

commissions that could only impose political censure through regional courts of human rights which could grant relief to individuals and require legislative changes in a country's legal system.

The International Criminal Court (ICC) can be seen as further development of this process. Building on the example of Nuremberg where individuals were held responsible for gross and systematic violations of well established provisions of international humanitarian law the ICC statute provides for individual – not state – responsibility for serious violations of individual internationally established rights. It is interesting because it creates no separate set of individual or state responsibilities. In essence two aspects of the public order system have developed separately. Individual rights have developed principally through international human rights law; the mechanism for holding individuals responsible for violations of certain of these rights is found in the ICC statute.

The area where a 'lacunae of responsibility' still exists is in the area of corporate responsibility. International corporations have national rather international personality. A multi-national corporation exists legally as a series of national corporations. There does not exist at this time an international law of corporate rights or responsibilities. In recent years, for a number of reasons, there has been a move towards enhanced international responsibility (international arbitration etc). This hopefully will continue. At this time however an international civil justice system does not seem necessary as a complement to the recently developed international criminal law system.

4. CONCLUSIONS/POLICY OPTIONS: The areas of state and individual responsibility for violation of states and individual rights have developed differently but both currently have international enforcement mechanisms in place. The area that is still developing is that of international corporate rights and responsibilities. Further enhancement of recognized international standards and an international mechanism of direct enforcement is still some time in the future. Support for further research in this area could be productive both in identifying the extent and consequences of the lacunae and in developing international norms for consideration.