NGOs: legitimate subjects of international law

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Abstract:
History shows that NGOs activity in the international arena has grown steadily since the beginning of the 20th century, accelerating its pace after the enactment of the UN Charter, which admitted pluralism not only between States, but also beyond States, because it acknowledged that individuals could interact with the United Nations not only through governmental organizations but also through non-governmental organizations. In NGOs: legitimate subjects of International Law, Eduardo Szazi presents a methodical appraisal of the role of NGOs in the contemporary world, addressing their main characteristics under each of the sources of international law, as well some pressing questions about the legitimacy deficit of States and Intergovernmental Organizations in the 21st century.

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See Subjects of international law. The law of nations is a part of the law of the United States unless there is some statute or treaty to the contrary. International law is a part of the law of the United States only for the application of its principles on questions of international rights and duties. It does not restrict the United States or any other nation from making laws governing its own territory. International law impose upon the nations certain duties with respect to individuals. It is a violation of international law to treat an alien in a manner which does not satisfy the international standard of justice. However in the absence of a specific agreement an individual cannot bring the compliant. Classical subject of international law.

LEGAL CRITERIA OF STATEHOOD: Article I of the 1933 Montevideo Convention on Rights and Duties of States: a) a permanent population; b) a defined territory; c) government, d) capacity to enter into the relations with the other States. Recognition as a general category — Some international lawyers consider acts of recognition necessary pre-condition of Statehood. Distinguished are: -de facto recognition; and -de jure recognition. NGOs differ from international organizations, because the members of the firstly named organizations are private citizens or bodies corporate. These persons may come from different States.