

OPEN PEER REVIEW

Examining the Capacity and Challenges of Human-Centric International Law

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1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

The sentence "The global community perceives itself as entitled, interested, and responsible for addressing human rights violations worldwide and environmental damages, such as global warming" requires stronger evidence or a citation to support this broad claim.

The challenges of treaty-based agreements are well explained, but the examples provided (e.g., the U.S. and Rome Statute) are heavily state-centric. Consider adding an example involving smaller states or non-state actors to balance the discussion.

The preference for normative values over legal rules is intriguing but could benefit from contrasting viewpoints. For instance, include critics who argue that this trend undermines the predictability of international law.

The historical analysis of the Treaty of Westphalia and its relation to modern globalization feels tangential. Connect this discussion more directly to the article's primary focus on human-centric international law.

The emergence of non-state actors is a pivotal point. Strengthen this section by including examples of successful public-private partnerships, such as the role of NGOs in global health governance.

The Gramscian perspective on civil society is presented well but lacks recent examples. Discuss how this applies in contemporary movements, such as climate activism or digital rights campaigns.

The mention of crises like terrorism and money laundering is relevant but underdeveloped. Add brief explanations of how globalization exacerbates these issues and what international legal mechanisms are in place or lacking.

Authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

The reference to Krasner's definition of international regimes is useful but underexplored. Add an example of a contemporary international regime that embodies this definition for better contextual understanding.

The statement "States can no longer govern in the traditional sense if its citizens can bring complaints...such as the European Court of Human Rights" is impactful but could benefit from a specific case study illustrating this dynamic.

The concept of "soft law" is introduced effectively, but its transition from "soft" to "hard" law (e.g., Universal Declaration of Human Rights to the 1966 Covenants) could be further analyzed with more examples from other domains, like environmental law or trade agreements.

The principle of "Common but Differentiated Responsibilities" is well-articulated. However, it would be beneficial to discuss how this principle faces resistance, especially from developed countries, in recent climate agreements.

The discussion on globalization and the state is dense. Simplify or rephrase "mass communication dismantling beliefs through mechanisms" to make it more accessible and clear.

The assertion that "most national governments are either unwilling or unable to resolve these issues" is strong. Provide specific examples, such as a recent case of environmental degradation or human trafficking, to ground the argument.

Authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

2. Revised

Editor's decision: Accepted.

Editor in Chief's decision: Accepted.