



Asian Law Students' Association
National Chapter Indonesia

ALSA INDONESIA

LEGAL ENGLISH VOCABULARIES

In collaboration with



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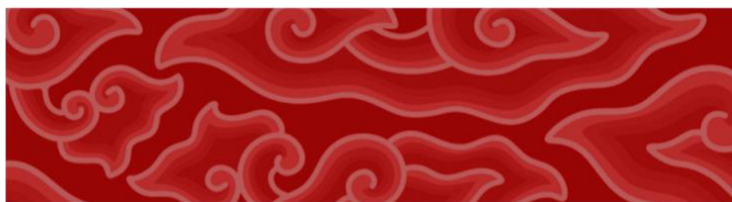


ALSA INDONESIA LEGAL ENGLISH VOCABULARIES #1

Academic Activities & Training ALSA Indonesia 2021

INTERNATIONAL LAW

NO.	Terminology	Definition	Explanation	Example
1	Advisory Opinions	Pendapat Penasehat	The International Court of Justice's jurisdiction, under which it can grant legal advice. The Court subsequently invites nations or international organizations to provide knowledge to help the Court resolve the dispute.	Article 96 of the UN Charter grants the International Court of Justice the jurisdiction to provide advisory opinions . This Article authorizes the Court to issue such legal opinions at the request of the UN Security Council or General Assembly.
2	Agreement	Perjanjian	An agreement between two or more countries that has legal consequences for the parties.	Generally, the agreement refers to a technical or administrative legal instrument that deals with economic, cultural, scientific, and global issues.
3	Comity	Sikap Hormat	The idea that allows one jurisdiction's courts to conform to the laws or decisions of another.	The term " comity of nations" refers to a country's acceptance of another country's laws and institutions.



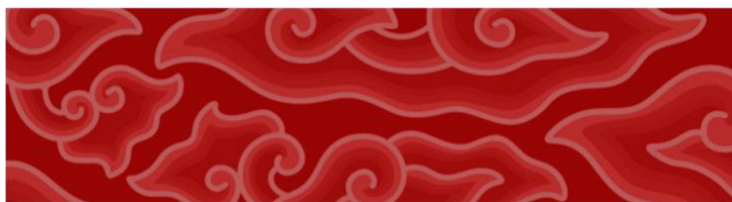
4	Common Heritage of Mankind principle	Prinsip Warisan Umum Umat Manusia	The concept that areas of Antarctica, the sea floor, and outer space should not be monopolized for the advantage of a single state or set of states and shall be treated for the benefit of all humanity.	It has been Stated according to Article 4 of the Moon Treaty of 1979, that the common heritage of mankind principle shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development.
5	Convention	Konvensi	Convention is sometimes used interchangeably with treaty, although it can also refer to an agreement that binds a large number of countries.	Conventions can be used to fill gaps in states' legal system.
6	Countermeasures	Serangan Balik	Military or economic actions conducted in response to another state's behavior that are neither necessary or justifiable as self-defense.	Unless authorized by a UN Security Council resolution, unilateral usage of such countermeasures may be illegal under the UN Charter, as it is with other forms of force.
7	Customary International Law	Hukum Kebiasaan Internasional	Begin as a country's unilateral practice, which is subsequently adopted by other countries because they believe the custom is carried out in accordance with legal	Many of these customary international law , such as those concerning maritime law, began in the practice of a single state.



			obligation and customary norms, thus the recognized practice becomes a binding rule.	e.g. United Kingdom, which was able to impose its will until the rules became adopted by other governments.
8	Diplomatic Immunity	Kekebalan Diplomatik	The immunity from judicial actions granted to members of foreign state diplomatic missions	If he is a member of the diplomatic staff of the mission, he obtains entire criminal and civil immunity under its diplomatic immunity with the exception of acts connected to specified private activities.
9	Doctrine of Incorporation	Doktrin Inkorporasi	The idea that international law inevitably become part of municipal law. It contradicts the idea of doctrine of transformation, which argues that foreign law only becomes part of municipal law when it is recognized by statute or court decisions.	When international law is declared to have the force of domestic law by a mere constitutional statement, the doctrine of incorporation approach is used.
10	Erga Omnes	Erga Omnes (Asas Pemberlakuan)	Obligations in which all states have a legal interest because the subject matter is important to the international community as a whole. As a result, a breach of such an	The right to self-determination of a nation has been given as an example of an erga omnes obligation.



			obligation concerns not only the victimized state, but also all other members of the international community.	
11	Forum Non Convenient	Ketidaknyamanan Forum	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Doctrine of the Forum non Convenient came from the complexities of common law. 2. This approach allows judges to dismiss a matter in that court because there are other courts that are more appropriate to adjudicate on the basis of the parties' fairness and efficiency. 	Indonesian law has a different way of achieving the instead of this Forum Non Convenient concept, particularly the approach to the relative competence of Indonesian courts.
12	Good offices	Jasa Baik	A technique for peacefully resolving an international dispute in which a third party, acting with the consent of the disputing states, acts as a friendly intermediary in an attempt to persuade them to negotiate among themselves without necessarily offering substantive suggestions for resolving the dispute.	During the 1979–80 Iranian hostage crisis, for example, Iran and the United States were able to resolve the problem through the good offices of the Algerian government. The US and Canadian hostages were turned over to Algeria by Iran.
13	High seas	Laut Lepas	All sections of the sea that are not included in a state's territorial waters	The principle of high seas freedom was maintained for



			or internal seas, as defined by Article 13(1)(a) of the 1958 Geneva Convention on the High Seas.	both coastal and landlocked governments by Article 87 of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.
14	Humanitarian Intervention	Intervensi kemanusiaan	Interference by one state in the affairs of another using armed force in order to persuade that state to adopt a more humanitarian policy, usually the protection of minority groups' human rights.	The UN Charter does not accept such interference as permissible. States, on the other hand, continue to use humanitarian grounds to justify military action; one example of a humanitarian intervention is Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia (1978)
15	Imputability	Ketidakmungkinan	The concept that internationally illegal actions or omissions that cause harm to foreign property and are caused in some way by state apparatus organs are attributable to the state and therefore bring the state to liability. As a consequence, state participation in the act is required before state responsibility may be attributed.	From the perspective of international law, imputability is nothing more than the result of a causal link between an act against international law and the conduct of the State that committed the act.
16	Internal waters	Perairan Dalam	All rivers, canals, lakes (excluding international ones), and landlocked	A coastal state has civil and criminal authority over



			seas, the waters of ports, bays, and roadsteads, and the waters on the landward side of the territorial sea's baseline.	foreign commerce ships within its internal waters , as well as administrative functions such as enforcing customs and fishery restrictions.
17	Intertemporal Law	Hukum Antar Waktu	The law that international courts apply when a lengthy period has passed since the conclusion of a treaty in order to account for changes in international law since the treaty was drafted as well as changes in the meaning of the treaty's language.	The existence of a right (such as a territorial claim) should be determined not only by the legislation in force at the time the right was created, but also by international law as it applies to the right's continuous existence. The claimant state must renew the legitimacy of a territorial claim. The Island of Palmas Arbitration (Netherlands v US 1928) is a classic example of how intertemporal law can be applied to a dispute.
18	Inquiry	Pertanyaan	An attempt by an impartial investigative body to ascertain the facts surrounding an international incident that is the subject of a	An investigation of this nature is intended to promote a successful resolution of the dispute. This kind of impartial inquiry was



			dispute between two or more parties.	endorsed by the UN General Assembly in 1967, which asked the Secretary General to establish a list of experts who could be used by states in specific disputes.
19	Jus Cogens	Jus Cogens (Norma tertinggi yang diakui)	While not defined in any treaty, Jus Cogens is universal peremptory standards include those “higher laws” that no country may reject. If a portion of a treaty breaches jus cogens, the entire deal is null and void.	Genocide, Crimes Against Humanity, War Crimes, Crimes of Aggression, Slavery, Piracy, and Torture are the six sorts of crimes that, in general, rise to the level of jus cogens . The first four are stated in Article 5 of the International Criminal Court's Statute (ICC).
20	Legal Personality	Kepribadian Hukum	Legal personality is essentially an acknowledgment that an entity is capable of exercising certain rights and being subject to certain duties on its own behalf under a defined legal system.	An international organization is a treaty-based association of states with a constitution and common organs, as well as a legal personality differentiated from the member states.
21	Opinio Juris	Pendapat Juri	The essential element of customary international law, one of the four sources of international law, as	Custom, according to opinio juris , should be regarded as state practice amounting to a



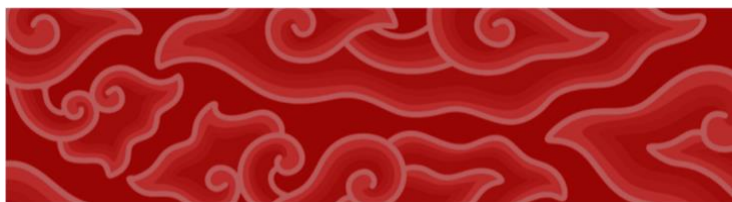
			defined by the International Court of Justice's Statute.	legal obligation, distinguishing it from mere usage.
22	Optional Clause	Klausul Opsional	An arrangement under which governments might voluntarily submit to the International Court of Justice's jurisdiction prior to a dispute with another member state.	The United States withdrew its declaration under the optional clause in order to deny the Court jurisdiction in the Nicaragua Case [1984] ICJ Rep 392, in which it was the defendant.
23	Pacta Sunt Servanda	Pacta Sunt Servanda (Norma Dasar Perjanjian)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreements must be honored, and treaties must be followed. 2. the basis of customary international treaty law and, according to certain scholars, the basic essence of international law 	Treaties would be useless without as such, since pacta sunt servanda exists.
24	Piracy	Pembajakan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any unlawful act of assault, detention, or robbery performed on a private ship for personal gain or revenge against another ship, person, or property on the high seas. 2. Piracy may also be committed on or against an aircraft, also includes 	Piracy is an international crime, and any government, regardless of the nationality of the ship or aircraft or the pirates, may exercise jurisdiction over it. A piracy-related ship or aircraft is also liable to arrest by any state.



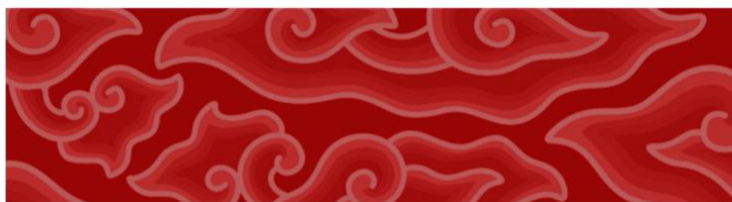
			operating a pirate ship or aircraft and inciting or assisting any other act of piracy.	
25	Protocol	Protokol	A treaty protocol can clarify phrases, add new text as additions, and establish new obligations.	Protocol refers to the forms of ceremony and etiquette observed by diplomats and heads of state in the setting of international law.
26	Ratification	Ratifikasi	The formal acceptance of the rights and obligations of a treaty.	If a treaty enters into force, it becomes legally binding on the parties who completed the process of ratification .
27	Reciprocity	Timbal Balik	A clause in the International Court of Justice (ICJ) Statute that allows a state to limit its approval to the Court's obligatory jurisdiction.	The idea of reciprocity argues that favors, benefits, or penalties given by one state to the citizens or legal entities of another should be reciprocated.
28	Recognition	Pengakuan	1. The act of one state declaring that another political entity meets the criteria for sovereignty and therefore it is engaged with it as a member of the international community.	Recognition might be explicit or implicit (for example, by entering into diplomatic relations with a new government).



			2. Acceptance of a government as the state's legal representative.	
29	Reparations	Reparasi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compensation for injuries or international torts (breaches of international obligations). 2. Payments made by a defeated state to the conquering state to compensate for damage suffered by the victor. 	Whenever possible, international courts or arbitration tribunals will order restitution in kind as a form of reparation .
30	Self-Defence	Pembelaan Diri	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A defence at common law to charges of offences against the person (including homicide) when reasonable force is used to defend oneself, or one's family, or anyone else against attack or threatened attack 2. One of the very few bases for a legal use of force under international law 	Under Chapter VII (Article 51) of the United Nations Charter, the inherent right of self-defence is preserved.
31	Self-Determination	Penentuan Nasib Sendiri	The right of people living in a non-self-governing area to decide for	The systems of mandates and trusteeship marked a



			themselves on the region's political and legal status.	step towards recognizing a legal right of self-determination , but it is not yet completely recognized as a legal norm.
32	Self-Executing Treaty	Perjanjian yang Mengeksekusi Sendiri	A law or a treaty can be legally binding on its own.	A non-self-executing treaty is one that requires national legislation.
33	Signatory	Penandatanganan	A party who has signed an agreement.	A signatory to a treaty is not yet legally bound by the treaty. Instead, a signature promises to avoid from discrediting the intent and purpose of a signed agreement.
34	Sovereignty	Kedaulatan	The international independence of a state, combined with the right and power of regulating its internal affairs without foreign dictation.	A state with sovereignty is an independent and self-governing nation with the right to control the land, laws, and governance located within its territorial boundaries.
35	Sovereign Immunity	Kekebalan Berdaulat	A legal principle that states cannot be sued by their own citizens.	Tribes, like other sovereign governments, have common law sovereign immunity , which means they can't be



				sued. Indian tribes can be sued only if Congress has expressly permitted it or if the tribe has expressly relinquished its immunity.
36	Succession	Penggantian	When a new state is formed from territory once ruled by another sovereign.	Partial succession occurs when a sovereign state partially loses its independence or when a partially controlled state becomes fully independent.
37	Territorial Waters	Laut Teritorial	The band of sea between the limit of the internal waters of a state and the high seas, over which the state has certain specified rights.	Certain powers of arrest over merchant ships and people on board and jurisdiction to try crimes committed on board such ships within the territorial waters .
38	Treaty	Traktat	An international agreement in writing between two states (a <i>bilateral treaty</i>) or a number of states (a <i>multilateral treaty</i>).	Some treaties create law only for those states that are parties to them, some codify pre-existing customary international law, and some propound rules that eventually develop into customary international law, binding upon all states (e.g. the Genocide Convention).



39	Trust Territory	Teritorial Kepercayaan	Used to refer to a territorial category for land that is not subject to the sovereignty of any state because of some special status.	All trust territories have either attained self-government or independence. The last was Palau, formerly part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which became a member state of the United Nations in December 1994.
40	Veto	Hak (Veto) Istimewa	The power given to any permanent member of the Security Council of the United Nations to refuse to agree to any nonprocedural proposal (there is no such power in relation to procedural matters) and thereby defeat it.	The General Assembly of the UN passed a Uniting for Peace Resolution in 1950, providing for the Assembly to take over some of the functions of the Security Council when the Council's work has been paralysed by use of the veto .

Sources

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