The Notion of ‘Targeted Killing’
Nils Melzer

in Targeted Killing in International Law
Published in print: 2008 Published Online: January 2009
Publisher: Oxford University Press
Item type: chapter

This chapter begins with a brief discussion of the meaning of the notion of state-sponsored targeted killings — targeted killings which are legally attributable to States in accordance with the rules of general international law governing the responsibility of States for the conduct of their agents. It then discusses the various alternative terms used to describe state-sponsored targeted killings.

Parameters of Criminal Responsibility
Elies van Sliedregt

in Individual Criminal Responsibility in International Law
Published in print: 2012 Published Online: May 2012
Publisher: Oxford University Press
Item type: chapter

While the Nuremberg and Tokyo judgments and the subsequent proceedings are important sources of law and indispensable in developing the concept of individual responsibility in international criminal law, they do not provide us with a system of criminal law and doctrine. For that, we need to turn to municipal law. National criminal law and doctrine not only serves as guidance and inspiration in developing a theory of individual responsibility in international criminal law, it also assists in understanding and describing international criminal law. This chapter begins with a brief discussion of terminology which has proved useful at the tribunals to analyze individual and superior responsibility. It then describes the mental element and material element in civil law systems.
Introduction
Borzu Sabahi

in Compensation and Restitution in Investor-State Arbitration: Principles and Practice
Published in print: 2011 Published Online: September 2011
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199601189.003.0001
Item type: chapter

This chapter introduces the background and purposes of this study on compensation, restitution, and reparation. It supplies an outline of how the study moves from ancient Roman law to early European continental law to the modern customary law on State responsibility and reparation. A brief overview of each of the chapters and the attached annexes is also given. Additionally, the chapter sets out some of the terminology as it is used in this book for purposes of clarity. As there are a number of common terms in the international law of State responsibility that do not have settled meanings, how certain terms are defined for purposes of this study is provided.

Introduction
Henri Decoeur

in Confronting the Shadow State: An International Law Perspective on State Organized Crime
Published in print: 2018 Published Online: June 2018
Publisher: Oxford University Press
DOI: 10.1093/oso/9780198823933.003.0001
Item type: chapter

This section presents the concept of state organized crime, defined as the use, by a public official in a position to shape or influence the actions of a state and acting in concert with a structured group, of the resources of the state to commit or facilitate the commission of acts criminalized in international law, in order to obtain a financial or other material benefit. It highlights the challenges that this phenomenon poses internationally and domestically, notably for international peace and security, human rights, and the rule of law. It also discusses the terminology and methodology used in the book, and outlines the argument to be made.
This comment on the contribution by Hilary Charlesworth and Christine Chinkin focuses on three apparent antinomies of women’s rights: margin–mainstream, specialist–generalist, and family–individual. Adding a Chinese perspective to these discussions, the comment highlights the importance of choice of terminology in a particular cultural setting. It also questions the positioning of actors in terms of centre–periphery and shows how various actors can work across limits and perceived locations. Going beyond the discussions in UN bodies, the comment emphasizes the local social contexts and persisting stereotypes that need to be at the centre of social change. This requires a translation of international normative endeavours into local public and private spheres of civil society, economy, and government.