



PROGRAM SUPPORT NOTES

International Law and Global Governance

Program Support Notes by:
Samantha Eddy B.Ed (Social
Science)

Produced by:
VEA Pty Ltd

Commissioning Editor:
Sandra Frerichs B.Ed, M.Ed.

Executive Producers:
Simon Garner B.Ed, Dip
Management
Sandra Frerichs B.Ed, M.Ed.
Edwina Baden-Powell B.A

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For Teachers

Introduction

Globalisation has rapidly changed the face of the world. International law, the manner in which countries are governed and pressure from the international community has evolved. We now stand on the precipice of an unclear future with change being the only aspect that is inevitable. This program investigates the changes that have occurred in international law and the manner in which nation states are governed both on a domestic and international level. It identifies courts that have evolved and questions what the future has in store for us. An informative and contemporary presentation with an in depth discussion by key specialists in the area of international law and human rights: Professor Tim McCormack, Professor Gillian Trigg and Geoffrey Robertson QC, Human Rights Lawyer give insightful and articulate viewpoints into the field of international law.

Timeline

00:00:00	State sovereignty and domestic law
00:04:30	Defining international law
00:08:40	The United Nations and international law
00:11:37	International courts and tribunals
00:16:05	Organisations and international law
00:18:37	The future of international law
00:21:30	Credits
00:22:13	End program

Related Titles

The Australian Jury System
The Criminal Investigation Process
International Law and Global Governance
An Introduction to Criminal and Civil Law
Court Procedures in Criminal and Civil Law

Recommended Resources

<http://www.icc-cpi.int/Menus/ICC?lan=en-GB>
<http://www.icrc.org/eng/war-and-law/>
<http://www.interpol.int/>
<http://www.responsibilitytoprotect.org/>
http://www.echr.coe.int/echr/Homepage_En

Student Worksheet

Initiate Prior Learning

1. Discuss: What is state sovereignty? What does it mean for a nation to be recognised as an independent nation state?
2. Identify a legal international incident that has occurred in the last 10 years. How have you been made aware of it? What influence has globalisation had with regard to the event? How did technology or communication play a part in the event or your knowledge of the event?
3. Do you think there should be an international police force? Who would they report to and what powers would you want them to have?
4. Do an internet research into the International Criminal Court, International Court of Justice and European Court of Human Rights. Outline when they began, their role, and relevant treaties or legislation.
5. As a class you are to form a new country. You are to establish who the ruler of your country is. How are they elected? What qualities do they possess that make them an attractive leader? Next, establish at least 20 laws that you **must all agree on**. At the end of the time period allocated by the teacher, discuss the effectiveness of the process. Was it easy or difficult to determine a leader and laws? What were the biggest challenges? Discuss as a class what challenges the United Nations may face and why.

Active Viewing Guide

1. What year was the Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States enacted?

2. What are the four criteria required for recognition of a new country?

3. Complete the following table of nations in their attempt to become a recognised nation-state.

Country	History/Challenges	Outcome/Implications
Israel		
Kosovo		

4. How is domestic law characterised?

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5. Complete the following passage from the program:

“International law now not only occurs between nation states, but _____

_____ , _____

and transnational corporations.

6. Complete the sentence from the screen.

International law: the _____ principles of the _____ as recognised by

_____ nations

7. What is Jus Cogens?

8. Circle the four crimes that have been accepted by the international community as being ‘crimes’.

Drug smuggling

Genocide

Murder of an individual by their partner

Piracy

Torture

War crimes

9. What did the Nuremeburg Trials after World War 2 achieve?

10. Complete the following sentence.

In 2005 the Responsibility to Protect Protocol was enacted. There are three pillars with the last being of importance stating that the international community must.....

11. What is the main objective of the United Nations and Security Council?

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12. What are the main forums where international cases are heard?

13. True or False. The International Court of Justice (1945) has the authority to decide cases between countries.

14. Listen carefully and complete the following passage.

The European Court of Human Rights has delivered over _____ judgments since _____ and monitors _____ Europeans in the _____ states under its _____.

15. Outline what challenges experts believe are central to the future of international law and success.

Extension Activities

1. Research a case that has been heard or is currently before the International Criminal Court. Outline the case, who the person is, what crimes are alleged, and the history of the event. Make a judgement of your own for this case and explain your reasoning.
2. Class debate: Was Osama Bin Laden's death "legal"? Should US President Obama be tried for 'ordering' his death?
3. Create a scaffold as follows using your own knowledge and research.

Legal Forum	Effectiveness	Costs	Benefits
International Criminal Court (ICC)			
International Court of Justice (ICJ)			
War Crimes Tribunal			
European Court of Human Rights			

4. Create a media file of 5-10 articles and explain their relevance to international law.
5. Interpol internet research: Select one of Interpol's priority crime areas and research it on the Interpol website, then answer the following questions:
 - a) Identify the types of transnational crimes that are included in that priority area
 - b) Describe the background to one of the crimes as explained by Interpol.
 - c) Assess some of the measures that Interpol is taking to deal with the crime.

Suggested Student Responses

Active Viewing Guide

1. What year was the Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States enacted?
1933
2. What are the four criteria required for recognition of a new country?
Defined physical territory
Permanent population
Government that is exercising control over the physical territory
Capacity to enter into international agreements or relations
3. Complete the following table of nations in their attempt to become a recognised nation-state.

Country	History/Challenges	Outcome/Implications
Israel	Defined territory	Have three recognised borders. The Gaza Strip and Palestine are under question. But there is no doubt Israel exists
Kosovo	Genocide and independence	Was recognised by the UN and has been accepted by the international community

4. How is domestic law characterised?
Laws that are determined by a particular country and are only enforceable and followed within its jurisdiction
5. Complete the following passage from the program:

“International law now not only occurs between nation states, but **international criminal responsibility, international corporations** and transnational corporations.
6. Complete the sentence from the screen.

International law: the **general** principles of the **law** as recognised by **civilised** nations
7. What is Jus Cogens?
Jus Cogens is a compelling law that overrides any customary laws a country has.

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8. Circle the four crimes that have been accepted by the international community as being 'crimes'.

Drug smuggling

Genocide

Murder of an individual by their partner

Piracy

Torture

War crimes

9. What did the Nuremberg Trials after World War 2 achieve?

No country is above the law and everyone can be brought to account.

10. Complete the following sentence.

In 2005 the Responsibility to Protect Protocol was enacted. There are three pillars with the last being of importance stating that the international community must.....

Respond when a country fails to protect its citizens

11. What is the main objective of the United Nations and Security Council?

The main objective is to enable international peace and security

12. What are the main forums where international cases are heard?

The four main forums where international cases are heard are:

- **International Criminal Court (ICC)**
- **War Crimes Tribunal**
- **International Court of Justice (ICJ)**
- **European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)**

13. True or False. The International Court of Justice (1945) has the authority to decide cases between countries.

True

14. Listen carefully and complete the following passage.

The European Court of Human Rights has delivered over **10,000** judgments since **1959** and monitors **800 million** Europeans in the **47** states under its **jurisdiction**.

15. Outline what challenges experts believe are central to the future of international law and success.

Answers may vary but should include:

Westernised approach

Proliferation of treaties

Political agenda

Lack of systematic/impartial system to tackling international issues

The lack of an international police force/ enforcement capacity