

INDEX

- ad hocism in international law, 157–8
- administrative law, global, *see* global administrative law
- Aquinas, T., 110
- Aristotle, 63–6, 76
- Armington, K., 4

- Bingham, T., Lord, 22, 84
- Burke, E., 66–8

- Chalmers, D., 56–7
- China
 - rule by law, 22–3, 28
- commonality
 - Aristotle's theory, 63–6, 76
 - Burke's theory, 66–8
 - characteristic of community, 61–3
 - community and, 73–7
 - Hegel's theory, 68–71
 - Nancy's theory, 71, 72–3
- community, *see also* constituent power holders; international community
 - Aristotle's theory, 63–6, 76
 - Burke's theory, 66–8
 - characteristics of binarity and commonality, 61–3
 - commonality and, 73–7
 - constitutionalism linkage, 47–8
 - Hegel's theory, 68–71, 111–12
 - historic concept of, 109–13
 - Marxist theory, 71–2
 - Nancy's theory, 71, 72–3
 - New Haven School, 127–30
 - problematic aspects, 62
 - relationship with governance, 61–3
 - role in global constitutionalisation process, 9–10, 188–9
- constituency, *see also* international constituency
 - binary nature, 80–3
 - constitutionalism linkage, 9–10, 47–8, 84–7
 - international economic law, 233–5
 - international law, 235–6
 - possible use in international constitutionalism, 236–41
 - process, 78–80
 - role in global constitutionalisation process, 10
 - terminology, 10, 77
 - UK, 83–4
- constituent power
 - absence in global constitutionalisation, 55
 - definition, 55, 56
- constituent power holders, 54–9, *see also* community
 - identity, 55, 58–9, 200–2, 236–41, 245, 247–8
 - relationship with constitutional governance, 56–9
- constituted power
 - definition, 55
- constituted power holders, 54–9
 - identity, 200–2, 236–41, 245
 - relationship with constitutional governance, 56–9
- constitution
 - definitions, 7–8, 14–15
 - terminology, 136
- Constitution
 - European Union, 11

- UK, 19, 83–4
- US, 19–20
- constitutional order, 8–9, 15
 - domestic, 8, 243–4
 - global legal order debate, 8–9, 243–9
 - rule of law essential, 31
 - terminology, 5
- constitutionalisation
 - alternatives to sectoral or world
 - categorisation, 142
 - coherence debate, 151–5
 - division between world order and
 - sectoral, 11
 - Europe, 11–12
 - fragmentation, 98, 143–4, 150
 - hierarchy, 151–5
 - process, 15–16
 - rule of law, 170–1, 245–6
 - rule of law necessary for process, 31
 - sectoral, 141, 143–8
 - terminology, 4–5, 136
 - theories, 136–40
 - Verdross' arguments, 118–21
 - world order, 141–2, 148–51
- constitutionalism
 - arguments against use beyond
 - domestic level, 45–9
 - community or constituency, 84–7
 - continuity, 18
 - democratic legitimacy, 38–43,
 - 183–4, 246
 - distinction between constitutional
 - theories and paradigms, 18–19
 - divisions of power, 32–8, 246
 - domestic, 8, 243–4
 - Europe, 11–12
 - global legal order debate, 8–9, 243–9
 - as goal for global governance, 248
 - legitimacy aspect, 17–18
 - normative content, 1–3, 8,
 - 20–1, 51–3
 - norms, 22, 24–43, 245–7, 248
 - norms omitted from study, 21–2
 - political actors, 16
 - relationship between domestic and
 - global, 44–51
 - relationship with global constitu-
 - tionalisation, 3, 10–11, 12–14
 - role, 17
 - rule of law, 16, 20–1, 22–31, 156–71
 - substantive content, 245
 - terminology, 4–5, 136
 - UK, 83–4
- cosmopolitanism, 217–20
- democracy
 - concept, 38–9
 - right of participation, 40–2
- democratic legitimacy
 - constitutionalism, 38–43, 183–4
 - global constitutionalisation, 184–90,
 - 195–7, 246
 - international community, 190–5
- Dicey, A. V., 27–8
- divisions of power, 171–83
 - constitutionalism, 32–8
 - European Union, 34
 - executive, legislative and
 - judicial, 32–4
 - geographical, 34–6
 - global constitutionalisation
 - theories, 183, 246
 - organisational constitutionalisation,
 - 177–82
 - state and domestic orders in
 - international law, 172–7
 - United States, 35–6
- domestic law
 - China, 22–3, 28
- erga omnes* obligations, 147–8,
 - 166–7, 169
- European Court of Human Rights,
 - 161
- European Court of Justice, 161
- European Union (EU)
 - constitutionalisation, 11–12
 - geographical divisions of power, 34
 - subsidiarity, 11–12
- exceptionalism
 - rule of law, 157–8
- fragmentation, 94–8
 - constitutionalisation, 98, 143–4,
 - 150
- Franck, T., 213–17

- global administrative law, 102–5, 228–32
- global constitutionalisation
 - absence of constituent power, 55
 - community's role in process of, 9–10, 47–8, 188–9
 - constituency or community debate, 241–3
 - constituency's role in process of, 10, 47–8
 - content, 135
 - democratic legitimacy, 184–90, 195–7, 246
 - divisions of power, 183, 246
 - historical antecedents, 108–33
 - judicial activism, 159–64
 - meaning, 45
 - objections to, 140–1
 - other international law approaches, 106–7
 - reasons for aspiration towards, 136
 - relationship between domestic and global constitutionalism, 44–51
 - relationship with constitutionalism, 3, 10–11, 12–14
 - rule of law, 245–6
 - theories, 140–51
 - Verdross' and New Haven's influence, 132–3
 - world order constitutionalisation, 149–51
- global governance, *see* international law
- global governance networks, 98–102
- global institutionalisation
 - international community, 220–5
- global law
 - terminology, 5
- global legal pluralism, 90–4
 - facet of sectoral constitutionalisation, 143–4
- Goodhart, A. L., 28
- Hegel, G. W. F., 68–71, 111–12
- Henkin, L.
 - international constituency, 226–8, 235
- Hobbes, T., 111, 209–11
- human rights
 - judicial activities, 163–4
 - rule of law, 164–5
- human rights law, 96, 146–7
 - constitutionalisation theories, 163–4
- ICJ, *see* International Court of Justice
- institutional
 - constitutionalisation, 144–8
- institutional law, 144
- international community
 - cosmopolitanism, 217–20
 - democratic legitimacy, 190–5
 - early modern international law, 205–9
 - Franck's theory, 213–17
 - global institutionalisation, 220–5
 - Hobbes' philosophy, 209–11
 - Kant's philosophy, 211–12
 - Stoic philosophy, 202–5
 - theories in contemporary international law, 212–20
 - unsuitable for identifying constituent power holders, 247
- international constituency
 - global administrative law, 228–32
 - Henkin's discussion, 226–8, 235
 - identifying constituent power holders, 247–8
- international constitutional law, 45, 189
- international constitutionalism
 - possible use of constituency, 236–41
- International Court of Justice (ICJ), 161–2, 168–9, 191
- international economic law, 233–5
- international law
 - ad hoc nature, 157–8
 - attraction of constitutionalism, 3–4
 - consent and non-consent based, 167
 - consistency, 157–8
 - constituency, 235–6
 - cosmopolitanism, 217–20
 - current debate, 87, 88–90
 - current position and future development, 5
 - development, 205–9
 - elements, 189

- fragmentation, 94–8
- Franck's theory on community, 213–17
- global administrative law, 102–5, 228–32
- global governance networks, 98–102
- global legal pluralism
 - approach, 90–4
- historical approaches, 87–8, 90, 108–33
- history of the philosophy of, 109–13
- implications of sectoral and world order constitutionalisation theories, 11
- jus cogens*, 113–16, 165–7
- Kant's philosophy, 211–12
- neutrality, 113–16
- New Haven approach, 108, 121–33
- relationship between domestic and global constitutionalism, 44–51
- rule by law, 22–3
- sovereignty, 31
- terminology, 5
- theories, 89, 106–7
- Verdross' influence, 108–9, 132–3
- International Law Commission (ILC), 97
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - constituency, 233–5
- international organisations
 - constitutionalisation arguments, 177–82
 - New Haven School, 130–1
 - Verdross' work, 113–16
- international public law, 189
- judicial activism
 - global constitutionalisation, 159–64
- judicial review, 162
- jus cogens* norms, 113–16, 147–8, 168, 169
 - rule of law, 165–7
- Kant, I., 211–12
- Kingsbury, B., 229–30
- Klabbers, J., 4–5, 44
- Koskeniemi, M., 24–5
- Lauterpacht, H., 45
- laws of nations, 189
- League of Nations
 - neutrality, 116, 117
- legal pluralism, 90–4
- Loughlin, M., 27
- Macdonald, K., 230–2, 235–6
- Macdonald, T., 230–2, 235–6
- majoritarianism, 41
- Marxism
 - on community, 71–2
- Nancy, J., 71, 72–3
- neutrality
 - Verdross' work, 113–16
- New Haven School, 100, 108, 121–33
 - community, 127–30
 - influence on international law, 132–3
 - intergovernmental organisations, 130–1
- New International Economic Order, 223
- Peters, A., 4, 5
- pluralism
 - global constitutionalism, 143–4
- political actors
 - constitutionalism, 16
- public opinion, 40–1
- Raz, J., 25–6
- rule by law, 22–3, 28
 - China, 22–3, 28
- rule of law
 - constitutionalisation, 170–1, 245–6
 - constitutionalism, 16, 20–1, 22–31, 156–71
 - democratic elements, 30
 - essential elements, 29, 30
 - exceptionalism, 157–8
 - human rights, 164–5
 - interconnecting constitutionalism and politics, 31
 - judicial activism, 159–64
 - jus cogens*, 165–7
 - necessary for constitutionalisation process, 31

- sectoral constitutionalisation,
 - 141, 143–8
 - fragmentation, 143–4
 - pluralism facet, 143–4
- sovereignty, 118
 - international law perspective, 31
 - power, 32
- Suárez, F., 110–11, 207–9
- subsidiarity
 - European Union, 11–12
- Switzerland
 - membership of League of Nations and UN, 117
- trade law, 145–7, *see also* World Trade Organization (WTO)
- United Kingdom
 - Constitution, 19, 83–4
 - constitutional structure, 83–4
 - democratic history, 39–40
 - lack of geographical division of power, 37
- United Nations (UN), 131
 - constitutional nature, 186
 - hierarchal issues versus WTO, 152–3
- United Nations Charter, 117–18, 119, 120, 121, 145, 156–7, 169
 - organisational constitutionalisation, 178–82
- United Nations General Assembly, 144
- United Nations Security Council, 117, 162–3
- terror lists, 157
- United States
 - Constitution, 19–20
 - divisions of power, 35–6
- Verdross, A., 108–21
 - constitutionalisation, 118–21
 - historic influences, 109–13
 - influence on international law, 108–9, 132–3
 - international organisations, 113–16
 - jus cogens*, 113–16
 - neutrality issues, 113–16
- Vitoria, Francisco de, 206–7
- Walter, C., 45–6
- Wheatley, S., 41
- World Bank
 - constituency, 233–5
- world constitutionalisation
 - fragmentation, 150
- world order constitutionalisation, 141–2, 148–51
- World Trade Organization (WTO), 131
 - constitutionalisation debate, 145–6, 160–1
 - Dispute Settlement Body, 97, 145–6, 152, 160–1
 - hierarchal issues versus UN, 152–3
 - implications of fragmented systems of law, 97
- Uruguay Round, 145