Contents

For	Foreword by Professor James Crawford p			
Prej	ace i	and acknowledgements	xix	
Abb	revi	ntions	xxiii	
Tab	le of	cases	XXX	
Leg	al in	struments and codification documents	cliii	
Int	rodu	action	1	
1	Th	e history of State immunity	6	
	1.	The age of absolute immunity	7	
	2.	Exceptions to absolute immunity	10	
	3.	The emergence of the doctrine of restrictive immunity	11	
	4.	The descent of the State	19	
	5.	The irrelevance of ideologies	23	
	6.	The defendant States	25	
	7.	The sources of the law of State immunity	26	
	8.	Cross-fertilization	27	
		Terminology	29	
	Co	nclusion	31	
2	General principles			
	1.	A general statement of principles	34	
	2.	State immunity as a principle of customary		
		international law	34	
	3.	The presumption of immunity	37	
	4.	Immunity and municipal law	42	
	5.	The legal basis for immunity	44	

X CONTENTS

		5.1.	'Sovereignty' and the affiliated concepts	46		
		5.2.	Par in parem non habet imperium?	51		
		5.3.	What is the basis of immunity?	55		
	6.	The	legal basis for denying immunity	58		
		6.1.	The 'private person' test	59		
		6.2.	The principle of territorial jurisdiction	64		
		6.3.		68		
	Co	nclusi	on	73		
3	Commercial activity					
	1.		t is a commercial activity?	76		
	2.	Wha	t is a non-commercial activity?	79		
	3.		ire or purpose?	85		
		3.1.		86		
		3.2.	11	87		
		3.3.		98		
		3.4.		103		
			A summary	108		
	4.		jurisdictional nexus requirement under the US FSIA	108		
		4.1.	The first clause of section 1605(a)(2)	110		
			4.1.1. 'Based upon a commercial activity'	110		
			4.1.2. 'Substantial contact'	112		
		4.2.		113		
		4.3.		115		
			4.3.1. The 'act'	116		
			4.3.2. The 'direct effect'	124		
			4.3.3. 'An immediate consequence'	125		
			4.3.4. The 'place of performance' test	127		
	Con	1	4.3.5. The 'legally significant act' test	129		
	Col	nclusi	on	129		
4	Co	Contracts of employment				
	1.		ninology	134		
	2.		peculiar features of employment cases	136		
			Specialized tribunals	136		
		2.2.	1	137		
	3.		models	143		
	4.	The	UK Model	144		

		4.1.	The European Convention	144
			4.1.1. The plaintiff	145
			4.1.2. The place of performance	147
			4.1.3. The choice of law	147
		4.2.	The UK SIA	148
			4.2.1. Contracts of employment as a separate	
			category	149
			4.2.2. The plaintiff	149
			4.2.3. The choice of law	149
		4.3.	The Australia FSIA	150
		4.4.	Other instruments	152
		4.5.	The importance of having a contract	154
	5.	The	US Model	157
		5.1.	The US FSIA	157
		5.2.	The plaintiff	162
			5.2.1. Individuals: their nationality	162
			5.2.2. Trade unions	162
	6.	Dive	rse approaches	164
		6.1.	The employment relationship	165
		6.2.	The duties and functions of the employee	166
		6.3.	The status of the employer	170
		6.4.	The acts of the employer	171
		6.5.	The status of the employee	172
		6.6.	The nature of the particular activity	173
		6.7.	The territorial connection	173
		6.8.	The choice of law clause	174
		6.9.	The remedies sought	175
	7.	The	savings regime	179
		7.1.	Diplomatic and consular missions	179
			7.1.1. Proceedings against the foreign State	181
			7.1.2. 'Institutional aims'	185
			7.1.3. Proceedings against the diplomat personally	191
		7.2.	Foreign armed forces	193
		7.3.	Other public institutions	194
	8.		rsity and lack of uniform rules	194
	Coı	nclusi	on	196
5	No		nmercial torts	199
	1.		ninology	199
	2.	The	targeted torts	200

xi

CONTENTS

xii contents

		2.1.	Physical injury and tangible property	200
		2.2.	'Insurable risks'?	201
		2.3.	<i>_</i>	203
	3.		iure imperii / jure gestionis distinction?	207
	4.		territorial connection	215
			Tortious act/omission only	216
			Injury/damage only	218
		4.3.	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	221
			A direct effect?	223
			States without immunity legislation	224
	5.		bution	224
	6.		terrorism exception in US law: a departure	225
	Coı	ıclusi	on	228
6	Sep	arate	entities	230
	1.	Term	ninology	231
	2.	Dive	rse approaches	232
		2.1.	The UK Model	232
		2.2.	The US Model	242
			2.2.1. The presumption of immunity	244
			2.2.2. A question of status	244
			2.2.3. 'A separate legal person'	247
			2.2.4. 'An organ of a foreign State'	249
			2.2.5. 'Pooling'	259
			2.2.6. 'Tiering'	264
			2.2.7. The question of timing	273
			2.2.8. Other uses of the instrumentality status	273
			2.2.9. The Canadian law	274
		2.3.	1	277
		2.4.		280
		2.5.	The practice of the States without immunity statutes	283
	3.		ring the corporate veil?	287
	Coı	nclusi	on	296
7	Exp	propri	ation	298
	1.		general principle: immunity	299
	2.	Legal	lity and immunity	301
	3.		ILC's aborted provision	303

		CONTENTS	xiii
	4.	The 'expropriation' provision in the US FSIA	303
			305
			307
		4.3. The territorial nexus requirement	311
	5.		313
	Cor	nclusion	315
8	Wa	iver of immunity	316
	1.	The US practice	317
		1.1. Who can waive immunity?	317
		1.2. Explicit or express waiver	319
		1.3. How explicit must an explicit waiver be?	322
		1.4. Implicit or implied waiver	324
		1.4.1. Arbitration	325
		1.4.2. The governing law of a contract	327
		1.4.3. Participation or involvement in litigation	329
		1.5. Implicit waiver as explicit waiver	333
		1.6. The specificity of waiver	333
		1.7. Counterclaims	334
	2.	The UK practice	335
	3.	The practice of other States	340
	4.	Does a violation of human rights constitute an	
		F	340
	Cor	nclusion	342
9	Me	asures of constraint	343
	1.	Terminology	344
	2.	Two distinct immunities: immunity from suit and	
		immunity from execution	347
		2.1. The judicial power of the court	348
		2.2. The universal distinction between the two immunities	350
		2.2.1. The treaties	351
		2.2.2. The US FSIA	353
		2.2.3. The UK SIA and other national statutes	356
		2.2.4. The practice of other States	358
		2.2.5. Two distinct immunities: a universal rule	361
	3.	The resurfacing of the 'purpose' test	362
		3.1. The treaties	363
		3.2. The US FSIA	363

xiv CONTENTS

		3.3.	The UK SIA and other national statutes	367
		3.4.	The practice of the States without immunity	
			legislation	369
	4.	Prej	udgment measures	373
		4.1.	Immunity as a preliminary issue	374
		4.2.	The conditions for prejudgment measures	378
			4.2.1. Under the same conditions as execution	378
			4.2.2. Under more liberal conditions	383
			4.2.3. Under stricter conditions	383
	5.	The	conditions for measures of constraint	390
		5.1.	Waiver	390
		5.2.	F F	392
		5.3.	Separate entity ownership	394
			5.3.1. Legal instruments	394
			5.3.2. The practice of the States without	
			immunity legislation	398
		5.4.	The 'connection' requirement	399
			5.4.1. Subject-matter connection	399
			5.4.2. Territorial connection – Binnenbeziehung	399
			5.4.3. The entity connection	401
		5.5.	T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	402
			Executive oversight or authorization	404
	6.	Cate	gories of property under special protection	404
		6.1.	1 1 -1	404
			6.1.1. Diplomatic premises	405
			6.1.2. Embassy bank accounts	407
		6.2.	Central bank property	410
			6.2.1. The US FSIA	410
			6.2.2. The UK SIA	414
			6.2.3. The Australia FSIA	416
			Military property	417
			Other types of public property	418
	7.		ed accounts and accounts without definite destination	418
		7.1.	Mixed accounts	418
			Accounts without definite destination	421
	C01	nclusi	on	421
10	C+-	to im	munity and human rights violations	423
10	3ta		itorial jurisdiction	423
	1. 2.		tional jurisdiction e immunity and criminal proceedings	424
	4.	State	e minumity and criminal proceedings	440

		CONTENTS	xv	
	3.	State immunity and jus cogens	428	
	4.	The assertion of extraterritorial jurisdiction	431	
	5.	The State and its officials	432	
	6.	The Pinochet case: a dissection	436	
	7.	Immunity and legality	438	
	Co	nclusion	440	
11	Th	e genesis of the UN Convention	441	
	1.	Early efforts at codification	441	
	2.	The work of the International Law Commission	446	
	3.	The debate in the General Assembly Sixth Committee	447	
	4.	Universal support for the UN Convention	454	
	5.	What the UN Convention enshrines	455	
	6.	What the UN Convention avoids	456	
	Co	nclusion	457	
Ger	ıeral	conclusions	459	
	Notes			
	Bibliography			
	ibliography 7 ndex 7			