

		(a) the rule of law relating to the functioning of international institutions/ organizations, their relations with each other, and their relations with the States and individuals; and (b) certain rules of law relating to individuals and non-state entities so far as the rights and duties of such individuals and non-state entities are concern of the International community.
10.	Febwick	International Law may be defined in broad terms as the body of general principles and specific rules, which are binding upon the members of the International community in their mutual relations.
11.	Oppenheim	International Law is the body of rules, which are equally binding on States in their intercourse with each other. These rules are primarily those, which govern the relations of States, but States are not the subjects of International Law. International organizations and, to some extent, also individuals may be subjects of rights conferred and duties imposed by international Law.

### Conclusion

Some of the General principles of Law recognized by the Nations are:

1. Pacta sunt servanda – Agreements must be respected.
2. Res Judicata – The Judgment of the tribunal is final and without appeal.
3. Prescription- A claim to a right founded upon enjoyment.
4. Estoppel (Preclusion) – A State is bound by its previous acts of attitude.
5. Elementary Consideration of Humanity.
6. Principles of Good faith and Abuse of Rights.
7. Principle of Reparation – Nations are expected to repair a wrong.
8. Equity, Reasonableness and Fairness.

Judge Lauterpacht states that the function of general principles of Law has been that of a safety valve to be kept in reserve rather than a source of frequent application.

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