Lauterpacht Centre for International Law University of Cambridge

INTERNATIONAL LAW REPORTS

VOLUME 145

Edited by

SIR ELIHU LAUTERPACHT, CBE QC

Honorary Professor of International Law, University of Cambridge Bencher of Gray's Inn

SIR CHRISTOPHER GREENWOOD, CMG OC

Judge of the International Court of Justice Bencher of Middle Temple

and

KAREN LEE

Assistant Editor
Fellow of the Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge
Fellow of Girton College, Cambridge



CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi, Tokyo, Mexico City

Cambridge University Press The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 8RU, UK

Published in the United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York

www.cambridge.org
Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521769945

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First published 2012

Printed in the United Kingdom at the University Press, Cambridge

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

ISBN 978-0-521-76994-5 Hardback

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PREFACE

The present volume contains the important 2011 Interlocutory Decision on the Applicable Law: Terrorism, Conspiracy, Homicide, Perpetration, Cumulative Charging of the Appeals Chamber of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon. It also contains the 2010 award on jurisdiction, arbitrability and suspension in Eureko v. Slovak Republic, which considers the relationship between bilateral investment treaties and the law of the European Union, as well as the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights in Görgülü v. Germany, Rantsev v. Cyprus and Russia and Kiyutin v. Russia. National jurisprudence is reflected in decisions from the courts of England (B, Bici, Mullen, Montgomery (No 2) and Alamieyeseigha), Germany (Turkish Citizen G), Israel (Adalah and Public Committee against Torture), the Netherlands (The "Cygnus" Case (Somali Pirates)), Northern Ireland (McFarland) and Scotland (Al Fayed).

We are very grateful to those whose work has made this volume possible. Ms Karen Lee, Assistant Editor, wrote the summaries of Görgülü, Bici, McFarland and Al Fayed, as well as seeing the volume through the press. Mr Sergey A. Golubok, LLM prepared the summaries of Rantsev and Kiyutin. Mr Avidan Kent summarized the Israeli cases and we would like to thank Ms Alexandra Harrington and Dr Markus Gehring for the German case. Ms Anna Medvinskaia wrote the summaries of B and Mullen and Ms Tara Grant wrote the summaries of Montgomery (No 2) and Alamieyeseigha. Dr Douglas Guilfoyle summarized the case from the Netherlands; its English translation was supplied to us by Mr Karel-de Vey Mestdagh with kind permission to reproduce from the Rotterdam District Court. Thanks are also due to the German Constitutional Court for permitting us to use its translation of the Turkish Citizen G case. The translations in Adalah and Public Committee against Torture are reprinted by permission of the Friends of the Library of the Supreme Court of Israel Inc. and William S. Hein & Co. Inc. Ms Tara Grant prepared the Tables of Cases, the Consolidated Tables of Cases and Digest and provided general and secretarial assistance. Miss Maureen MacGlashan, CMG compiled the Table of Treaties and the Index. Mrs Diane Ilott checked the copy and Ms Ann Ridgway read the proofs.

In addition, we would like to extend our thanks to all the others who have worked to complete this volume, particularly our

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publishers, Cambridge University Press, and typesetters, Aptara, and their staff.

E. LAUTERPACHT

Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge

C. J. GREENWOOD

The Peace Palace, The Hague August 2011

EDITORIAL NOTE

The International Law Reports endeavour to provide within a single series of volumes comprehensive access in English to judicial materials bearing on public international law. On certain topics it is not always easy to draw a clear line between cases which are essentially ones of public international law interest and those which are primarily applications of special domestic rules. For example, in relation to extradition, the Reports will include cases which bear on the exception of "political offences" or the rule of double criminality, but will restrict the number of cases dealing with purely procedural aspects of extradition. Similarly, while the general rules relating to the admission and exclusion of aliens, especially of refugees, are of international legal interest, cases on the procedure of admission usually are not. In such borderline areas, and sometimes also where there is a series of domestic decisions all dealing with a single point in essentially the same manner, only one illustrative decision will be printed and references to the remainder will be given in an accompanying note.

Decisions of International Tribunals

The *Reports* seek to include so far as possible the available decisions of every international tribunal, e.g. the International Court of Justice, or *ad hoc* arbitrations between States. There are, however, some jurisdictions to which full coverage cannot be given, either because of the large number of decisions (e.g. the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations) or because not all the decisions bear on questions of public international law (e.g. the Court of Justice of the European Union). In these instances, those decisions are selected which appear to have the greatest long-term value.

Human rights cases. The number of decisions on questions of international protection of human rights has increased considerably in recent years and it is now impossible for the *Reports* to cover them all. As far as decisions of international jurisdictions are concerned, the *Reports* will continue to publish decisions of the European Court of Human Rights and of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, as well as "views" of the United Nations Committee on Human Rights. Decisions of national courts on the application of conventions on human rights will not be published unless they deal with a major point of substantive human rights law or a matter of wider interest to public international

lawyers such as the relationship of international law and national law, the extent of the right of derogation or the principles of the interpretation of treaties.

International arbitrations. The Reports of course include arbitral awards rendered in cases between States which involve an application of public international law. Beyond this, however, the selection of arbitral decisions is more open to debate. As these Reports are principally concerned with matters of public international law, they will not include purely private law commercial arbitrations even if they are international in the sense that they arise between parties of different nationality and even if one of them is a State. (For reports of a number of such awards, see Yearbook Commercial Arbitration (ed. Albert Jan van den Berg, under the auspices of the International Council for Commercial Arbitration).) But where there is a sufficient point of contact with public international law then the relevant parts of the award will be reported. Examples of such points of contact are cases in which the character of a State as a party has some relevance (e.g. State immunity, stabilization clauses, force majeure) or where there is a choice of law problem involving discussion of international law or general principles of law as possible applicable laws. The same criteria will determine the selection of decisions of national courts regarding the enforcement of arbitral awards.

DECISIONS OF NATIONAL TRIBUNALS

A systematic effort is made to collect from all national jurisdictions those judicial decisions which have some bearing on international law.

Editorial Treatment of Materials

The basic policy of the Editors is, so far as possible, to present the material in its original form. It is no part of the editorial function to impose on the decisions printed in these volumes a uniformity of approach or style which they do not possess. Editorial intervention is limited to the introduction of the summary and of the bold-letter rubric at the head of each case. This is followed by the full text of the original decision or of its translation. Normally, the only passages which will be omitted are those which contain either statements of fact having no bearing on the points of international law involved in the case or discussion of matters of domestic law unrelated to the points of international legal interest. The omission of material is usually indicated either by a series of dots or by the insertion of a sentence in square brackets noting the passages which have been left out.

Presentation of Materials

The material in the volume has been typeset for this volume. The source of all such material is indicated by the reference to the "Report" in square brackets at the end of the case. The language of the original decision is also mentioned there. The bold figures in square brackets in the body of the text in non-English cases indicate the pagination of the original report.

Notes

Footnotes. Footnotes enclosed in square brackets are editorial insertions. All other footnotes are part of the original report.

Other notes. References to cases deemed not to be sufficiently substantial to warrant reporting will occasionally be found in editorial notes either at the end of a report of a case on a similar point or under an independent heading.

DIGEST OF CASES

With effect from Volume 75 the decisions contained in the *Reports* are no longer arranged according to the traditional classification scheme. Instead a Digest of Cases is published at the beginning of each volume. The main headings of the Digest are arranged alphabetically. Under each heading brief details are given of those cases reported in that volume which contain points covered by that heading. Each entry in the Digest gives the name of the case concerned and the page reference, the name of the tribunal which gave the decision and an indication of the main points raised in the case which relate to that particular heading of the Digest. Where a case raises points which concern several different areas of international law, entries relating to that case will appear under each of the relevant headings in the Digest. A list of the main headings used in the Digest is set out at p. xvii.

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A Consolidated Index and a Consolidated Tables of Cases and Treaties for volumes 1-80 were published in two volumes in 1990 and 1991. A further volume containing the Consolidated Index and Consolidated Tables of Cases and Treaties for volumes 81-100 was published in 1996. A Consolidated Index, a Consolidated Tables of Cases and a Consolidated Table of Treaties for volumes 1-125 were published in 2004. Volume 145 contains Consolidated Tables of Cases for volumes 126-145.

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