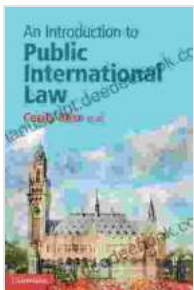
The primary sources of PIL are:

- **Treaties:** Treaties are agreements between two or more states that create binding obligations under international law.
- **Customary international law:** Customary international law is a body of rules that have been established by the consistent practice of states over a long period of time.
- **General principles of law:** General principles of law are universal principles of justice and fairness that are recognized by all legal systems.

The primary subjects of PIL are states. However, other entities, such as international organizations and individuals, can also be subjects of PIL.

- **States:** States are the primary subjects of PIL. They are the only entities that can conclude treaties and are bound by customary international law.
- **International organizations:** International organizations are entities that have been created by states to achieve common goals. They can be subjects of PIL if they have the capacity to enter into treaties and are bound by customary international law.
- **Individuals:** Individuals are not traditionally considered to be subjects of PIL. However, they can be protected by PIL in certain circumstances, such as when they are victims of human rights violations.

The fundamental principles of PIL include:



Law Among Nations: An Introduction to Public International Law by Jenny Benham

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 676 pages
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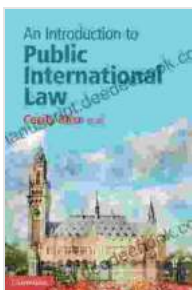


- **Sovereignty:** Sovereignty is the right of a state to exercise exclusive authority within its territory.
- **Equality:** All states are equal under international law.
- **Non-intervention:** States must not intervene in the internal affairs of other states.
- **Peaceful settlement of disputes:** States must settle their disputes peacefully.
- **Responsibility:** States are responsible for their actions under international law.

PIL is a vast and complex field of law that encompasses a wide range of topics. Some of the most important branches of PIL include:

- **Law of treaties:** The law of treaties governs the formation, interpretation, and termination of treaties.
- **Law of the sea:** The law of the sea governs the use and exploitation of the oceans.
- **Law of war:** The law of war governs the conduct of hostilities.
- **International human rights law:** International human rights law protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of all individuals.
- **International environmental law:** International environmental law protects the environment from pollution and other harmful activities.

PIL is a vital part of the global legal system. It provides a framework for the peaceful resolution of disputes, protects the rights of individuals, and promotes cooperation between states. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, PIL will continue to play an important role in shaping the global order.



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