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## **VGPA09 - MCMAHON JAYLEN**

"Seventy Years of the International Law Commission: Drawing a Balance for the Future> brings together voices from academia and practice to celebrate and critically evaluate the work of the United Nations International Law Commission (ILC) over the past seventy years. The edited volume draws on the events commemorating the seventieth anniversary of the Commission, which took place in New York and Geneva in May and July 2018. At a time when multilateral law-making has become increasingly challenging, the edited volume appraises the role of one the most important driving forces behind the codification of international law and discusses the ILC's future contribution to the development of international law"--

The UN Human Rights Council provides a detailed insight into this important organization. The UN was founded in the hope that lasting peace would be built on the foundations of human rights and economic and social progress. In 2006 the Commission on Human Rights was replaced by the Human Rights Council as the principal UN body concerned with human rights. It is even possible that the council might eventually become a principal organ of the world organization. The Human Rights Council is already the subject of major public interest and controversy. The Council has been criticized for having dropped some of the protection strategies of the former commission and this book aims to present a balanced view of the council, outlining its current role, acknowledging where it has made positive contributions, highlighting the deficiencies, and identifying options for improving the body's future work. This book is destined to become the leading text on the Human Rights Council and will be essential reading for all those concerned with the future of international relations international organizations and human rights.

This book provides theoretical and practical guidance to those interested in understanding the dilemmas found at the heart of counter-terror decision-making. It addresses fundamental questions such as: should terror organizations be engaged in the human rights discussion? How can we counter extremist ideology? What is the role social media plays in terrorism?The book compares the practices of different countries to determine if a cohesive approach to counter-terrorism can be achieved. It not only analyses different aspects of terrorism and counter-terrorism (ideology, recruitment, financing, education, support etc) but also explores the roles of the relevant players (courts, security forces, the press, public opinion, inter-governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations etc) and their influence on the measures taken to fight terrorism on the one hand, and safeguarding basic human rights on the other.

Set against previous stages of minority protection under international law, this book discusses the role of courts and court-like bodies - particularly in the Americas, Africa and Europe - in articulating and accommodating the interests and needs of ethno-cultural minority groups as part of the human rights discourse. Conceptually, it exposes different moments of intervention by such bodies involving the recognition of group existence or identity, the adjustment of human rights norms to accommodate the group's perspectives, the establishment of processes designed to address the complexities resulting from competing claims, and the expansion of procedural avenues within litigation. The result is a fresh comparative - practical and theoretical - perspective on international jurisprudence as an emerging distinctive component in the complex history of the field.

'This volume by Robert Kolb and Gloria Gaggioli, contributed by some of the most renowned experts in the field, devotes an

impressive amount of legal analysis to the most diverse aspects of the interplay between international humanitarian law and international human rights law in situations of violence, in theory and practice. It is bound to become an indispensable tool for scholars and practitioners alike.' Marco Pedrazzi, University of Milan, ItalyThis fascinating Handbook explores the interplay between international human rights law and international humanitarian law, offering expert analysis on the increasingly complex issues surrounding their application in conflict areas across the world. Contributors to this volume provide a comprehensive treatment of the ongoing relationship between human rights law and humanitarian law, from the historical background and origins of the two bodies of law to their various applications today. Divided into four parts Historical Background, Common Issues, The Need for a Combined Approach, and Monitoring Mechanisms the Handbook presents a rich and varied spectrum of original research and thought from some of the brightest minds in the field.This groundbreaking volume will surely have great appeal for anyone with a professional or academic interest in human rights law and humanitarian law, from students to professors to practitioners in the field.

The international legal status of corporations is a contentious issue, as they do not easily fit within a system traditionally designed around states. This book assesses the ways in which corporations are bound by international human rights and environmental law, and the form their obligations take.

Bringing together several contrasting views of each topic, this book addresses highly topical issues including institutional cooperation and lawmaking, and the interaction between trade and human rights in dispute settlement. Conceptual analysis is combined with case studies.

The obligations set out in UN human rights treaties are open-textured and evolutionary, therefore they present a particular challenge in articulating the basis of a substantive breach that is universally applicable. Universal applicability, however, is a primary goal of international human rights and fundamental to the recognition of a *jus commune* of human rights. As the specialist supervisory mechanisms of the core UN human rights treaties, the human rights treaty bodies must balance the progressive realisation of rights against the historic state sensitivity to interference in domestic affairs, an exercise that has often put the treaty bodies at odds with states. Review of treaty body jurisprudence suggests that migration toward a procedural approach to human rights violations may resonate more naturally with states due to the simplicity of establishing procedural infractions. This observation stems from examining how treaty body jurisprudence is utilised in national judicial decisions. It is argued that proceduralized decisions aid in the establishment of human rights *jus commune* by slowly moving away from value-based determinations, a practice that sits more easily with States. This migration is reflected in two identifiable practices. The first sees states in breach of obligations based on the failure to adhere to rules of procedure or procedural obligations under a treaty. The second bases a breach determination on the procedural dimension of a substantive right. The lingering question is whether this is a positive development in the overall protection of human rights and how this impacts the growing common law of human rights. An examination of treaty body jurisprudence across the UN treaty bodies will allow the proceduralization of human rights at the international level to be evaluated in terms of individual human rights protection. The tedious balance that must be maintained in order to advance the human rights *jus commune* should be evaluated from a universal perspective to assess whether proceduralization of rights adds to or detracts from the overall human rights project.

International investment law is in transition. Whereas the prevailing mindset has always been the protection of the economic interests of individual investors, new developments in international investment law have brought about a paradigm shift. There is now more than ever before an interest in a more inclusive, transparent, and public regime. *Shifting Paradigms in International Investment Law* addresses these changes against the background of the UNCTAD framework to reform invest-

ment treaties. The book analyses how the investment treaty regime has changed and how it ought to be changing to reconcile private property interests and the state's duty to regulate in the public interest. In doing so, the volume tracks attempts in international investment law to recalibrate itself towards a more balanced, less isolated, and increasingly diversified regime. The individual chapters of this edited volume address the contents of investment agreements, the system of dispute settlement, the interrelation of investment agreements with other areas of public international law, constitutional questions, and new regional perspectives from South Africa and Latin America. Together they provide an invaluable resource for scholars, practitioners, and policymakers.

This book provides a precise concept of international human rights law, its development and the tangible meaning of civil and political rights, economic and social rights. It has highlighted women's rights, globalization, human rights education, role of the UN and NGOs to protect human rights. The Sixth Edition of *International Human Rights* provides students with an accessible, problem-based pedagogy that forces them consider the fundamental human rights issues of from political and legal perspectives. Balancing practical considerations and underlying theory, this outstanding and newly expanded authorship team delivers a comprehensive text that examines the historical underpinnings and contemporary considerations that animate human rights efforts across the globe. Professors and students will benefit from: Streamlined text with contents being more intuitive; eliminating the underutilized section on International Criminal Law and reappportioning those materials elsewhere, and condensing the International Humanitarian Law section. Thoroughly updated text that includes recent scholarship, reports from International Tribunals, and changes in International Human Rights landscape. An incorporation of recent resolutions from international tribunals and decisions for international adjudicatory bodies.

This book provides a comprehensive and analytical overview of human rights law in Africa. It examines the institutions, norms, and processes for human rights realization provided for under the United Nations system, the African Union, and sub-regional economic communities in Africa, and explores their relationship with the national legal systems of African states. Since the establishment of the African Union in 2001, there has been a proliferation of regional institutions that are relevant to human rights in Africa. These include the Pan

African Parliament, the Peace and Security Council, the Economic, Social and Cultural Council and the African Peer Review Mechanism of the New Partnership for Africa's Development. This book discusses the links between these institutions. It further examines the case law stemming from Africa's most important human rights instrument, the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights, which entered into force on 21 October 1986. This new edition contains a new chapter on the African Children's Rights Committee as well as full coverage of new developments and instruments, such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention on Enforced Disappearances, and the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance. Three cross-cutting themes are explored throughout the book: national implementation and enforcement of international human rights law; legal and other forms of integration; and the role of human rights in the eradication of poverty. The book also provides an introduction to the relevant human rights concepts.

This book analyses the most important problems and challenges of the current labour market from the point of view of the balance between the parties of the employment contract. The contributions here are related to various pressing topics, including, for example, the future of work and worker protection on an international level against the strengthening of employers' powers. In addition, the nature and limits of employers' power, non-competition contractual clauses and workers' rights in the face of new communication and information technologies are also discussed. The contributors are drawn from several countries, such as Portugal, Spain, Bolivia, Italy, México and Switzerland. The book will appeal to lawyers, legal experts, human resources experts, economist, judges, academia, and staff from companies and trade unions, and employers' representation. The volume features insights and contributions in different languages, with chapters in Spanish (12), English (4) and Portuguese (5).

This book focusses on the debates concerning aspects of intellectual property law that bear on access to medicines in a set of developing countries. Specifically, the contributors look at measures that regulate the acquisition, recognition, and use of patent rights on pharmaceuticals and trade secrets in data concerning them, along with the conditions under which these rights expire so as to permit the production of cheaper generic drugs. In addition, the book includes commentary from

scholars in human rights, international institutions, and transnational activism. The case studies presented from 11 Latin American countries, have many commonalities in terms of economics, legal systems, and political histories, and yet they differ in the balance each has struck between proprietary interests and access concerns. The book documents this cross-country variation in legal norms and practice, identifies the factors that have led to differences in result, and theorizes as to how differentials among these countries occur and why they endure within a common transnational regulatory regime. The work concludes by putting the results of the investigations into a global administrative law frame and offers suggestions on institutional mechanisms for considering the trade-offs between health and wealth.

Many international obligations are subject to exceptions. These can be expressed in several ways: an obligation may be vitiated by the presence of one of its constitutive negative requirements, an obligation may be set aside by the application of another more specific rule, or an actor might have a right to act in a certain way notwithstanding a contrary obligation. Exceptions are also of fundamental practical importance: for example, they affect the allocation of the burden of proof. This volume provides a systematic and analytic study of exceptions to legal obligations in international law and defences for breaches of these obligations. It features contributions written by legal philosophers, who introduce various theoretical approaches to the role of exceptions, and scholars of international law, who elaborate on generic issues applicable to exceptions in international law as well as examine specific issues arising from exceptions in their respective areas of expertise. Topics covered include the use of force, international criminal law, human rights, trade, investment, environment, and jurisdictional immunities.

"[This book] is based on the author's personal research and personal involvement with a wide range of subjects, such as: the basic concepts of civil and social rights; discrimination and affirmative action; issues of procedure and jurisdiction; the death penalty; and issues such as the protection of refugees, minorities and victims of armed conflicts. At the universal level, the book introduces the reader to the labyrinth of United Nations Charter-based and treaty-based procedures. As well as an overview of the Inter-American and African systems, it deals at the regional level—particularly with the case law of the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, and also looks at the national level at the

case law of the US Supreme Court and the South African Constitutional Court. This book adopts a particularly critical approach to the so-called 'dynamic' interpretation of the European Convention on Human Rights by the Court of Strasbourg. It is the author's feeling that judges, in particular those belonging to courts specialising in human rights, have a tendency to systematically support interpretations benefiting the applicants, while overlooking too easily the far-reaching implications of judgments for society as a whole. The author, instead, puts forward a more balanced and more realistic approach which takes into account the difficulties democratic governments face in coping with the challenges of our present time and with the pressing needs of the realities of today's world."--

Do anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions affect human rights? Should fundamental rights constrain climate policies? Scientific evidence demonstrates that anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions contribute to increasing atmospheric temperatures, soon passing the compromising threshold of 2° C. Consequences such as Typhoon Haiyan prove that climate alteration has the potential to significantly impair basic human needs. Although the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and human rights regulatory regimes have so far proceeded separately, awareness is arising about their reciprocal implications. Based on tripartite fundamental obligations, this volume explores the relationship between climate change and interdependent human rights, through the lens of an international and comparative perspective. Along the lines of the metaphor of the 'wall', the research ultimately investigates the possibility of overcoming the divide between universal rights and climate change, and underlying barriers. This book aims to be a useful resource not only for practitioners, policymakers, academics, and students in international, comparative, environmental law and politics and human rights, but also for the wider public.

"For the last 55 years human rights activism, and human rights studies, have placed huge emphasis on legal processes. This book is therefore timely in promoting a debate on the balance sheet of the legal implementation of the human rights ideal."--Jacket.

This book explores the means by which economic liberalisation can be reconciled with human rights and environmental protection in the regulation of international trade. It is primarily concerned with identifying the lessons the international community can learn, specifically in the context of

the WTO, from decades of European Community and Union experience in facing this question. The book demonstrates first that it is possible to reconcile the pursuit of economic and non-economic interests, that the EU has found a mechanism by which to do so, and that the application of the principle of proportionality is fundamental to the realisation of this. It is argued that the EU approach can be characterised as a practical application of the principle of sustainable development. Secondly, from the analysis of the EU experience, this book identifies fundamental conditions crucial to achieving this 'reconciliation'. Thirdly, the book explores the implications of lessons from the EU experience for the international community. In so doing it assesses both the potential and limits of the existing international regulatory framework for such reconciliation. The book develops a deeper understanding of the inter-relationship between the legal regulation of economic and non-economic development, adding clarity to the debate in a controversial area. It argues that a more holistic approach to the consideration of 'development', encompassing economic and non-economic concerns - 'sustainable' development - is not only desirable in principle but realisable in practice.

International Human Rights examines the ways in which states and other international actors have addressed human rights since the end of World War II. This unique textbook features substantial attention to theory, history, international and regional institutions, and the role of transnational actors in the protection and promotion of human rights. Its purpose is to explore the difficult and contentious politics of human rights, and how those political dimensions have been addressed at the national, regional, and especially international levels. The fifth edition is substantially updated, rewritten, and revised throughout, including updates on multilateral institutions (especially the UN's Universal Periodic Review process and the Human Rights Council's Special Procedures mechanisms), regional systems, human rights in foreign policy (including a specific chapter on U.S. foreign policy), humanitarian intervention and the "responsibility to protect," and (anti)terrorism and human rights. The book also includes a new chapter on the unity (indivisibility) of human rights. Chapters include discussion questions, case studies for in-depth examination of topics (including new case studies on the U.N. Special Procedures, Myanmar, and Israeli settlements in West-Bank Palestine), and ten "problems" (including new entries on the war in Syria and hierarchies between human rights) tailored to promote classroom

discussion.

Human rights are not aspirational. Rather, they are meant to be realized. Since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a growing number of treaties, declarations, resolutions, and other materials has been produced, and a wide array of international institutions have been created to monitor the implementation of human rights. Through these documents and institutions, the realization of human rights begins. However, the struggle to ensure the rights and freedoms of individuals is never an easy one. It requires the commitment of those who believe in the core nature of human rights. One such person has been Professor Leo Zwaak. The idea behind this festschrift is that, throughout Zwaak's professional life, he has dedicated himself to the realization of human rights. Whether acting as an encyclopedia of knowledge when teaching human rights at the university or providing judicial trainings on the five continents, Leo Zwaak has impacted the world of human rights in many ways. As reflected in the book, Professor Zwaak's work has touched on a wide range of fields, spanning the universal, regional, and national levels. The book is organized into six parts: International Human Rights Law in General \* European Human Rights Law \* Inter-American and African Human Rights Law \* International Human Rights Law, International Criminal Law, and International Humanitarian Law \* International Human Rights Law, Extraordinary Rendition, and Forced Disappearances \* International and National Protection of Human Rights.

The first volume of Chinese Perspectives on Human Rights and Good Governance collects research articles regarding human rights, good governance, rule of law and Constitutionalism in China.

The definitive resource for examining the rise of international human rights policy in the post-World War II era

Within international law there is no unified concept of peace. This book addresses this gap by considering the liberal conception of peace within Western philosophy alongside the principle of 'peaceful coexistence' supported in the East. By tracing the evolution of the international law of peace through its historical and philosophical origins, this book investigates whether there is a 'right to peace'. The book explores how existing international law and institutions contribute to the establishment of peace, or how they fail to do so. It sets out how international law promotes the negative dimension of peace-the absence of violence-as well as its positive dimension: the presence of underlying conditions for

peace. It also investigates whether international actors and institutions have particular obligations in relation to the establishment and maintenance of peace. Discussions include: the relationships between the different regimes of human rights, trade, development, the environment, and regulation of arms trade with peace; the role of women, refugees, and other groups seeking equal treatment; the role of peacekeepers, transitional justice mechanisms, international courts fact-finding missions, and national constitutional frameworks in upholding peace in practice; and how civil society participates in the promotion and safeguarding of peace. The book's comprehensive treatment of the concept of peace in international law makes it an ideal reference work for those working in the field, as well as for students.

Fully updated edition offers coverage of new topics and a more student-friendly design, while retaining the original style and features.

There is a growing interplay between international investment law, arbitration and human rights. This book offers a systematic analysis of this interaction, exploring the role of principles of justice in investment law, comparing investment arbitration with other courts, and examining case studies on human rights and protection standards.

Presents the major terrorism cases together with commentary and pertinent documents for easy reference. This commentary analyzes how these cases shape the law on terrorism, and explores how the United States can secure the country from future threats while protecting civil liberties and the American way of life.

Seminar paper from the year 2009 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Public International Law and Human Rights, grade: 1,7, , language: English, abstract: How can indigenous property rights be guaranteed in today's societies? In many countries with a large indigenous population this is an ongoing political struggle at the center of which stands the question how to balance traditional indigenous land rights and modern private property rights. The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was initially not signed by Canada, USA, New Zealand and Australia. The countries argued inter alia that the article on indigenous land rights could not be brought in accord with their domestic legislation and the private property rights they have to protect. In international law no common standard for indigenous land rights exists and individual countries have found different approaches in their domestic legislations often subordinating

indigenous rights or restricting them on various grounds. Frequently, indigenous collective claims are weakened because legislation only recognizes individual rights to property as legitimate. The Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) has evolved a firm protector of indigenous land rights. In its landmark decisions *Mayagna (Sumo) Awas Tingni Community vs. Nicaragua* (2001), *Moiwana Community vs. Suriname* (2005), *Yakye Axa vs. Paraguay* (2005), *Sawhoyamaya vs. Paraguay* (2006) and *Pueblo Saramaka vs. Suriname* (2007) it has underlined that traditional collective land rights fall under the protection of property in the American Convention on Human Rights (ACHR) and are thus equivalent to individual private property rights. This paper will look at the role of the IACtHR in the protection of indigenous land rights in Latin America and will discuss how it confronts the balancing problem between the two forms of property rights. Thereby, it is argued that especially because the challenge stays unresolved in many Latin American countries, the implementation of the progressive decisions of the IACtHR is frequently delayed.

International Human Rights Protection is addressed to judges and lawyers, diplomats and civil servants, researchers and students. It is based on the author's personal research and personal involvement with a wide range of subjects, such as: the basic concepts of civil and social rights; discrimination and affirmative action; issues of procedure and jurisdiction; the death penalty; and issues such as the protection of refugees, minorities and victims of armed conflicts. At the universal level, the book introduces the reader to the labyrinth of United Nations Charter-based and treaty-based procedures. As well as an overview of the Inter-American and African systems, it deals at the regional level-particularly with the case law of the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, and also looks at the national level at the case law of the US Supreme Court and the South African Constitutional Court. This book adopts a particularly critical approach to the so-called "dynamic" interpretation of the European Convention on Human Rights by the Court of Strasbourg. It is the author's feeling that judges, in particular those belonging to courts specialising in human rights, have a tendency to systematically support interpretations benefitting the applicants, while overlooking too easily the far-reaching implications of judgments for society as a whole. The author, instead, puts forward a more balanced and more realistic approach which takes into

account the difficulties democratic governments face in coping with the challenges of our present time and with the pressing needs of the realities of today's world. [Subject: International Law, Human Rights Law]

This book presents a new constitutional argument for the legitimacy of evolutive interpretation of the ECHR. It constructs a model, in which evolutive and static constitutional principles are balanced with each other. The author argues that there are three possible interpretive approaches in time-sensitive interpretations of the ECHR, but that only one of them is justifiable by reference to the constitutional principles of the ECHR in every single case. The ECHR's constitutional principles either require an evolutive or static interpretation or they do not establish a preference relation at all, which leads to a margin of appreciation of the member states in the interpretation of the Convention. The balancing model requires the determination of the weights of the competing evolutive and static constitutional principles. For this purpose, the author defines weighting factors for determining the importance of evolutive or static interpretation in a concrete case.

In light of recent criticism of the EU and Strasbourg, Mary Arden makes an invaluable contribution to the debate on transnational courts and human rights. Drawing on years of experience as a senior judge, she explains clearly how human rights law has evolved, and the difficult balances that judges have to strike when interpreting it.

This book deals with the problem of human trafficking in Tanzania in the light of international law and considers human trafficking as both a criminal offence in Tanzania and a human rights violation within international law in general. The book broadens the reader's understanding of the subject of human trafficking and Tanzania's legal approach to the issue and allows the reader to grasp Tanzania's anti-trafficking piecemeal efforts from the 1970s onwards, the reasons that made Tanzania ratify the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and Tanzania's National Assembly's deliberations regarding the enactment of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2008 and the impact those deliberations have had on the current legal framework of Tanzania. It provides a firsthand critical analysis of the Tanzania anti-trafficking law, pointing out its strengths, weaknesses and areas for improvement in a comprehensive manner such as has never been attempted

before. The book shares many tips and even insights on how to read and apply Tanzania's 2015 Anti-Trafficking Regulations in relation to the main law harmoniously. It also offers complete instructions for common-law practitioners, court personnel, researchers and other anti-trafficking personnel on how to investigate and prosecute human trafficking, prevent trafficking, both lawfully and from occurring, as well as assist victims of human trafficking and protect their human rights. Nicksoni Filbert Kahimba is a doctoral researcher in the Faculty of Law of the Humboldt Universität zu Berlin in Berlin, Germany.

In this book, Alec Stone Sweet and Jud Mathews focus on the law and politics of rights protection in democracies, and in human rights regimes in Europe, the Americas, and Africa. After introducing the basic features of modern constitutions, with their emphasis on rights and judicial review, the authors present a theory of proportionality that explains why constitutional judges embraced it. Proportionality analysis is a highly intrusive mode of judicial supervision: it permits state officials to limit rights, but only when necessary to achieve a sufficiently important public interest. Since the 1950s, virtually every powerful domestic and international court has adopted proportionality analysis as the central method for protecting rights. In doing so, judges positioned themselves to review all important legislative and administrative decisions, and to invalidate them as unconstitutional when such policies fail the proportionality test. The result has been a massive - and global - transformation of law and politics. The book explicates the concepts of 'trusteeship', the 'system of constitutional justice', the 'effectiveness' of rights adjudication, and the 'zone of proportionality'. A wide range of case studies analyse: how proportionality has spread, and variation in how it is deployed; the extent to which the U.S. Supreme Court has evolved and resisted similar doctrines; the role of proportionality in building ongoing 'constitutional dialogues' with the other branches of government; and the importance of the principle to the courts of regional human rights regimes. While there is variance in the intensity of proportionality-based dialogues, such interactions are today at the very heart of governance in the modern constitutional state and beyond.

Fundamental Rights Protection Online presents an in-depth analysis of national, supranational and international attempts at online speech regulation, illustrating how the law has been unsettled on how to

treat intermediaries.

This book provides a comprehensive analysis of the content, scope, and function of due diligence across various areas of international law. Looking at current tendencies towards proceduralisation and more proactive risk management, it reveals the promises and limits of due diligence as a concept for enhancing accountability and compliance.

This handbook brings together the work of 25 leading human rights scholars from all over the world, covering a broad range of human rights topics.

In *Defense of Politicization of Human Rights: The UN Special Procedures* constitutes the first comprehensive study of the United Nations Special Procedures, covering their history, methods of work, institutional status, relationship with other politically driven organs, and processes affecting their development. Special Procedures have existed since 1967, nearly as long as United Nations Treaty Bodies, but have received only fragmented analysis, normally focused on a few thematic mandates, until the creation of the Human Rights Council in 2006. In seeking to debunk commonly held views about the role of politics in human rights at international level, *In Defense of Politicization of Human Rights* constitutes the first comprehensive study of the United Nations Special Procedures as a system covering their history, methods of work, institutional status, relationship with other politically driven organs, and processes affecting their development. The perspective chosen to analyze the human rights mechanisms most vulnerable to political decisions determining their creation, renewal and operationalization, casts a new light on the extent to which these remain the cornerstone of global accountability in protecting the inherent dignity and worth of individuals as well as groups. International human rights mechanisms' efficiency is normally linked to the work of independent experts keen to push the boundaries of accountability against recalcitrant States determined to defend their sovereignty. As a corollary, progress in this field is associated to the creation and maintenance of political free spaces. Another common presumption is a belief in a differentiated 'North' versus 'South' approach to the promotion and protection of human rights, that find common ground within the prevalent human rights discourses repeated by governmental and non-governmental actors. Through the lenses of the United Nations Special Procedures, *In Defense of Politicization of Human Rights* challenges these and other presumptions informing doctrinal studies, policies and

strategies to advance international human rights. Because of the Special Procedures'

growing salience and impact in the world of international human rights, this book is likely to become required reading for any

student or practitioner of international human rights.