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The Law of the Empires, International Anarchies against International Law Review: A Philosophical Analysis

RORTHA CHUM, Ph.D.

Abstract

One of the most important elements of the Geneva Conventions and the United Nations Charter is one of international law is the United Nations' mechanism for determining global justice. The link between international law and EU law may be understood by reviewing over both international law and the constitutional foundation of EU legislation. The standard for historiographies of international law is state-based and Eurocentric. The European framework of law regulating sovereign nations is claimed to have emerged at the end of the Middle Ages and subsequently expanded throughout the world using the dual techniques of colonialism and decolonization. This is how "the history of international law" has been reduced to. Codification treaties and draft articles produced by the International Law Commission are becoming more frequently cited by states, courts, tribunals, and international organizations as examples of customary international law.

International law was dominated by formalism, especially in Britain. International law was prevalent in the late Ottoman Empire. International law continues to provide several challenges for legal research. The traditional distinctions between power and international law are eroding in a more anarchic, competitive, and legalized international system. International law has fulfilled and still fulfills certain societal purposes based on social conceptions and broad legal understandings. Treaty-making, commerce, dispute settlement, war justification, and peacemaking—all five areas of international law—have seen the greatest developments, and diplomacy has always played a key role in each of these areas. The broad issues and subtle indicators of international law are examined in this essay.

Keywords: philosophy, international law, the law of the empire, treaty-making, dispute resolution, justification of war, peace-making

1. INTRODUCTION

Most people believe that there is international law and that it includes the United Nations Charter and the Geneva Conventions, at the very least. However, in reality, not much has changed. The earlier justifications for difficulties still stand; they are only disregarded (Dworkin, 2013). The link between international law and EU law may be understood by going over the international constitutional foundation of EU law. The standard for historiographies of international law is state-based and Eurocentric.

The European framework of law regulating sovereign nations is claimed to have emerged at the end of the Middle Ages and subsequently expanded throughout the world using the dual techniques of colonialism and decolonization. This is how "the history of international law" has been reduced to. A growing number of states, courts, tribunals, and international organizations refer to draft articles and codification treaties released by the International Law Commission as "reflections of customary

international law." Formalism ruled the area of international law, especially in Britain, as Malcolm Evans noted in 2003.

International law was prevalent in the late Ottoman Empire. International law continues to provide several challenges for legal research. The traditional distinctions between power and international law are eroding in a more anarchic, competitive, and legalized international system. International investment law and international commercial law have similar objectives. International law has fulfilled and still fulfills certain societal functions based on social conceptions and broad legal understandings. The most significant advancements in each of the five fields of international law—trade, dispute settlement, war justification, and peace promotion—that diplomacy has always been closely associated with This essay examines and highlights the enormous obstacles and complexities of international law.

2. CRITICAL REFLECTION ON EMPIRICAL COMPLEXITIES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW REVIEW

On the empirical level, there are many issues. First, in the late eleventh and early twelfth centuries, the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of England and the Duchy of Normandy made up the majority of the Anglo-Norman Empire's domain. These disparate regions were unified under a single king or dynasty for around 140 years after the Norman conquest of England in 1066. The absence of the king-duke gave the legal, financial, and administrative structures the ability to maintain order, but the empire was still vulnerable to collapse in the face of growing external threats as well as internal unrest and succession problems. Historians have questioned the sustainability of such a vast cross-Channel governance, let alone its identification as an empire. However, the Norman invasion and its fallout caused the merging. But the Norman invasion and its aftermath led to the blending of English, Norman, British, Scandinavian, and French traditions that are distinctive to and significant in the rest of Europe (Raich, (2016).

Second, since the end of World War II, there have been an increasing number of bilateral agreements, international treaties, and legislative bodies in Washington. The fundamental principles of international law are evolving. As well Jose Alvarez, a professor at Columbia Law School in New York and the president of the esteemed American Society of International Law, can teach you more about the purposes and limitations of international law. Alvarez serves as president of the American Society of International Law and executive director of the Center for Global Legal Challenges at Columbia University Law School. In addition, he delivers courses on international law, foreign investment, global governance, and international legal theory at Columbia University as the Hamilton Fish Professor of International Law and Diplomacy. Alvarez worked as an attorney-adviser for the Office of the Legal Adviser of the U.S. Department of State before entering academia in 1989. There, he worked on cases before the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal and provided legal advice. (Understanding International Law Focus of Webchat: Role, limitations of international law to be examined in USINFO webchat, 2006).

Then, as Malcolm Evans noted in 2003, the field of international law is strongly formalist, especially in Britain. While there are benefits to interdisciplinary collaboration, interdisciplinarity is very rare. The first approach involves a significant integration of at least two disciplines, whereas the latter consists of a coalition of independent disciplines that preserve their independence. The author's curated

collection of scholarly essays on the subject gives a sense of the general tone of the academic community (Carty, 2006).

In addition, the imparting of international law in the late Ottoman Empire is studied in this article. It contends that the Ottomans were interested in instructing Ottoman bureaucrats in European international law to be able to defend the Empire's vital interests from European legal intrusion through extraterritoriality, to equip them with the skills necessary to evaluate and regulate the complex interrelation between the Empire and the European states, and to comprehend the legal underpinnings of the European system, of which the Empire had been formally admitted as a member by the Eu. The article focuses on the programs, professors, and texts in the three phases of Ottoman education in the area of international law. Between 1859 and 1876, the initial era, witnessed the first courses, scholars, and literature on international law emerge; in the Hamidian period (1876-1908), these courses had been standardized and organized in tandem with higher education reforms in the Ottoman Empire; and finally, in the post-Hamidian period, the opening of new law schools in the countryside and the reformation of existing schools allowed the teaching and literature of international legislation to flourish (Palabiyik, 2015).

Several international leaders, including Justin Trudeau and Angela Merkel, "raised the issue directly" in the new president's early talks with them. (id.). None of the several court of appeals opinions on the three executive orders addressed the question of whether they violated any other international law, including the Refugee Convention. The Supreme Court's 92-page ruling in Trump v. Hawaii did not mention international law in its majority, concurring, or dissenting opinions. This is probably because neither the petitioner nor the respondents mentioned it in their briefs. Amicus papers were filed in support of the respondents challenging the travel limitation on the merits. Only one of them, a brief from experts on international law and non-governmental organizations, specifically said Trump executive order broke international law.

There were none, even though foreign nations frequently file amicus briefs before the Supreme Court these days. Each and every party to the Paris Agreement is obliged to make a public commitment to cut emissions and to declare whether or not it is keeping that promise. But the Agreement allows each nation to decide how much to decrease emissions on its own; it does not impose any legal penalties for violating these unilaterally adopted commitments. The idea was that with mandatory disclosure and periodic cycles of commitment, together with leadership and encouragement from a few major countries, most notably the United States, this mostly voluntary system would be able to overcome the obstacles.

It was hoped that this method, which is mainly voluntary, would be able to address the long-standing problem of free-riding in international climate change discussions. It was believed that required openness, periodic commitment cycles, leadership, and encouragement from a few key nations—most notably the United States—would all help achieve this. For the Paris Agreement to be successful, therefore, openness, leadership, reputational pressure, and good faith are essential. The most recent credible source states that the US, Argentina, Australia, Canada, EU, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and seven other G20 countries are not on pace to meet their Paris Agreement obligations (Goldsmith, 2019).

International law continues to approach legal science in a variety of ways. In the realm of domestic law, it seems that all potential has been explored either internal doctrinal techniques or external approaches that utilize more comprehensive empirical

methodologies from the social sciences. This essay contends that while these well-known viewpoints certainly provide persuasive justifications, none of them adequately explains international law in a broader sense. Rather, it argues in favor of a European New Legal Realist interpretation of international law, which treats legal validity as a really empirical object of study while combining the so-called internal and external components of law into a single, more thorough analysis. This essay furthers this position by outlining a specifically European realism route that mostly draws on European.

This essay furthers this position by outlining a specifically European realism route that primarily consults European sources. This paper develops this stance by defining a uniquely European realist route that draws primarily from Weberian sociology of law and Scandinavian Legal Realism by Alf Ross, integrating them with ideas from Bourdieusian sociology of law (Holterman & Madsen, 2015).

In the current chaotic, competitive, and highly legalized international system, the old barrier between power and international law is collapsing. International law has long been seen by scholars of international relations as unimportant, apart from politics, and/or as a way to promote cooperation and reduce conflict, but more recent research at the nexus of power and law is examining how international law is a form of power unto itself. This article examines the three texts that best represent this tendency and argues that they form the cornerstone of a theory of legal authority that is known as "law power." Notably, the evaluations under consideration indicate that international law is a powerful social weapon that is shrewdly used by several people to further their personal objectives. Interestingly, the works that are being reviewed lend support to the notion that international law is a potent social tool that different actors deliberately use to achieve their own goals. This interpretation of international law has significant ramifications for legal ethics, military planning, and IR theory (McKeown, 2017).

International investment law and trade between nations' law have many of the same goals. But these two legal specializations are primarily managed by different but complementary regimes, which critics claim encourage inconsistency, inefficiency, and needless expenses for corporations and governments alike. The varied evolution of international commerce law and international investment law can be attributed to their distinct historical and economic trajectories. However, the political, legal, and economic landscapes have seen significant transformation in the last few decades. Due to varying interpretations of common obligations and the potential for differing decisions regarding the legality of particular government actions, the distinction between international trade and investment law is starting to seem antiquated and is beginning to show strain. From a different angle, these regimes are developing in a complementary way, and considering the distinct treaty requirements that give rise to each field of jurisprudence, one cannot and should not anticipate them to converge (Mitchell et al., 2014).

Russia's invasion of Ukraine, which started on February 24, 2022, was just the most recent—yet most destructive—intervention in a former Soviet neighbor. The legal rationales for Russia's conduct are examined in this article, and they are found to be far from adequate. Russia's assertions are similar to those it made about its previous operations in the former Soviet sphere, highlighting an effort to twist some of the most basic principles of international law to give its activities a sense of legitimacy. The most recent battle may be viewed as a component of a larger political and legal drama, even though it is still too early to say with any precision what those implications will be

in the long run. The way the world has responded to Russian meddling in Ukraine suggests that attempts to rewrite or manipulate the law to further its goals are being met with strong hostility, despite the fact that these efforts are in some respects symptomatic of the coming "Cold War." Wilson and Cavandoli, 2022).

Though it is too early to say with certainty what the recent dispute's longer-term political and legal implications will be, it is evident that it is part of Russia's wider policy desire to maintain and/or recover control over its "near abroad." The reaction of the international community to its meddling in Ukraine indicates that any attempt to rewrite or distort laws to achieve its goal is encountering strong resistance, despite the fact that it is somewhat suggestive of the possible emergence of a new "Cold War" (Cavandoli & Wilson, 2022).

The international law governing foreign investment has changed as a result of the 1990s prominence of neoliberal principles. By enhancing their ability to transfer assets and ensure their total protection through treaty standards, they prioritized the interests of multinational companies over those of the environment and the impoverished, putting aside legal considerations. This statute's administration of the regime provided for the stability of these laws by providing safe channels for arbitration of conflicts (Sornarajah, 2006).

A portion of the private authority of the hegemonic state was able to subvert international law and create a system of investment promotion and protection by using low-order legal sources. Restoring the more enduring ideas of environmental protection and poverty alleviation is essential. This article looks at how a shift that reflects global interests may be carried about and underlines the modifications that stressed the sectional interests of multinational capital (Sornarajah, 2006).

In both education and research, international law is often presented as a collection of disparate substantive subfields, each with its own epistemic community. These specialized subjects include international human rights law, law of the sea, and collective security and global commerce law. Two different groups of observers have provided a detailed interpretation of the nature of international law during the last ten years, characterizing it as either unified or fractured in a binary form. There are distinct instances when subfields enhance one another and instances where subfields are contentious with one another. Even the United Nations International Law Commission set up a study committee to look into this matter; after more than four years of investigation, they concluded in 2006 that one reason international law is fragmented is that different aspects of it often conflict with one another. This idea gives rise to a new way of thinking about the ongoing dialectical debate concerning the unity or fragmentation of international law, a perspective known as "cleaved international law." Amesheva and Fry (2016).

International law has performed and continues to fulfill specific societal obligations based on social conceptions and broad legal understandings. The first section of the essay will examine international law and international relations in detail, demonstrating how these two professions have developed as separate disciplines that have only lately started to share knowledge. The second segment looks at the current debates over applying and upholding international law from a functional perspective. The third section tries to demonstrate that, although while the primary goal of international law is bindingness, this goal has to be supported by a wider range of perspectives. The third section defines informal positions and explores how they satisfy basic requirements in society that cannot be met by laws, politics, or non-legal standards such as morality, ethics, or religion. Examining international law's purpose

in terms of its societal functions in relation to those of international politics or policies and international ethics or morality involves examining the four functions that make up international law: binding, communicative, value-declaratory, and justifying and legitimizing (Yasuaki, 2003).

Furthermore, most people agree that international law is a good thing. A study of international relations and international law, with noteworthy exceptions like Critical Legal Studies, reinforces this "nice law" premise and, hence, downplays or overlooks the negative aspects of the law. This article, on the other hand, looks at how applying international law might have unforeseen, harmful, or even perverse consequences. This specifically argues that international law undermines individual accountability and personal responsibility, distorts policy- and decision-making processes in liberal democracies, that legal virtues and knowledge crowd out important statecraft and prudence while lowering our capacity for sophisticated moral and political thought, and that an overemphasis on the law can lead to unfavorable foreign policy. This does not see a law as damaging in and of itself; rather, it addresses the important strategic and moral bounds of international law. This emphasizes the need for us to relax our standards for international law, to closely examine the relationship between law and power, to have political and legal accountability, and to assume more responsibility for our own actions. The article concludes by outlining a study agenda on controversial aspects of international law from a variety of theoretical angles (McKeown, 2017).

In the summer of 2017, the International Law Commission approved a draft article on immunity exclusions. Certain international crimes, such crimes against humanity, genocide, war crimes, apartheid, torture, and enforced disappearances, are immune from immunity-ratione material, according to the agreed draft article. Personae with immunity ratione are not subject to these restrictions. Though the Draft Article was met with strong opposition from certain Commission members, it was passed after a vote. States' reactions to it have also generated controversy; some have supported the idea, while others have denounced it. Since the Draft Article was adopted, there have also been scholarly discussions, some of which have been critical. The Draft Article's (main) objection is that it lacks a basis in state practice and does not represent existing legislation. This article attempts to evaluate the critique by determining if any state practice supports the Draft Article recommended by the Commission (Tladi, 2019).

Codification treaties and the draft articles produced by the International Law Commission are increasingly used by states, courts, tribunals, and international organizations as "reflections of customary international law." The aspects that have helped these "non-legislative codifications" gain recognition under international law are examined in this article. It examines how, in light of the ambiguity of customary international law, contextual factors (like the lack of a distinction between "codification" and "progressive development"), textual factors (like prescriptive form and authorship, representation, and procedure), and institutional factors (like authorship, procedure, and representation) interact. After then, the phenomena is assessed in relation to the political ideal that underpins international law. Non-legislative codifications contribute to the improvement of international law's coherence, consistency, and clarity, but their legitimacy is naturally called into question by the prospect that they may be used to portray new laws as reflecting existing law (Bordin, 2014).

The norm is state-centric and Eurocentric history of international law. The European legal system that governs sovereign nations is supposed to have originated at the end of the Middle Ages and extended around the world via the dual methods of colonialism and decolonization. This is how "the history of international law" has been reduced to. Attempts have been made, starting in the last several decades, to include global changes into the global and pluralist account of the history of international law. This shift, although still in its infancy, has not yet offered a rival overall narrative. Moreover, it remains to be seen if a global history of international law would completely exclude European history prior to the mid-1800s from the heart of any account tracing the origins of contemporary international law (Lesaffer, 2023).

This item provides a brief overview of the five areas of international law—trading, dispute resolution, war justification, and peace promotion—with which diplomacy has historically maintained a direct link. The evolution of international law in late medieval (the eleventh to the fifteenth century) and early modern (the sixteenth to the eighteenth century) Europe, as well as in contemporary global international law (the nineteenth to the twentieth century), is the main area of attention. This is necessary in order to highlight certain important similarities and differences between the earlier regional systems of international law (Lesaffer, 2023).

This essay examines the importance of crises for the development of international law among international lawyers. Using the responses of international lawyers to NATO's 1999 involvement in Kosovo as a case study, it argues that the crisis-focused approach weakens the subject of international law. As an alternative, the paper proposes the international law of ordinary life (Charlesworth, 2002).

This paper examines the connection between upholding international law and promoting global security. It focuses in particular on the discrepancy between official government declarations of respect for international law and behavioral patterns that imply the dominance of geopolitics. The research indicates that, notwithstanding legal constraints, the most powerful countries in the world nonetheless maintain their entitlement to employ international force for the purpose of pursuing economic expansion. The inability to eradicate nuclear weapons or control greenhouse gas emissions in a way that reduces the dangers of global warming is proof that this has led to a variety of challenges to international security. This article argues that greater compliance with international law will enhance global security, specifically with relation to the use of force and economic activities (Falk, 2014).

This section first investigates the more formal framework for the relationship between international law and European Union (EU) law by going over the structure of EU legislation in terms of international law. Following is a study of how the EU legal order views international law and the various ways that the two legal systems interact. The chapter also looks at the reasons for and results of the CJEU's perspective. According to decisions made by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU), treaty law and customary international law (CIL) are the benchmarks used to determine the validity of secondary legislation enacted by the EU. Therefore, in the EU legal system, CIL has precedence over secondary legislation. Due to its interpretation or application to general legal concepts, human rights treaties have had a considerable impact on EU law (Ziegler, 2016).

The distinctions between international and domestic law are instructive: Domestic law applies to people with or without their consent, whereas international law frequently relies on a state's agreement to particular international legal norms; international treaties have weak or nonexistent enforcement; international law is

characterized by much less institutional differentiation and function specialization than domestic law; and enforcement in international law is weak or nonexistent. These distinctions have given rise to three critical challenges to international law, which are discussed in this essay. The first argues against the idea that international law is truly universal by pointing to one or more of the institutional disparities between international law and the legal frameworks of modern states. Concerns associated with whether and why concepts of law inherited from domestic legal systems should serve as an outline for theorizing law in general and international law, in particular, are at the core of the conflicts over whether or not international law has the status of law. The legitimacy underlying international law is the focus of the second skeptical objection. It is unreasonable to view international legal standards or the political influence of international institutions as efforts by states to pursue their own national interests. If this challenge succeeds, then nations and other subjects of international law will be compelled to follow it out of caution rather than out of a sense of moral obligation. a brief summary of current discussions on how to interpret the term "legitimacy" as it pertains to evaluating international political activities. State consent, functional explanations of lawful power, and ubiquitous democracy represent a few of these. The relationship between state sovereignty and international law constitutes the focus of the third set of challenges. To guarantee that a state conforms to international law, international rules and organizations frequently call for domestic law reform. The rule of law around the world argued skeptics, is insurmountable with states' right to political self-determination. Whether or not they are ultimately effective in protecting this claim, a thoughtful discussion of it may force us to reassess some of the fundamental concepts and normative ideals of political philosophy, including state sovereignty, democracy, individual rights, political authority, and political obligation (Pavel, 2018).

Public international law balances the line between technical expertise and a cosmopolitan mindset. Recently, it has evolved into functional regimes that aim to successfully "manage" global issues while promoting new interests and domains of expertise, such as "trade law," "human rights law," and "environmental law." Constitutionalism and pluralism, both of which are the main legal remedies for regime formation, are insufficient. The establishment of regimes is analogous to the development of nation-states in the late nineteenth century. Regimes are imaginary communities, just as states are. The complaints leveled against the conceiving of international law as an instrument for state policy is sensitive to the reduction of it to a mechanism to promote functional aims: neither regimes nor states have a fixed character or self-evident objectives. The goal for international lawyers is to use the language of international law to clarify the politics of critical universalism rather than mastering new managerial terms (Koskenniemi, 2007).

Diplomacy and International Relations (IR) theory are historically largely neglected one another. In disputes across paradigms, diplomacy has rarely come up. The first discussion focused on the realist response to idealism. In contrast to idealism, which placed more faith in international law and international bodies than in diplomacy as means of achieving enduring peace, realism includes diplomacy among other, more substantial state capacities, and relies on them. As behavioralism and traditionalism were discussed, as well as the grand theory dispute between neorealism, neoliberalism, and Marxism, diplomacy played a minor. The study of diplomacy has a theoretical foundation attributable to the English School. Theorists of the post-positivist school have provided fresh insights into diplomatic relations by frequently

drawing on the English School's tradition. Middle-range theory discusses negotiation, a crucial component of diplomacy (Jönsson, 2023). Recent global events directly undercut the trustworthiness and efficacy of international law. A specific threat comes from China's efforts in the South China Sea and Russia's actions in Ukrainian waters. Russia and China are permanent members of the UN Security Council, the body tasked by the international community with upholding international peace and security. These activities, which involve the use of armed force or the threat of using it, as well as the annexation of territory, are clearly in violation of international law. The dramatic turn toward nationalism among multiple states, most notably the United States under Donald Trump, might put more strain on the global legal order. The international community shouldn't view these changes as inevitable, according to this essay. More than ever, there is a need to support multilateralism over isolationism and to aggressively denounce breaches of international law (Pert, 2017).

There is a crisis in Ukraine and the reactions to it are very troubling. Russia's military campaign against its neighbor obviously constitutes an unacceptable act of aggression with many parallels to earlier conflicts of this nature. Because of government repression in the former and internal conflicts in the latter, neither the Russian nor the Western peace movements have been able to influence it. As a result, the war has already caused tremendous damage and could cause even more. This undesirable event, like others in the past, serves as an illustration of the need for an efficient global security system. The big countries. crippling determine over the United Nations has prevented it from providing that system, despite the fact that it is supposed to do so. The ongoing crisis in Ukraine serves as a reminder of the need to strengthen the UN as a force for peace (Wittner, 2022).

In contemporary international law, there can be an extremely significant possibility of conceptual disagreements. But up to this point in time, the International Court of Justice hasn't stated anything about what it considers a norm conflict. In the instance of the State's Jurisdictional Immunities, there was a chance to do so. (Germany v. Italy: Greece Intervening). There, it was argued that granting Germany sovereign immunity in legal proceedings before Italian courts involving civil claims for crimes of international humanitarian law (IHL) committed by the German Reich between 1943 and 1945 would be in conflict with the then-current peremptory (jus cogens) norms of international law. The ICJ disregarded this argument in its judgment on 3 February 2012. The author of the paper contends that both the Court's verdict and Judge Cançado Trindade's dissent's fundamental concepts of a conflict of norms are flawed. The author offers a different paradigm to identify normative tensions. He then applies this approach to the IHL and state immunity standards that Germany violated, ultimately concurring with the majority of the ICJ's finding that these norms did not conflict (Boudreault, 2012).

In a recent advisory opinion titled "Accordance with International Law of Unilateral Declaration of Independence in Respect of Kosovo," the International Court of Justice (ICJ) reached the conclusion that Kosovo's declaration of independence did not violate international law. The ICJ, however, declined to discuss the implications of that proclamation, in particular the issue of Kosovo's eligibility for statehood. The majority of the people in Kosovo, a former Yugoslavian region that is now part of Serbia, are ethnic Albanians. The court initially considered "general international law" to assess whether the proclamation broke any international laws. The court took into account state custom and history, observing that while some unilateral declarations of independence over the previous three centuries led to the creation of new states, others

did not. The court then considered whether the statement was in violation of Security Council Resolution 1244 or the constitutional framework established by it (Anonymous, 2011).

Various methodological stances are taken by academics today when addressing international law. In particular, cognitive sociology and cognitive linguistics—or, to be more accurate, cognitive pragmatics are meant to serve as additional views from cognitive science in this article. It briefly describes the methodologies, advantages, and limitations of these domains. This Article independently applies both methodologies to the same example of a process of interpretation in international law in order to demonstrate the methodologies' applicability. The two cognitive techniques, this article finds, can aid lawyers in understanding and applying international law more effectively. In addition to describing the process of interpretation, this should improve how international law is applied (Pirker &Smolka, 2019).

A legalist can be defined as "one that views things from a legal standpoint, especially one whose places primary emphasis on legal principles or on the formal structure of governmental institutions" in the Merriam-Webster Dictionary. The United States government is the "one" who constitutes the legalist in this situation and acts as the supreme leader of the issue just becomes more perplexing. "The country had not only cemented its position as an economic colossus but, by annexing Puerto Rico and the Philippines, had for the first time added semi-permanent, heavily populated colonies unlikely ever to attain statehood," Professor Coates states in the introduction of Legalist Empire on the very first page (p.1). Shortly after, the United States had taken over Panama to build a canal, created a legal protectorate over Cuba, and added a new corollary to the Monroe Doctrine that declared an American obligation to "police" the Western Hemisphere. [...]One of the two approaches was used by lawyers to approach this particular problem (and continues to be utilized today) (Murphy, 2019).
Simply law, social institutions can use the law to impose regulations at the individual, local, state, and international levels in order to lessen violence. The history, achievements, and difficulties of international law will be briefly discussed in this chapter. On the basis of a convention or a treaty, international law regulates interactions between nations, groups, and people. A global initiative to lessen violence has begun with the endeavor to arbitrate international disputes including human rights, war crimes, international security, and the control of armed conflict. As these issues grow increasingly complex and difficult for any one state to effectively address, these initiatives become more vital. The European Court of Human Rights and the International Criminal Court are prominent instances of international law courts. However, due to national sovereignty and a lack of effective enforcement, international law has its limitations in successfully preventing violence, and in some instances may even serve to perpetuate it. International cooperation is nevertheless essential and urgent due to issues with war and security, large-scale migration, economic globalization, and environmental disaster. According to past achievements, international legal institutions can be a means of cooperation in problem-solving, encouragement of adherence to accepted traditions and norms, and enforcement for successful implementation (Lee, 2019).

The relationship between trade and the environment is a contentious issue. Many multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) permit the use of trade barriers. There are no simple answers to whether these uses are permitted under World Trade Organization (WTO) regulations. The WTO Appellate Body's decision in the dispute

between Malaysia and the USA concerning the use of unilateral actions partially addresses the criticism that WTO regulations place commerce before the environment. However, there are a lot of unanswered questions and murky regions in the discussion of trade, unilateral action, and the environment. In this work, the author explores the issue of unilateral action, its legality, and permissibility in accordance with GATT, WTO, international environmental law, and public international law accepted standards (Srinivas, 2009).

The impact of globalization on international law and the sovereignty debate is the main topic of this article. It disputes the assertion that a new global order has emerged, one in which transnational governance and decentered global law have supplanted "traditional" international law and left the ideas of state sovereignty and international society out of date. There is definitely something new here (Cohen, 2004).

But if we abandon the idea of sovereignty and accept the notion that international treaty organizations have been eclipsed by transnational government, this will be a misinterpretation of the nature of modern international society and the political options we have. Proposals to abandon the default position of sovereignty and its corollary, the principle of nonintervention in international law, are premature and dangerous in the current environment where there is a strong imperial project taking place (on the part of the United States) that seeks to develop a useful version of global (cosmopolitan) right to justify its self-interested interventions. Instead, we ought to reassess the normative aspects of the concept of sovereignty in light of the new principle of sovereign equality outlined in the UN Charter and illustrate how it could promote universal values such as collective security and human rights (Cohen, 2004). The objective is to promote a global rule of law that safeguards both human rights and the sovereign equality of nations, based on a reformed definition of sovereignty, while strengthening international law and supranational institutions, not abandoning them (Cohen, 2004).

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), adopted in the USA in 1969, was the first national legislation that provided for certain kinds of strategic environmental assessment (SEA). Environmental impact assessment (EIA) was also established by NEPA at the same time, and it has since been deeply incorporated into homegrown, European, and international law. In a "second wave," when the application of EIA had shown various flaws, such as its tardiness in the planning systems, legal provisions on SEA were adopted at the national and supranational levels (De Mulder, 2009).

An overview of public international law can be found in the first chapter of the subsection on international law. There are various components of compliance and dispute-settlement given, alongside major institutions (the United Nations and others), and sources of international law (treaties, soft law, and custom). The author pays attention to details, as seen in the brief section on the proliferation of international courts and tribunals. In Chapter 3, the topic of international environmental law is covered. The usage of framework agreements, the application of self-executing or non-self-executing clauses, the cross-referencing between instruments, and a brief historical overview are just a few of the specific characteristics that are covered. In accordance with its primary obligations and goals—harm prevention, transboundary compensation, and recompense for environmental damage—the author analyzes the pertinent international environmental law. In addition, treaties, soft law, and customary law are subject to this approach (De Mulder, 2009).

This approach produces an interesting overview of the current (and potential) significance, function, and connections of EIA (and SEA) as instruments to carry out the goals of global environmental policies. The author highlights two agreements made by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's environmental division. Major procedural requirements to be applied by States at the national and international levels have been introduced by the Espoo and Aarhus Conventions. The author evaluates the content of both conventions using a variety of experts (De Mulder, 2009). The author offers a wide range of comparisons and conclusions to his audience. This concise section also includes insightful observations and critiques, such as those on the relationship between international and European law as evidenced by cases regarding overlapping the law (De Mulder, 2009).

In finding that secondary legislation established by the EU is legitimate, the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) has concluded that customary international law (CIL), like treaty law, acts as a yardstick. In light of this, secondary legislation has a lower status in the EU legal system than CIL. Through interpretation or by being linked to general legal principles, human rights treaties have had a sizable impact on EU law (Ziegler, 2016). Table 1 makes clear that these are not only issues that the EU has approved; they have an impact on people everywhere.

Table 1: Important issues, varied complexity, and constrained consensus process in international law

Some cross-cutting issues	**The intricacies of international law**	**The world's largest human rights issue**	**An example of a weakness law is international law**	**The top ten most egregious human rights abuses ever**	**International law or the Security Council**	**The UNSC's problems include inadequate representation and a complex structure of rivalries**
1	Among the difficulties are uniform legislation, Since there is no overarching body that governs international law, individual states' treaties, conventions, customs, and general principles have an impact on the development of distinct legal systems. As a result, different countries have different relevant legislation.	Human Rights Issues Arbitrary Detention. Crimes Against Humanity. Forced Disappearance. Sexual and Gender-based Violence. Genocide. Summary Execution. Torture. War Crimes.	Definitions, Types, and Foundations, as Austin, international law lacks sufficient sanction and sovereign legislative authority, making it unfit to be referred to as law proper in the genuine sense. Furthermore, it cannot be enforced as a set of regulations by any enforcement organization. The drawbacks of international law Enforceability The absence of a specialized army to execute international law is a major shortcoming of international law; in fact, the dearth of an international military is one of its worst shortcomings.	Some of the worst ever breaches of human rights. Slavery of children and forced sterilization of young females with disabilities. forced exams of Afghan women's vaginas. The "Anti-Gay Bill" in Uganda. Child Labor in the Age of Industrialization American Slavery. Current times Sex Trafficking and the Holocaust.	The upkeep of global peace and security is primarily the duty of the Security Council. Certain of its activities, such those concerning sanctions, ad hoc courts, and peacekeeping missions, have an impact on international law.	The UN Security Council is less effective because it is less representative, the most pertinent absence being that of Africa, a continent of 54 countries. By design, the UNSC cannot address some of the biggest issues of war and peace in the world: it cannot act to address, mitigate or stop human suffering in conflict when one of its permanent members is a party to the conflict.

2		Right to Equality: Right to be Considered Innocent until Proven Guilty; Freedom from Interference with Privacy, Family, Home and Correspondence; Right to Free Movement in and out of the Country. War allowed in international law and In what reasons are needed international humanitarian law. War is forbidden. The Charter of the United Nations states clearly that the threat or use of force against other States is unlawful. Since 1945, war has no longer been an acceptable way to settle differences between States.	The UN declare war not declare war, since 1945, developments in international law such as the United Nations Charter, which prohibits both the threat and the use of force in international conflicts, have made declarations of war largely obsolete in international relations, though such declarations may have relevance within the domestic law of the relevant countries.	According to both qualitative and quantitative data as well as expert opinion, the nation is most active in the trafficking of sex. The five nations with the lowest rankings for human trafficking include Eritrea and Libya. Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. India tops the list of countries with the highest number of victims from sex trafficking (14 million), followed by China (3.2 million) and Pakistan (2.1 million). One of the nations in Southeast Asia serves as a trafficking source, transit, and destination country. In Asia, 64% of victims of human trafficking are adults, and 36% are minors. the primary causes of human trafficking, a few prevalent elements include regional circumstances that prompt people to leave in quest of better living conditions: poverty, injustice, violations of human rights, dearth of social or economic opportunities, risks associated with instability or war, and other comparable circumstances.	The General Assembly is empowered by the UN Charter to launch investigations and offer suggestions to further the growth and codification of international law. Numerous General Assembly subsidiary bodies examine certain fields of international law and submit their findings to the plenary as they are considerable controversial results.	The Security Council now faces two significant issues: it is excessively small and inefficient. The size of the body and the number of permanent nations are out of proportion to the United Nations' overall membership, which has increased from 51 in 1945 to 193 at present.

Author: Retrieved from https://www.google.com/search?q=General+problems+and+complexities+of+international+law&oq=General+problems+and+complexities+of+international+law&gs. https://www.google.com/search?q=The+biggest+human+rights+problem+in+the+world+and+international+law&sca_esv=c6ea4b9e8e44c565&sxsrf.

3. INTERNATIONAL LAW IN PERSPECTIVES OF GREAT POWERS AS A ABOUT FORMER COLONIAL RULE OF LAW

The United States, China, India, Russia, and the EU are examples of large and super powers that use international law as tools for determining their own interests. Realist theory, fictional theory, and functional law are the three main theories that constitute up international law.

Although the United Nations Charter lays down the fundamental values of contemporary public international law, most notably the advancement of human rights, the three principles of international law the stringent limitations on the use of force against other states; the rigorous ban on using force to take territory. The third world viewpoint on international law, reexamines the origins and evolution of the law and emphasizes the colonial heritage that permeates it. In order to end the racial hierarchy and injustice that exist in international law, Reassessments of the power dynamics of the current world order. There are several theories in the subject of international relations that explain and approach the study of international relations. The constructivism theory, feminist theory, Marxism theory, liberalism theory, and realism theory are the five primary theories of international relations.

The fundamental ideas of international relations include diplomacy, sovereignty, power, international law, and international organizations, of which international law is one. The power of a state to rule itself free from external intervention is known as sovereignty. Hans Joachim Morgenthau, the founder of international theory, was a German-American political scientist and legal professional who lived from February 17, 1904, to July 19, 1980. He was a key player in the study of international relations during the 20th century.

In this way, maintaining global trade, economics, and security is another goal of international law. As it stands today, the study of international economics has been divided into two main but related areas since the 19th century, the "pure theory of international trade," which aims to account for the benefits of trade and explain how these benefits are distributed among nations. The balance of power theory, balance of threat theory, offense-defense theory, security dilemma theory, hegemonic stability theory, and power transition theory are the principal theories of neorealism.

The four forms of power that are often employed in international relations—coercive, bargaining, concerted, and institutionalized have been addressed in connection to international law. Fundamentally, political realism is said to be driven by three S's: self-help, survival, and statism. State actors are unitary (behaving alone) and rational (acting in the nation's best interests), in line with statism, theory holds that states are the only entities that matter on the international arena as cited in (www.google.com/search?q=3.+International+law, 31, December 2023).

In CONCLUSION

Based on social conceptions and broad legal understandings, international law has done and continues to perform several societal roles. The greatest significant advancements in each of the five areas of international law—trading, resolving conflicts, justifying war, and advancing peace—have always been closely related to diplomacy. The goal of this article is to examine and emphasize the difficulties and significant issues with international law. The field of legal science continues to face several difficulties as a result of international law. In a quickly evolving, chaotic, and largely rationalized international order, the conventional divisions between norms and power are vanishing. According to Dworkin (2013), a clear demarcation between moral reasoning and the development of international law would be mature at this point and speed up its practical irrelevance. It must free the subject from the torpor of legal realism. The roots of international law must now be supported, not its branches. In the context of international politics, "anarchy" is the absence of a sovereign power in the system that is greater than nation-states. The premise of anarchy is a common starting point for

theories of international politics. In the context of international relations, anarchy is a condition of the system that nation-states must deal with, not necessarily a lack of order or disorder inherent in the system; in fact, the international system exhibits a significant degree of routine and stability over time. There is no authority above the states in anarchy, therefore each state has sovereignty, the right to decide what to do, and the ability to carry it out (Holmes & Campbell, 2016).

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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AUTHOR'S BIOGRAPHY

Rortha CHUM earned a Ph.D. in international relations from the University of Cambodia's Techo Sen School of Government and International Relations. In the Ministry of Education, Youth, and Sport, he serves as deputy head of staff for the Human Development Office under the Department of Personnel.

At BEILTEI International University, he lectures part-time at the faculties of law, economics, and international relations. He instructs finance and accounting, investment, research methods, real estate finance, human resource management, principles of management, and mathematics part-time at the Pannasastra University of Cambodia, Western University, the National University of Management, the Faculty of Economics and Management, and the Royal University of Law and Economics.

Rortha CHUM used to work with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, International Organization for Migration as a translator and an interpreter for the UN's election, counter-trafficking program, and national mental health program and He is one of the Australia Scholarship Awardees formally known as Australian Development Scholarship (ADS), and he also holds MBA-Finance, Pannasastra University of Cambodia, BA, Royal University of Phnom Penh and Qualified Education's Inspection from National Institute of Education.

His publications include Chum. R (2021). China and Cambodia Iron-Clad Relations: A Case Study on the Impact of China's Official Development Finance, and Economic Infrastructure Developments on Cambodia's Exponential Economic Growth From 2010-2019. Open Access Library Journal, 8: e7330 https://dio.org/10.4236/oalib.1107330.

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Chum Rortha holds two Master's degrees are MBA-Finance in 2006, Pannasatra University of Cambodia (PUC) and a Master of Education (MEd) in Leadership and Management, from the Flinders University of South Australia in 2009 he also holds a Certificate of Education Inspection in 2016, National Institute of Education, Cambodia.