UNITED STATES HEGEMONY AND THE FOUNDATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The foundations of international law have been shaped by successive hegemonic powers throughout history. This book examines whether the current predominance of the United States is leading to foundational change in the international legal system. A range of leading scholars in international law and international relations consider six foundational areas that could be undergoing change, including international community, sovereign equality, the law governing the use of force, and compliance. The authors demonstrate that the effects of US predominance on the foundations of international law are real, but also intensely complex. This complexity is due, in part, to a multitude of actors exercising influential roles. And it is also due to the continued vitality and remaining functionality of the international legal system itself. This system limits the influence of individual States, while stretching and bending in response to the changing geopolitics of our time.

MICHAEL BYERS is Associate Professor of Law at Duke University. His recent publications include *Custom*, *Power and the Power of Rules* (1999) and (as editor) *The Role of Law in International Politics* (2000).

GEORG NOLTE is Professor of Law at the University of Göttingen. His recent publications include *Eingreifen auf Einladung (Intervention upon Invitation)* (1999) and *Beleidigungsschutz in der Freiheitlichen Demokratie (Defamation Law in Democratic States)* (1992).

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Edited by MICHAEL BYERS GEORG NOLTE



> PUBLISHED BY THE PRESS SYNDICATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE The Pitt Building, Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1RP, United Kingdom

> > CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge, CB2 2RU, UK 40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011-4211, USA 477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia Ruiz de Alarcón 13, 28014 Madrid, Spain Dock House, The Waterfront, Cape Town 8001, South Africa

> > > http://www.cambridge.org

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> First published 2003 Reprinted 2004

Printed in the United Kingdom at the University Press, Cambridge

Typeface Adobe Minion 10.5/13.5 pt System IAT_EX 2_ε [тв]

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN 0 521 81949 0 hardback

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CONTRIBUTORS

Michael Byers is Associate Professor of Law at Duke University. He is the author of *Custom, Power and the Power of Rules* (Cambridge University Press, 1999), editor of *The Role of Law in International Politics* (Oxford University Press, 2000) and translator of Wilhelm Grewe, *The Epochs of International Law* (Walter de Gruyter, 2000). He is a regular contributor to the *London Review of Books*.

Michel Cosnard is Professor of International Law at the University of Maine (Le Mans, France). He is the author of *La soumission des états aux tribunaux internes: face à la théorie des immunités des états* (Pedone, 1996) and a contributor to Denis Alland (ed.), *Droit international public* (Presses universitaires de France, 2000).

Jost Delbrück is Professor Emeritus and former director of the Walther-Schücking-Institute of International Law, Kiel, Germany, as well as Professor of Law at Indiana University School of Law–Bloomington. He is coeditor of the *German Yearbook of International Law* and of the *Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies*.

Pierre-Marie Dupuy is Professor of Public International Law at the University of Paris (Panthéon-Assas) and at the European University Institute in Florence. He is the author of more than sixty articles and a number of books, including *Droit international public* (6th edn.) (Précis Dalloz, 2002). He has served as Counsel and Advocate in thirteen cases before the International Court of Justice and, in 2000, delivered the general course on public international law at the Hague Academy of International Law.

Gregory Fox is Visiting Professor at Wayne State University Law School. He is the co-editor (with Brad Roth) of *Democratic Governance and International Law* (Cambridge University Press, 2000), as well as the author of numerous articles. He has held fellowships at the Schell Center for

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

International Human Rights at Yale Law School and the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and Public International Law. He has also been legal counsel to the State of Eritrea and counsel in several human rights cases in US courts.

Thomas M. Franck is Murry and Ida Becker Professor of Law Emeritus at New York University School of Law. His most recent work is *Recourse to Force: State Action Against Threats and Armed Attacks* (Cambridge University Press, 2002). Professor Franck is past president of the American Society of International Law and a former Editor-in-Chief of the *American Journal of International Law*. He has also acted as legal advisor or counsel to many governments, and currently serves as a judge ad hoc at the International Court of Justice.

Jochen Abr. Frowein is Director Emeritus of the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and Public International Law in Heidelberg, and Professor emeritus of Constitutional and Public International Law at the University of Heidelberg. He served as Vice-President of the German Research Foundation in 1977–1980, Vice-President of the European Commission on Human Rights in 1981–1993, and Vice-President of the Max Planck Society in 1999–2002.

Matthias Herdegen is Professor of Public Law and Director of the Institute for International Law at the University of Bonn. He is the author of the most recent editions of textbooks on international law, European law, and international economic law published by C. H. Beck, and coeditor (with George A. Bermann and Peter L. Lindseth) of *Transnational Regulatory Co-operation* (Oxford University Press, 2000).

Rainer Hofmann is Director of the Walther-Schücking-Institute for International Law at Kiel University and President of the Advisory Committee under the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities. He has published extensively on German constitutional law and public international law, in particular on human rights, refugee law and minority rights. He is coeditor of the *German Yearbook of International Law*.

Andrew Hurrell is University Lecturer in International Relations and Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford. Recent publications include (as co-editor with Ngaire Woods) *Inequality, Globalization and World Politics* (Oxford

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University Press, 1999), (with Kai Alderson) *Hedley Bull on International Society* (Macmillan, 2000), and (as co-editor with Rosemary Foot and John Gaddis) *Order and Justice in International Relations* (Oxford University Press, 2003).

Pierre Klein is Professor of International Law and Director of the Centre for International Law at the Université libre de Bruxelles. He is the author of *La responsabilité des organisations internationales dans les ordres juridiques internes et en droit des gens* (Bruylant, 1998), and co-author of *Droit d'ingérence ou obligation de réaction?* (Bruylant, 1992, 2nd edn. 1996) and *Bowett's Law of International Institutions* (Sweet & Maxwell, 5th edn., 2001).

Marcelo Kohen is Professor of International Law at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva. Author of more than thirty substantial articles and contributions to collective works, his publications include *Possession contestée et souveraineté territoriale* (Presses universitaires de France, 1997), which was awarded the 1997 Paul Guggenheim Prize. His research focuses on the place of the State in international law, on territorial disputes, and on judicial dispute settlement.

Martti Koskenniemi is Professor of International Law at the University of Helsinki, Hauser Global Professor of Law at New York University, and a Member of the UN International Law Commission. His main publications are *From Apology to Utopia*. *The Structure of International Legal Argument* (Finnish Lawyers' Publishing Co., 1989) and *The Gentle Civilizer of Nations*. *The Rise and Fall of International Law 1870–1960* (Cambridge University Press, 2002).

Nico Krisch is a Visiting Senior Fellow at the Center for International Studies at New York University School of Law and a Postdoctoral Fellow of the Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science. He is the author of *Selbstverteidigung und kollektive Sicherheit* (Springer, 2001) and of several articles on the use of force in international affairs.

Edward Kwakwa is Deputy Legal Counsel and Head of the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Section at the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). He holds law degrees from the University of Ghana, Queen's University and Yale University. Before joining WIPO, he practiced with the law firm of O'Melveny and Myers in Washington, DC, and worked with the Commission on Global Governance, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Trade Organization.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Vaughan Lowe is Chichele Professor of Public International Law, and a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. He was formerly Reader in International Law and a Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and lecturer at the universities of Cardiff and Manchester. He practices as a barrister from Essex Court Chambers, London.

David Malone is President of the International Peace Academy. A career Canadian foreign service officer, he has directed the policy, international organizations and global issues bureaus of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade in Ottawa. While Canadian Ambassador at the United Nations in 1992–1994 he chaired the work of the UN's Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. He serves as an Adjunct Professor at New York University School of Law.

Georg Nolte is Professor of Law at the University of Göttingen. He is the author of *Eingreifen auf Einladung* (Intervention upon Invitation) (Springer, 1999). He has published widely on issues of public international law and comparative constitutional law. He is a member for Germany of the Council of Europe's European Commission for Democracy through Law (the "Venice Commission").

Andreas Paulus is Wissenschaftlicher Assistent (Assistant Professor) at the Ludwig Maximilians University in Munich. He is the author of *Die internationale Gemeinschaft im Völkerrecht* (C.H. Beck, 2001) and assistant editor of *The Charter of the United Nations: A Commentary* (Oxford University Press, 2nd. edn., 2002), as well as co-editor of the book review section of the *European Journal of International Law*. He was Counsel for Germany in the *LaGrand* case (Germany v. United States).

Alain Pellet is Professor at the University of Paris X–Nanterre and a Member and former Chair of the UN International Law Commission. He is the author or editor of several books and many articles on public international law, including *Droit international public* (with P. Daillier, 7th edn., 2002) and *La Charte des Nations Unies* (with J.-P. Cot, 2nd. edn., 1991). He has been involved as Counsel in more than twenty cases before the International Court of Justice.

Steven R. Ratner is Albert Sidney Burleson Professor in Law at the University of Texas School of Law. He is the author or co-author of three books, including *Accountability for Human Rights Atrocities in International Law* (Oxford, 1997 and 2001), as well as numerous articles. He is a member of

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the Board of Editors of the *American Journal of International Law* and has been a Fulbright Senior Scholar.

Catherine Redgwell is Reader in Public International Law and Yamani Fellow at St. Peter's College, Oxford. She has published widely on treaty law, international environmental law, and energy law, including *Intergenerational Trusts and Environmental Protection* (Manchester University Press, 1999) and, with co-editors, *Energy Law in Europe: National, EU and International Law and Institutions* (Oxford University Press, 2001).

Volker Rittberger is Professor of Political Science and International Relations and Director of the Center for International Relations/Peace and Conflict Studies at the University of Tübingen, Germany. His latest publications include *Global Governance and the United Nations System* (editor and contributor) (UN University Press, 2001) and *German Foreign Policy Since Unification – Theories and Case Studies* (editor and contributor) (Manchester University Press, 2001).

Brad R. Roth is Associate Professor of Political Science and Law at Wayne State University. He is author of *Governmental Illegitimacy in International Law* (Oxford University Press, 1999), winner of the American Society of International Law's 1999 Certificate of Merit for "best work in a specialized area," and is co-editor (with Gregory Fox) of *Democratic Governance and International Law* (Cambridge University Press, 2000). He has written extensively on issues of state sovereignty and human rights.

Shirley Scott is Senior Lecturer in International Relations and Coordinator of Postgraduate Coursework Programs in the School of Politics and International Relations at the University of New South Wales. She has published on the international law–world politics nexus in several leading journals of international law, including the *European Journal of International Law*, the *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, and the *Australian Yearbook of International Law*.

Bruno Simma is Professor of International and European Community Law at the University of Munich as well as a member of the Affiliate Overseas Faculty of the University of Michigan. He was a member of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1987–1996, and has been a member of the UN International Law Commission since 1997. He is co-author (with Alfred Verdross) of *Universelles Völkerrecht. Theorie*

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und Praxis (Duncker & Humblot, 1984), and editor of *The Charter of the United Nations. A Commentary* (Oxford University Press, 2nd. edn., 2002).

Achilles Skordas is Assistant Professor at the University of Athens, and a member of the Department of Studies of the Greek Parliament. His recent publications include "La Commission spéciale des Nations Unies (UNSCOM)" in L'effectivité des organisations internationales: Mécanismes de suivi et de contrôle (A. Sakkoulas/A. Pedone, 2000) and "Epilegomena to a Silence: Nuclear Weapons, Terrorism and the Moment of Concern," Journal of Conflict and Security Law (2001).

Peter-Tobias Stoll is Professor at and managing director of the Institute of International Law at the University of Göttingen. He heads the Institute's Department for International Economic Law. He has just completed a book on the World Trade Organization, in German, and is a member of the Research Council of the German United Nations Association.

Daniel Thürer is Professor of Law at the University of Zürich and a member of the International Committee of the Red Cross. He has served as a judge on the Constitutional Court of Liechtenstein and as a member of the Independent Commission of Experts on "Switzerland and the Second World War." He is the author of numerous books and articles on international law, European law, and comparative constitutional law.

Christian Tomuschat is Professor of International and Constitutional Law at Humboldt University, Berlin. He is a former member of both the UN Human Rights Committee under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the UN International Law Commission. In 1999, he delivered the general course on public international law at the Hague Academy of International Law.

Stephen J. Toope is President and CEO of the Pierre Elliott Trudeau Foundation. He is a Professor (on leave) at the Faculty of Law, McGill University. The author of *Mixed International Arbitration* (Cambridge University Press, 1990), he has written numerous articles for leading journals including the *American Journal of International Law*, the *Columbia Journal of Transnational Law*, and the *Harvard International Law Journal*. His work with Professor Jutta Brunnée was awarded the Francis Deák Prize of the American Society of International Law.

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Rüdiger Wolfrum is Director of the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and Public International Law and Professor of Law at the University of Heidelberg. He is Vice-President of the Max-Planck-Society and, in 1999, was reelected as Judge at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. He is the author and editor of numerous publications on various issues of public international law.

PREFACE

This volume represents the culmination of a two-year project that began with an informal debate in Göttingen in May 2000. The question then, as now, was whether the current predominance of the United States is leading to foundational change in the international legal system – and if so, how.

Our interest in the issue of foundational change and the impact of geopolitics on international law is derived in part from the work of Wilhelm G. Grewe, who, in his *Epochen der Völkerrechtsgeschichte*, argued that successive dominant powers have always contributed decisively to changing the international legal system. And yet Grewe, in an epilogue to the English version of his book, in 1998 suggested that the post-Cold War epoch might be different, in that the development of an "international community" could promote a reshaping of the foundations of the international legal system in a different direction, so as to favor global interests rather than simply the national interests of the United States – the dominant power of our time.

Ten years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, it seemed to us time for a preliminary evaluation of the situation. We identified six areas or concepts for examination: international community, sovereign equality, the law governing the use of force, customary international law, the law of treaties, and compliance. Although hardly exhaustive of the areas and concepts worthy of examination, in our view these six categories provided a broad overview of important foundational aspects that might possibly be undergoing change.

We then identified twelve relatively young scholars from a range of cultural, linguistic, and academic backgrounds to write chapters on each of the six areas or concepts (i.e. two authors to each area/concept). Two of the twelve chapter authors come from developing countries; three are North American; six are European. Two of the twelve are political scientists. It is our hope that this book, by bringing these perspectives and ideas together, will add energy and diversity to debates about the role and character of contemporary international law.

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PREFACE

To add yet further diversity of perspective, background, and thinking, we invited eighteen more senior scholars to provide short commentaries on the principal chapters. These commentaries are not intended to be standalone pieces; they should be read in conjunction with the principal chapters towards which they are directed. Nor are they intended to plumb the depths of the additional issues they raise. The goal, instead, is simply to expose a healthy complexity of viewpoints and insights, leaving ample room for further analysis and debate.

The project has been highly collaborative in character. Each of the principal chapters was discussed and reworked three times. Early versions were subject to a brainstorming workshop at Duke University in February 2001. We are grateful to a small group of colleagues, including Andrew Hurrell, Robert Keohane, Madeline Morris, and Volker Rittberger, who served as facilitators at that workshop. Their ideas have subsequently shaped not only the individual chapters, but also the project as a whole. We are also grateful to Duke University for funding the workshop, and to Patti Meyer for her skilled assistance with logistics and organization.

After that initial workshop, each of the principal authors reworked their chapter before presenting it again, this time at a conference in Göttingen in October 2001. At the conference, each pair of chapters received three commentaries – early versions of the contributions published in this book – as well as considerable input from the floor. We are grateful to all those who participated, as well as to the Volkswagen Foundation for its generous financial support, the Max Planck Institute for History for the use of its facilities, the support of the International Peace Academy as well as of the University of Göttingen, and the staff of the Institute of International Law at the University of Göttingen, in particular Christiane Becker, for their excellent organization.

Finally, all of the principal chapters and commentaries were reworked one additional time, taking into account all of the various comments and criticisms received. We are thankful for the professionalism and good cheer of the contributors, and the close cooperation that ensued amongst them, as they did their bit to make this a truly collective, collaborative work. We are also thankful for the diligent efforts of, again, Christiane Becker, who co-ordinated the submissions, collated the text, and accomplished a myriad of other essential tasks, of Seyda Dilek Emek, who checked the footnotes, and of Hadley Ross, who proof-read the final text.

PREFACE

It will already be apparent that this project predates the pivotal date of 11 September 2001, but was not completed until summer 2002 – well after the terrorist atrocities in New York and Washington. In late September 2001, we seriously considered rescheduling the Göttingen conference, given that the overall topic, and particularly the issue of the use of force, was at that point not only prominent but also emotionally charged. In the end, and after consulting with all of the contributors, we decided to go ahead. As a result a lively and, at times, difficult debate animated the conference. Ultimately we were glad that the conference went ahead as planned, and are grateful to all those who participated.

We have learned much during the course of this project, not least that a shared desire for understanding transcends cultures, backgrounds, and disciplines. The impact of the United States on the international legal system of the twenty-first century is an issue that academic international lawyers and scholars of international relations cannot and should not avoid. And yet, as with the proverbial nettle, grasping hold of this issue is hardly a comfortable task. Fortunately for us, the task has been made less uncomfortable – and more enlightening – as a result of the support and collaboration of all of the people involved in this project, from both sides of the Atlantic and beyond.

M. B. G. N.

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