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Traditionally, International Law consisted of rules and principles governing the relations and dealings of nations with each other, and include relations between states and individuals.

Public international law, concerns itself only with questions of rights between several nations or nations and the citizens or subjects of other nations. In contrast, Private international law deals with controversies between private persons, more than one nation. It also includes substantive law, procedure, process and remedies. International Law is rooted in acceptance by the nation states which constitute the system.

The following are major substantive fields of International Law: International Economic Law; International Security Law; International Criminal Law; International Environmental Law; Diplomatic Law; International

Humanitarian Law or Law of War; International Human Rights Law. Customary law and conventional law are primary sources of International law. Conventional international law derives from International agreements.

Agreements may be made in respect to the agreement of international law incorporating basic standards of international conduct or the obligations of a member state under the Charter of the United Nations. However, some rules of international law are recognized by international community as peremptory, permitting no derogation. General principles common to systems of national law is a secondary source of international law. In this case a general principle may be invoked as a rule of international law because it is a general principle common to the major legal systems of the world and not inappropriate for international claims. International law imposes upon the nations certain duties with respect to individuals. The state of nationality usually is not obligated to exercise this right and can decide whether to enforce it.

In conclusion, we can say that International law is a set of legal relations involving foreign elements and regulations governing these relations. There are three main areas of international law: public International law.