

tional principles of general application. "Coherence legitimates a rule, principle, or implementing institution because it provides a reasonable connection between a rule, or the application of a rule, to 1) its own principled purpose, 2) principles previously employed to solve similar problems, and 3) a lattice of principles in use to resolve different problems."²⁴ Coherence applies both "internally (among the several parts and purposes of the rule) and externally (between one rule and other rules, through shared principles)."²⁵ In examining coherence and its effect on the perception of a system's legitimacy, Franck assumes that there exists a "community" of nations with a "system of principles, rules, and decision-making processes."²⁶

Finally, *adherence* is what turns an international community into a *system of rules*. By "adherence", Franck means "the vertical nexus between a primary rule of obligation ... and a hierarchy of secondary rules identifying the sources of rules and establishing normative standards that define how rules are to be made, interpreted, and applied."²⁷ Primary rules, that represent merely *ad hoc* arrangements between parties, will not exert a "pull toward compliance" unless they are reinforced "by a hierarchy of secondary rules which define the rule-system's 'right process'." Rather, "a rule is more likely to obligate if it is made within the framework of an organized normative hierarchy, than if it is merely an *ad hoc* agreement between parties in a state of nature."²⁸

Franck's indicators of determinacy, symbolic validation, coherence and adherence provide a framework for assessing the "legitimacy" of the WTO as an international system of rules.

nectedness between instances covered by a rule than does consistency." *Ibid.*, 144.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 147-48.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 180.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 181. Emphasis added.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 184.

²⁸ *Ibid.*