

Table of Contents

<i>Table of cases</i>	xi
<i>Table of legislation</i>	xxxi

Introduction: The customary law of human rights is hiding in plain sight	1
1. The belated emergence of the customary international law of human rights	9
A. Drafting an international bill of rights	11
B. The debate about customary human rights law emerges	18
C. American lawyers and alien torts	21
D. Theodor Meron's study of customary law	24
E. Critics of the American school	27
F. The Human Rights Committee's General Comment	31
G. Subsequent developments	36
2. Identifying the norms of the customary international law of human rights	40
A. International case law and other authorities	41
B. Peremptory norms (<i>jus cogens</i>)	53
C. Apocryphal customary law	67
D. Identifying the two elements of customary international law	71
E. Universal Periodic Review as evidence of custom	76
F. Significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	80
G. Near-universal ratification of human rights treaties	83
H. Particular or regional customary norms	91
I. Emerging or crystallising norms and the persistent objector	94
3. Methodological considerations	102
4. Dignity	107
A. Right to life	109
1. Prohibition of genocide	114
2. Death penalty	116
3. Armed conflict	124
4. When does the right to life begin?	125
5. Voluntary termination of life	126
B. Torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment	127
1. Cruel, inhuman, or degrading punishments	133
2. Admissibility of evidence	136
3. Non-refoulement	137

4. Enforced disappearance	138
5. Violence against women	139
C. Slavery and servitude	142
D. Liberty and security	148
1. Right to security	154
2. Imprisonment for debt	154
E. Recognition as a person before the law	155
5. Equality	161
A. Equality and non-discrimination	163
1. Protected categories	169
2. Unenumerated categories	174
B. Special protection of children	178
C. Minority rights and rights of indigenous peoples	184
6. Fundamental freedoms	191
A. Opinion and expression	192
1. Freedom of opinion and expression	195
2. Freedom of information	197
3. Restrictions	197
B. Thought, conscience, and religion	200
1. Freedom to change religion	203
2. Manifesting religion	205
3. Religion of children	206
C. Peaceful assembly	207
D. Association	210
1. Trade unions and collective bargaining	213
2. The right to strike	215
E. Privacy, family, home, and correspondence	218
1. Protection of privacy	220
2. Protection of family life	222
3. Protection of home	228
4. Protection of correspondence	228
5. Protection against attacks on honour and reputation	229
F. Marriage	230
1. Consent to Marriage	235
2. Equality	237
G. Mobility and asylum	240
1. Freedom of movement	243
2. Restrictions	245
3. Asylum	247
H. Nationality	254
I. Property	258
7. Political rights	263
A. Participation in government	263
B. Equal access to the public service	269

8. Justice	271
A. Effective remedy and right of access to justice	272
B. Fair trial	276
1. Full equality	278
2. Fair and public hearing	279
3. Independent and impartial tribunal	281
4. Presumption of innocence	281
5. Guarantees necessary for the defence	284
C. Principle of legality— <i>nullum crimen nulla poena sine lege</i>	287
D. Children and criminal justice	291
9. Economic, social, and cultural rights	295
A. Social security	298
B. Right to work	300
C. Adequate standard of living	303
1. Food	303
2. Clothing	305
3. Housing	306
4. Health and medical care	308
5. Water and sanitation	310
D. Education	312
1. Prohibition of discrimination in education	316
2. Aims of education	317
3. Private schools and parental choice in education	318
E. Cultural rights	320
10. Solidarity	327
A. Peace	328
B. Healthy environment	330
C. Self determination	336
D. Development	338
Conclusion: The future of the customary law of human rights	341
<i>Bibliography</i>	347
<i>Index</i>	367