THE LAW OF WAR
SECOND EDITION

This second edition of Ingrid Detter’s authoritative work explores the changing legal context of modern warfare in the light of events over the last decade, especially in Kosovo, East Timor, and Rwanda. Detter reviews the status of international forces and the role and responsibilities of organisations including the United Nations, the European Union and the Red Cross. This new edition covers the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, the Landmine Convention (1987) and the Laser Protocol. It considers the aftermath of NATO’s military action against the former Yugoslavia and its humanitarian justification, an action which illustrates the diminished ‘reserved domain’ over which a State has exclusive rights. New topics include compensation for war crimes, information warfare, space weapons, war crimes tribunals, sanctions and interventions. This updated edition of The Law of War will be of use to international lawyers and to students of international law, international relations and politics.

Review of the first edition

‘The author should be congratulated on this production, which I recommend unreservedly, not only to international lawyers, but to students of international relations and strategic studies as well.’

*South African Yearbook of International Law*

**Ingrid Detter** is Professor Emeritus of International Law at Stockholm University, Senior Member of St Antony’s College, Oxford, Advisor to H.H. John Paul II, and Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple and Lincoln’s Inn, London.
THE LAW OF WAR

SECOND EDITION

INGRID DETTER
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
To my son Nicholas
CONTENTS

Preface to the first edition  page xvii
Preface to the second edition  xix
List of abbreviations  xxiii

PART I GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1 The concept of war  3
   A The nature of war  3
   B The definition of war  5
      i Traditional views  6
      ii Relevance of a declaration of war  9
      iii Distinctions between war and other hostilities  17
         a War and armed conflict  17
         b War, raids and expeditionary forces  20
      c War and terrorism  21
         (1) State terrorism and State-sponsored terrorism  22
         (2) Group terrorism  22
         (3) Prevention of terrorism  23
         (4) Definition of terrorism  23
      d A specific definition of war  25
   C Changes in international society  27
      i Democratisation of international society  27
      ii The cross-effects of practices in different wars  36
   D Types of war  38
      i Geographical wars  38
         a Inter-State wars  38
         b Civil war  39
      c Internal war  44
      d Internationalised war  46
      ii Programmatic wars  49
         a Liberation wars  50
CONTENTS

(1) General characteristics 50
(2) Political affiliations of liberation wars 53
(3) Participation of liberation movements in certain international conferences 53
  b Resistance or partisan wars 56
  c Revolutionary war 56
d Separatist or secessionist wars 56
e Preemptive war 57
iii Unequal wars 57
iv Methodological war: guerrilla war 58

2 Prohibition of war 62
A Limitation of the use of force 62
  i Rules prohibiting war 62
  ii Rules prohibiting aggression 65
  iii Rules prohibiting certain intervention 70
    a The relative notion of intervention 70
    b Assisting the government in internal conflict 75
c Assistance to insurgents in internal disputes 77
d Assistance to groups in other non-State conflicts 78
  e The effect of providing assistance to either party 79
B Legitimising factors 82
  i Recovery 82
  ii Hot pursuit 84
  iii Self-defence 85
    a General rules 85
    b Anticipatory self-defence 86
  iv Reprisals 87
  v The consent of a State 88
  vi Conflict with jure cogens 90
  vii Non-responsibility 91
  viii Humanitarian intervention 92
  ix Preemptive intervention 95
  x Punitive intervention 96
  xi Patronising intervention 96
  xii Self-determination: revival of ‘just war’ theories 100

3 Prevention of war 104
A Double nature of relevant factors 104
B Undermining factors 104
  i Lack of condemnation 105
  ii Failure of the international judicial system 106
CONTENTS

C Stabilising factors
  i Alliances 107
  ii Coordination of foreign policy 108
  iii Disarmament 109
    a Early attempts 109
    b The contemporary position 110
      (1) Nuclear disarmament 111
      (2) Conventional disarmament 115
      (3) Verification problems 115
  iv Diffusion of tensions by talks 116
  v Confidence and security building measures (CSBMs) 117
  vi Restraint of arms trade 118
  vii Stability pacts 123
  viii Accommodation of internal needs 123
  ix Peaceful settlement of disputes 124
  x Pacts against war 126
  xi Interaction by trade and loans 127
  xii Institutional factors 127

4 The war-waging machinery 131
  A The resources of States 131
  B Belligerents and combatants 132
  C The notion of ‘combatant’ 135
    i The principle of distinction 135
    ii Qualifications for combatant status 135
      a Potential combatants 135
      (1) Regular forces 135
      (2) Irregular forces 138
        (i) The special position of volunteers 138
        (ii) Levee en masse 140
        (iii) Problems relating to the Geneva requirements 140
        (iv) Guerrillas and the new combatant status 141
      (3) Mercenaries 147
      (4) Spies 148
  D Legal effects of combatant status 148

5 The nature of the Law of War 151
  A The historical background 151
  B The function of the Law of War 154
    i Force supplements unsatisfactory law 154
    ii The international element 155
    iii The element of complexity 156
C  The contents of the Law of War  156
  i  Jus ad bellum and jus in bello  156
  ii  The law of The Hague and the law of Geneva  158
  iii  Identification of the Law of War  159
    a  Rules on weapons  159
    b  Rules on methods  160
    c  Humanitarian rules  160
      (1) ‘Humanitarian law’ and ‘human rights’  160
      (2) Operation of human rights in war  161
  iv  Bodies participating in drafting the Law of War  163
  v  General principles of the ethics of warfare  164

6  Spatial application of the Law of War  168
A  Traditional spatial application  168
  i  Delimitation of territory  168
  ii  Regions of war and the theatre of war  169
  iii  Neutrals and neutralised areas  169
  iv  Demilitarised areas  172
  v  Denuclearised zones  178
  vi  Areas under occupation  .  181
  vii  Positive and negative zones  182
  viii  War zones  183
  ix  Distinction between application in zones and inside States  184
B  Extended application in zones and internal conflicts  185
  i  Application in internationalised conflicts  185
    a  Declarations of adherence  185
    b  Express provisions on applicability to liberation movements  187
    c  Informal adherence of liberation movements  189
    d  Formal adherence of liberation movements  189
    e  Recognition of statehood  192
  ii  Direct application of the Law of War in the internal sphere of States  193
    a  Variability of constitutional provisions  194
    b  The uncertain nature of case law  195
    c  The rationale behind applicability and non-applicability  197
    d  The attitude of the ICRC  199
    e  Article 4A of Geneva Convention III  199
    f  Common article 3 of the Geneva Conventions  200
    g  Analysis of provisions of Protocol II of 1977  202
      (1) General background  202
      (2) The ambit of article 1  205
CONTENTS

PART II RULES ON BELLIGERENCE

7 Restrictions on weapons 211
   A The ambit of relevant rules 211
      i Weapons and methods 211
      ii The historical background 211
   B Conventional weapons 214
      i The meaning of conventional weapons 214
      ii The 1981 Weaponry Convention 214
         a The Lucerne and Lugano Conferences 214
         b The structure of the Convention 215
         c The mechanism of indirect obligation 215
         d Protocol I on Fragmentation Weapons 216
      e Protocol II on Treacherous Weapons 218
         (1) General provisions 219
         (2) Remotely delivered mines 220
         (3) Booby-traps 221
         (4) Delayed action devices 222
         (5) Recording of minefields 222
         (6) Remnants of mines 222
      f Protocol III on Incendiary Weapons 223
         (1) General provisions 225
         (2) The jungle exception 226
      g Protocol IV on Blinding Laser Weapons 226
   iii The Land Mine Convention of 1997 227
   iv Naval mines 229
   v Small calibre weapons 231
   vi Other questionable weapons 232
   C Weapons of mass destruction 233
      i General rules 233
         a Definition of weapons of mass destruction 234
         b Identification of weapons of mass destruction 236
      ii Nuclear weapons 239
         a The special case of nuclear weapons 239
         b Reduction of hazards? 239
         c Criteria for legality 241
            (1) Basic restrictions 241
            (2) Narrowing down the criteria 242
            (3) Criteria applied to nuclear weapons 243
         d Nuclear weapons and recent developments in the Law of War 247
   D Radiological weapons 250
CONTENTS

8 Prohibited methods of warfare

A General rules for all warfare

i The doctrine of illegitimate objectives

ii Identification of immune objectives

b Open towns

c Military and civilian objectives distinguished

(1) The notion of military targets

(2) The enumerative approach

(3) Relevant criteria

iii Consequential protection

b Specific exemptions from attack

(1) Civilians and persons hors de combat

(2) Parachutists

(3) Parlementaires

(4) Food supplies and crops

(5) Civilian ships

(6) Hospitals, hospital ships and medical units

© Cambridge University Press  www.cambridge.org
CONTENTS

(7) Attacks on dangerous installations 293
(8) Government buildings 293
(9) Cultural property 294
   (i) Provisions for international wars and for liberation wars 294
   (ii) Provisions for internal warfare 295
(10) Places for religious worship 296
(11) Civil defence 296
iv Specifically prohibited methods 297
   a 'No quarter' 297
   b Starvation 297
   c Reprisals 299
   d Perfidy 303
(1) General rules 303
(2) Specific practices 303
(3) The legal effects of perfidy 307
B Specific rules for naval warfare 308
   i The special case of warfare at sea 308
   ii Submarine warfare 310
   iii Blockade 312

9 Humanitarian rules 315
   A The realistic meaning 315
   B Specific rules 316
      i Treatment of civilians 316
      ii The treatment of the wounded, the sick and the shipwrecked 320
      iii Specially protected groups 322
         a Women and children 322
         b Journalists 323
         c Civil defence personnel 323
         d Medical personnel 324
         e Religious personnel 326
         f Prisoners of war 326
         g Detainees 336

PART III CONSEQUENTIAL ASPECTS OF THE LAW OF WAR

10 Effects of the state of war 343
   A The time-span of war 343
      i Inception of war 343
      ii The end of war 343
# CONTENTS

## B Effects on communications

### 344

## C Legal effects

### 346

#### i Entry into force of the rules of war

### 346

#### ii The effect of war on treaties

### 346

#### iii Private law effects

### 349

##### a The effects of war on property

### 349

##### (1) Booty

### 350

##### (2) Prize and confiscation of contraband

### 351

##### (3) Requisition

### 358

##### (4) Angery

### 360

##### (5) The uneven right of taking

### 362

##### b The effect of war on contracts

### 362

## 11 Execution of the Law of War

### 367

## A Methods of implementation

### 367

#### i The Weapons Conventions

### 367

#### ii Treaties on methods and humanitarian rules

### 369

##### a Protective power system

### 370

##### b Fact-finding commisions

### 371

##### c Mediation

### 372

##### d The role of individuals

### 374

##### e Dissemination

### 377

## B Methods of peace keeping

### 378

#### i UN Peace Keeping Forces

### 378

#### ii Other forces

### 385

## 12 Suspension of the Law of War

### 391

## A Denunciation

### 391

## B Breach

### 393

#### i Grounds for deviations

### 393

##### a Military necessity

### 393

##### b Anterior breach

### 398

##### c Repression of breaches

### 399

#### ii The problem of reciprocity

### 400

##### a General principles

### 400

##### b Application to third parties

### 404

##### c Application to non-States

### 405

##### d A general or a contractual basis of obligation?

### 409

## C Sanctions and responsibility for breaches

### 413

#### i State responsibility and sanctions

### 413

##### a Condemnation

### 414
CONTENTS

b Embargo and economic sanctions 415
c Compensation 416
d Military action 417
e Legal action 417

ii Individual responsibility 419
a Identification of war crimes 419
b Right of prosecution for war crimes 423
   (1) War crimes tribunals 423
   (2) National jurisdiction 425
c The doctrine of respondeat superior 427

Conclusions: an evaluation of the contemporary Law of War 431

Select bibliography 443
Index 493
PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

The cosmic dust . . . changes the colours of the sky . . . colours the sunlight with a bloody line . . . penetrates our dwellings and our lungs . . . [and] acts injuriously upon living organisms.

This is not a description of any nuclear holocaust. The words are those of an author, writing 87 years ago, about the nature of the ‘wish for war’ which pervades the mind of statesmen like ‘penetrating cosmic dust’.¹

The known horrors of war do not have to be described; but one should remember that they are the implementation of an at least oblique wish for war, or, since many wars are generated spontaneously and may appear ‘unavoidable’, a wish to allow war. Others hold that wars have ceased to exist, now that they are theoretically outlawed. Whatever disturbances that now occur must, they say, therefore be given another name, such as armed conflicts.

But conflicts that are factually very similar to traditional war still occur in the international society. It is important to regulate the behaviour of parties to any such conflict. Efforts have been made to this effect in various fields. Numerous treaties and conventions have been concluded and certain general and specific rules can be discerned.

There is no modern treatise on these rules. Older works cannot be used by simple updating as the very nature of war has changed, especially in view of the increased number of internal conflicts. The present work attempts to fill that gap. However, the work covers an immense area of problems and must necessarily balance the importance of different subjects by stringent selection.

The title of this work, ‘The Law of War’, using a singular rather than the more common term ‘laws of war’, is intended to indicate that there is now a homogeneous body of rules applicable to the modern state of war. The

Preface to the First Edition

term 'laws of war', as applied to the subject as a whole, tends to convey an image of fragmentary regulation of matters of diverging nature and importance. The 'Law of War' comprises such different matters and provides the framework inside which problems and rules can be systematically ordered.

However, the expression 'laws of war' will also be used in this work, but to refer to the various components of the law, for example the various legal instruments, declarations and treaties which form part of the legal system devised for war.

The contents and the ambit of the Law of War have changed drastically in modern times, particularly in the last few decades. Matters which were once at the centre of attention in warfare are now of less pertinence. For example, blockade was always assumed to be of paramount importance to naval warfare but, in recent naval conflicts, few close or long-distance blockades have been imposed and the strategy of blockades has fallen into disuse. Furthermore, the law of prize represents another area of declining importance in modern warfare, and can perhaps now, along with angry, be more conveniently viewed as a derogation from the protection that property might otherwise enjoy in hostilities, rather than a practice specially pertinent to naval warfare.

Because of this change, this work has devoted proportionally less space to relevant rules in fields such as these than earlier textbooks and sought to deal more with problems of modern importance. Some topical problems concern the extension of the application of the Law of War to internal disputes which will be discussed in detail in various contexts throughout the book. For the reader to be aware of the place of such modern problems in a coherent system of law, this book will, albeit briefly, set out the conceptual framework of the law of prohibition of force in general in international society in Part I. Rules on belligerence and humanitarian rules will be analysed in Part II and Part III is devoted to the effects of war and various methods of securing, or avoiding, the application of the Law of War. The present book attempts, in its conclusions, to evaluate the contemporary Law of War in legal and political terms.
PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

When this book was first published, at the end of 1987, the world was still governed by the rule of bipolarity. There was little to indicate – whatever scholars now claim to have foreseen – that communism would fall and the political pattern would change. In a way, the divided world was accepted and perhaps even supported by the western political leaders, as a stable system, albeit suffering from tension.

At the time of publication, the theme of this book was highly original among titles on international law and international relations: no book had been published on the Law of War since 1952. War was, according to many of my colleagues at the time, thought to be a non-subject since war was technically outlawed; the war in Vietnam was over and the Falklands War was seen as a minor affair; war was of little topical interest. What was more studied at this stage by international relations scholars was deterrence and various aspects of the arms race, the Strategic Defence Initiative, and its implications. And international lawyers were devoting most of their interest to the Law of the Sea or, possibly, to problems of investment in the Third World.

The ink in my book was barely dry when the Gulf War broke out. Six months later Croatia and Slovenia had to fight a war of independence and another year after that, Bosnia became the war theatre of major battles. The transition from communism was not without bloodshed; what was shocking was the indifference of the world to a war in a region less than two hours’ flight from London. Then war flared up again, in Cambodia. In Africa there were numerous conflicts: in Somalia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Angola and the Congo; in 1999, twenty of the forty-five sub-Saharan States were involved in war. New armed conflicts followed in Ethiopia and Eritrea, Kosovo and East Timor. War suddenly became of major political importance.

However, it is not only that wars have become more frequent since the
first edition of this book. There have been other drastic changes. Ten years ago most wars were 'liberation wars' of nations seeking independence from more or less oppressive 'colonial' regimes. There were also a number of 'vicarious' conflicts between the then superpowers, where the United States and the former Soviet Union supported different sides in local wars in Africa, Asia and Central America. Since the demise of the bipolar system, wars tend more to concern attempted secession from larger federations, like the wars in Chechnya in Russia, and in the constituent States of former Yugoslavia. Other new types of war appear to be fuelled by uncontrolled ethnic tension, often in the aftermath of the fall of communism which left a number of countries economically destitute.

This second edition is highly topical in the light of the military action taken by NATO against Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), a sovereign State which had not invited such action, in an unprecedented attempt to stifle humanitarian cruelties. This is a dramatic change from the State-centred paradigm of earlier decades with ensuing reduction of the 'reserved domain', that is to say the internal area over which a State has exclusive rights. This development forms part of the Law of War: action by military force can only be effectively studied and analysed in the context of rules for the waging of war and of rules concerning legitimate defence.

The Law of War and its branches of laws on weaponry and humanitarian law are of major importance to mankind. It is clearly vital to produce this second edition to cover the additions to the Law of War that now can be made in the light of the developments during the last decade. There are also some new problems, for example the status of international forces and the responsibility of organisations. Major international organisations like the United Nations, the European Union and the Red Cross have been subjected to biting criticism for bureaucratic and operational mistakes in certain wars and appear to be in need of adaptation.

In the last few years there has been a flood of books on war, both on legal and political aspects. However, it is still correct to claim that there is no other treatise that deals with the major legal aspects in a systematic manner.

At the turn of the Millennium, we note that, unfortunately, wars and armed conflicts still occur. Unless international law sets firm limits and clarifies rules that apply in such situations, warring factions may resort to formless and lawless behaviour, including excesses and atrocities. Conversely, if clear rules are crystallised in a homogeneous and systematic analysis, setting out also sanctions which may follow deviations from such
rules, States and groups may consider other options than armed force to voice their differences. It is the aspiration of this work precisely to contribute to such clarification of relevant rules of the Law of War.

Ingrid Detter de Lups Frankopan
St Antony’s College, Oxford, Easter, 2000
ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AC</td>
<td>Appeal Cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACJG</td>
<td>Acta Scandinavica Juris Gentium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td>Annual Digest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFDI</td>
<td>Annuaire français de droit international</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJCL</td>
<td>American Journal of Comparative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJIL</td>
<td>American Journal of International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR</td>
<td>United Nations Repertory of Arbitration Awards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARSK</td>
<td>Krajina Serb Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASDI/SJIR</td>
<td>Annuaire suisse de droit international/Schweizerisches Jahrbuch für internationales Recht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIL</td>
<td>American Society of International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AV</td>
<td>Archiv des Völkerrechts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVR</td>
<td>Archiv für Völkerrecht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BFSP</td>
<td>British and Foreign State Papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGH</td>
<td>Bundesgerichtshof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYIL</td>
<td>British Yearbook of International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Clunet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CanYIL</td>
<td>Canadian Yearbook of International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBM</td>
<td>Confidence building measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD</td>
<td>United Nations Conference on Disarmament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CECA</td>
<td>Communauté européenne du charbon et de l’acier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEE</td>
<td>Communauté économique européenne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEEA</td>
<td>Communauté européenne de l’énergie atomique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERN</td>
<td>Organisation européenne pour la recherche nucléaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CICR</td>
<td>Comité international de la Croix Rouge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIS</td>
<td>Commonwealth of Independent States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVPOL</td>
<td>United Nations Civilian Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL</td>
<td>Current Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLJ</td>
<td>Cambridge Law Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLP</td>
<td>Current Law Problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMLR</td>
<td>Common Market Law Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CoLR</td>
<td>Columbia Law Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSCE</td>
<td>Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Dalloz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DGVR</td>
<td>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Völkerrecht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DÖV</td>
<td>Die öffentliche Verwaltung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBRD</td>
<td>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOSOC</td>
<td>Economic and Social Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECTS</td>
<td>United Kingdom European Community Treaty Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EHRR</td>
<td>European Human Rights Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESA</td>
<td>European Space Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA</td>
<td>General Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GATT</td>
<td>General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GI</td>
<td>Giurisprudenza italiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GJIL</td>
<td>Georgia Journal of International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP</td>
<td>Gazette du Palais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GYIL</td>
<td>German Yearbook of International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAFSE</td>
<td>Headquarters of Allied Forces (Southern Europe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HarvILJ</td>
<td>Harvard International Law Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HV</td>
<td>Croatian Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAEA</td>
<td>International Atomic Energy Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAPF</td>
<td>Inter-American Peace Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBS</td>
<td>International Boundary Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IC</td>
<td>International Conciliation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICAO</td>
<td>International Civil Aviation Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICFY</td>
<td>International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICJ</td>
<td>International Court of Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICLQ</td>
<td>International and Comparative Law Quarterly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICRC</td>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFOR</td>
<td>Implementation Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIHEI</td>
<td>Institut des Hautes Études Internationales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHL</td>
<td>International Institute for Space Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IISS</td>
<td>International Institute for Strategic Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIA</td>
<td>International Law Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILC</td>
<td>International Law Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILR</td>
<td>International Law Reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMO</td>
<td>International Maritime Organisation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

IndJIL  Indian Journal of International Law
Institut  Institut de droit international
IPTF  United Nations International Police Task Force
IRRC  International Review of the Red Cross
IS  International Studies
ITU  International Telecommunications Union
ItYBIL  Italian Yearbook of International Law
IYHR  Israeli Handbook of Human Rights
JCP  Jurisclasseurs Périodiques
JDI  Journal du droit international
JIR  Jahrbuch für internationales Recht
JNA  Yugoslav People’s Army
JO  Journal Officiel de l’Union Européenne
JZ  Juristenzeitung
KFOR  International Force in Kosovo (NATO Command)
KK  Kunglig kungörelse
LJ  Law Journal
LNOJ  League of Nations Official Journal
LTNS  League of Nations Treaty Series
LQ  Law Quarterly
LQR  Law Quarterly Review
LR  Law Review
MICIVIH  International Civilian Mission in Haiti
MILR  Military Law Review
MINUGUA  United Nations Mission in the Use of Human Rights in Guatemala
MINURSO  United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MINUSAL  United Nations Mission in El Salvador
MLR  Modern Law Review
MNF  multinational force
NATO  North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NedTIR  Nederlandse Tijdschrift voor Internationaal Recht
NGO  non-governmental organisation
NJ  Nederlandse Jurisprudentie
NJV  Neue Juristische Wochenschrift
NordTIR  Nordisk Tidskrift for International Ret
NRGT  Nouveau recueil général de traités
NYUJIL  New York University Journal of International Law
NYULR  New York University Law Review
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

NZWR  Neue Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftsrecht
OAS  Organisation of American States
OAU  Organisation of African Unity
OBL  Oberlandesgericht
OECD  Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OJ  Official Journal of the European Communities
ÖJZ  Österreichische Juristenzeitung
ONUC  United Nations Operation in the Congo
ONU MOZ  United Nations Operation in Mozambique
ONUSAL  United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador
ONUVEH  United Nations Observer Group for the Verification of the Elections in Haiti
ONUVEN  United Nations Observer Group for the Verification of the Elections in Nicaragua
OPEX  Provision of Operational, Executive and Administrative Personnel
ÖZfR  Österreichische Zeitschrift für öffentliches Recht
PB  Pasicrisie belge
PCIJ  Permanent Court of International Justice
PLO  Palestine Liberation Organisation
RBDI  Revue belge de droit international
RCADI  Recueil des Cours de l'Académie de droit international de la Haye
RDG  Revue de droit général
RDI  Revue de droit international
RDILC  Revue de droit international et du droit comparé
RDI Privé  Revue critique de droit international privé
RDP  Revue de droit public
RDPNC  Revue de droit pénal et de criminologie
RDPMGD  Revue de droit pénal militaire et de droit de la guerre
REDI  Revista española de derecho internacional
RGDIP  Revue générale de droit international public
RGSt  Reichsgericht in Strafsachen
RGZ  Reichsgericht in Zivilsachen
RH  Revue hélène de droit international
RHDÍ  Revue hélène de droit international
RIAA  United Nations Reports of International Arbital Awards
RICR  Revue internationale de la Croix Rouge
RIHA  Royal Institute of International Affairs
RIILC  Revue international de législation comparée
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RivDI</td>
<td>Rivista di diritto internazionale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRF</td>
<td>Rapid Reaction Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSCDPC</td>
<td>Revue de science criminelle et de droit pénal comparée</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Sirey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARP</td>
<td>Standards and Recommended Practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAYIL</td>
<td>South African Year Book of International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Security Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFDI</td>
<td>Société française pour le droit international</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFOR</td>
<td>Stabilisation Force (NATO Command)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFS</td>
<td>Svensk Författningssamling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOU</td>
<td>Statens offentliga utredningar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAB</td>
<td>Technical Assistance Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIAS</td>
<td>United States Treaties and other International Acts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UKTS</td>
<td>United Kingdom Treaty Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAMIC</td>
<td>United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAMIR</td>
<td>United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNASOG</td>
<td>United Nations Aouzo Strip Observer Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAVEM</td>
<td>United Nations Angola Verification Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCED</td>
<td>United Nations Conference on Environment and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCIO</td>
<td>United Nations Conference on International Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCIP</td>
<td>United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCIVPOL</td>
<td>United Nations Civilian Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCLOS</td>
<td>United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCRO</td>
<td>United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCTAD</td>
<td>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDOF</td>
<td>United Nations Disengagement Observer Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEF</td>
<td>United Nations Emergency Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFICYP</td>
<td>United Nations Peace-Keeping Force in Cyprus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNGOMAP</td>
<td>United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations International Childrens Emergency Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIFIL</td>
<td>United Nations Interim Force in the Lebanon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIKOM</td>
<td>United Nations Iran–Kuwait Observation Mission</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNIMOG</td>
<td>United Nations Iran–Iraq Military Observer Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIPOM</td>
<td>United Nations India–Pakistan Observation Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNITA</td>
<td>Uniao nacional para a independencia total de Angola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNITAF</td>
<td>United Task Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNL0B</td>
<td>United Nations Liaison Office in Beirut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMIBH</td>
<td>United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMIH</td>
<td>United Nations Mission in Haiti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMO</td>
<td>United Nations military observers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMOGIP</td>
<td>United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMOP</td>
<td>United Nations Mission of Observers in Prelavka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMOT</td>
<td>United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOCHA</td>
<td>United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOGIL</td>
<td>United Nations Observation Group in the Lebanon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOHAC</td>
<td>United Nations Office for Humanitarian Assistance Coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOMIG</td>
<td>United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOMIL</td>
<td>United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOMUR</td>
<td>United Nations Observer Mission in Uganda–Rwanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNOSOM</td>
<td>United Nations Operation in Somalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNPA</td>
<td>United Nations Protected Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNPF</td>
<td>United Nations Peace Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNPREDEP</td>
<td>United Nations Preventive Deployment Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNPROFOR</td>
<td>United Nations Protection Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNREO</td>
<td>United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNRRA</td>
<td>United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNRWRA</td>
<td>United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNSF</td>
<td>United Nations Security Force in West New Guinea (West Irian)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNTAC</td>
<td>United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNTAES</td>
<td>United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and West Sirmium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNTAG</td>
<td>United Nations Transition Assistance Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNTEA</td>
<td>United Nations Temporary Executive Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNTS</td>
<td>United Nations Treaty Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNTSO</td>
<td>United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNTYB</td>
<td>United Nations Year Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNTYOM</td>
<td>United Nations Yemen Observation Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPU</td>
<td>Universal Postal Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USTS</td>
<td>US Treaties and Other International Agreements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ViRJ</td>
<td>Virginia Law Journal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ViLR</td>
<td>Virginia Law Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHA</td>
<td>World Health Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMO</td>
<td>World Meteorological Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YaleJIL</td>
<td>Yale Journal of International Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YHR</td>
<td>Yearbook of Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YWA</td>
<td>Yearbook of World Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZaöRVR</td>
<td>Zeitschrift für ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZLW</td>
<td>Zeitschrift für Luft und Weltraumrecht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZVR</td>
<td>Zeitschrift für Völkerrecht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ó</td>
<td>see above under O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>