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ADC-ICT NEWSLETTER

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Stanišić and Simatović © MICT

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The views expressed herein are those of the author(s) alone and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Association of Defence Counsel practising before the International Courts and Tribunals

MICT NEWS

Prosecutor v. Stanišić and Simatović (MICT-15-96)

The case of the *Prosecutor v. Stanišić and Simatović* proceeded in May with the testimonies of expert witness Dr. Ewa Tabeau, witness RFJ-150, and witness RFJ-165.

On the 1 and 2 of May 2018, Dr. Tabeau took to the stand as a Prosecution witness. Dr. Tabeau is a demographics expert with degrees in econometrics and mathematics, and with a certification in crime and criminal intelligence analysis. She prepared two expert reports for the retrial: one on victims of war and the other on war-related internally displaced persons and refugees



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Dr. Tabeau stated that, during the war, from the five Bosnia and Herzegovina municipalities covered in the Indictment, i.e. Zvornik, Doboј, Bosanski Šamac, Sanski Most, and Bijeljina, the most numerous among the killed and the refugees were none other than Muslims.

Dr. Tabeau specified that, for these Indictment municipalities, there were a minimum 7,136 confirmed victims. Notwithstanding this, Dr. Tabeau deemed this number to be too low, and, on that basis as well as on the basis that some of the sources utilized in arriving to this number were either incomplete or excluded, she estimated that the overall number of victims was approximately 10,100.

Dr. Tabeau explained that, out of the Indictment municipalities, Zvornik had the highest total of victims: 4,153. Of this total, 3,394 were Muslims, 327 were Serbs, one was a Croat, and 387 were of unknown ethnicity. Dr. Tabeau further stated that, from April 1992 to December 1995, in the five Indictment municipalities, 5,366 Muslims – or approximately 75% of all the victims – were killed.

Dr. Tabeau also stated that there were 1,644 members of the military exhumed from mass graves, even though, in her report, she arrived at the conclusion that a military member exhumed from a mass grave was more likely to have been killed in non-combat circumstances.

In relation to displaced persons and refugees, Dr. Tabeau determined that in 1997 and with the exception of Sanski Most, in the Indictment municipalities the Serb population saw an increase in number of 62.1%, while the Muslim and Croat populations saw a decrease in number of 54.5% and 66% respectively.

From 22 to the 24 May, Prosecution witness RFJ-150 testified. The witness stated that he had joined a Unit of the State Security Service in June 1995 at the age of 18 and explained that hierarchically Jovica Stanišić was more senior than Franko Simatović.

The witness alleged that he remembered Simatović giving a speech in which he asked for volunteers to go on diverse missions in Serbia. In this respect, the witness further held that the unit was at that time provided with whatever it needed in order to be as efficient as possible.

The witness said that Zvezdan Jovanović was his instructor and the supervisor of the training of the men, and that he (Jovanović) was someone who was ready at all times so much so that he often visited the camp where he would then check the various reports. Notwithstanding the fact that he had an instructor, the witness however later alleged that the unit did not get any training in how to handle and treat their prisoners.



Between the 29 and 31 May 2018, Prosecution witness RFJ-165 testified before the Chamber. The witness was a Serb from Doboј, Bosnia and Herzegovina, who claimed to be a former member of the Anti-Terrorist Action Unit of the Serbian State Security Service (SDB).

RFJ-165 described being trained at a Red Berets camp on Mount Ozren, in Bosnia, in April 1992. He contended that policemen from Doboј informed him that his unit's commander, Radojica Božović, and instructors at the camp were members of the Serbian SDB. The witness also alleged that his unit expelled, killed, and tortured Bosniaks in and around Doboј in May 1992, and claimed that he was ordered to do so by Radojica Božović.

The Prosecution sought to connect Božović with the Serbian SDB and admitted as evidence a video recording that showed Božović being introduced to Serbian leader Slobodan Milošević as a colonel within the Special Operations Unit of the Serbian SDB. The Defence however contested the fact that Božović was purportedly an officer of the Serbian SDB at that time, and instead demonstrated that he became a member of the Anti-Terrorist Action Unit only in November 1993, after the alleged crimes.

Further, the Defence submitted that the Serbian SDB had no connection with Doboј when the crimes were committed, in terms of sending manpower or equipment. Further, the Defence submitted that it was the Bosnian Serb interior minister Mićo Stanišić, not Jovica Stanišić, who gave the authorisation to establish a camp on Mount Ozren. Ultimately, despite insisting that he had been told that Božović and instructors at Mount Ozren were members of the Serbian SDB, the witness conceded that he did not have any material evidence to support his allegation.

The prosecution case is ongoing and is expected to last at least a few more months.





ICC NEWS

The ICC Appeals Chamber invites *amici curiae* on Jordan appeal in the Al-Bashir immunities case

by Mattia Pinto

Legal Intern, Office of Public Counsel for the Defence

The views expressed herein are those of the author alone and do not reflect the views of the ICC

On 11 December 2017, the Pre-Trial Chamber found that Jordan, a State Party of the Rome Statute, failed to comply with its obligations by not executing the ICC's request for the arrest of the Sudanese President Omar Al-Bashir and his surrender to The Hague while he was on Jordanian territory on March 2017 ([ICC-02/05-01/09-309](#), p. 21). Jordan appealed this decision on 12 March 2018 ([ICC-02/05-01/09-326](#)).

On 29 March 2018, the Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Court (ICC) invited international organisations to submit observations on the legal issues raised by Jordan in its appeal against Pre-Trial Chamber II's decision of 11 December 2017 in the *Al-Bashir* case. Similarly, the Appeals Chamber encouraged States Parties and Professors of International Law to request leave to submit observations on the legal questions presented in the appeal. The Appeal Chamber considered it desirable to invite such submissions because the legal matters raised by Jordan's appeal had "implications beyond the present case" ([ICC-02/05-01/09-330](#)).

In accordance with the Order of 29 March 2018, the Court received 17 requests for leave to submit observations from the competent authorities of Mexico, 27 persons, and one organisation (some had filed jointly). On 21 May 2018, the Appeals Chamber, "[n]oting the number of responses received and having reviewed the antecedents of the responding scholars", invited Mexico and 16 Professors of International Law to present their observations, as *amici curiae*, by 18 June 2018. Further, the Appeals Chamber scheduled a hearing in order to address the issues at stake on 10, 11, and 12 September 2018 ([ICC-02/05-01/09-351](#)). On 25 May 2018, the Appeals Chamber additionally invited the competent authorities of Sudan and President Al-Bashir to present their submissions on the matter ([ICC-02/05-01/09-352](#)).

This brief comment analyses the academics' initial considerations as expressed in their requests for leave to

submit observations. It will be limited to two major issues at the centre of Jordan's appeal in the *Al-Bashir* case, as indicated in the headings below.

Overview of the *Al-Bashir* case

The ICC exercises its jurisdiction over the Situation in Darfur (since 1 July 2002) thanks to the referral of the UN Security Council with Resolution 1593 of 31 March 2005, enacted under Chapter VII of the UN Charter ([Resolution 1593 \(2005\)](#)). The Security Council acted in accordance with Article 13(b) of the Rome Statute, which is one of the three procedural means by which the ICC can be authorised to exercise its jurisdiction with respect to the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the crime of aggression (when the Situation in Darfur was referred to the ICC, the Court did not have yet jurisdiction over the crime of aggression). Following the referral, on 6 June 2005, the Prosecutor decided to open an investigation and, on 14 July 2008, to request the issuance of an arrest warrant for President Al-Bashir. The Pre-Trial Chamber issued an arrest warrants on 4 March 2009, for charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity ([ICC-02/05-01/09-1](#)) and another 12 July 2010, in respect of the charge of genocide ([ICC-02/05-01/09-95](#)).

Nevertheless, the suspect remains at large. ICC Judges have also made a number of decisions regarding the non-compliance of certain States Parties of the Rome Statute with requests to arrest and surrender him. Relevant to this discussion, on 29 March 2017, President Al-Bashir travelled to Jordan to attend the League of Arab States' Summit. He was neither arrested nor surrendered by the Jordanian authorities.

Therefore, on 11 December 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber II found that Jordan failed to comply with the provisions of





Al Bashir © ICC

the Rome Statute ([ICC-02/05-01/09-309](#)) but granted Jordan leave to appeal the decision ([ICC-02/05-01/09-319](#)). In the appeal, Jordan argued that President Al-Bashir enjoyed immunities *ratione personae* from arrest and surrender as the head of another state ([ICC-02/05-01/09-326](#)).

First Issue: did the Chamber err in its findings regarding the effects of the Rome Statute upon the immunities of President Al-Bashir?

1. Immunity rules under customary international law

Professor O’Keefe argues that such provision “applies solely to proceedings against that person before the Court itself” and, accordingly, “[i]t neither applies to nor has any implications for the arrest and surrender of a person to the Court by a state party” ([ICC-02/05-01/09-334](#), para. 5). By contrast, Professor Flavia Lattanzi (LUISS Guido Carli University) contends that Article 27(2) inhibits both ICC States Parties and States implicated in a Situation referred to the Court by the Security Council from claiming immunity for Heads of State ([ICC-02/05-01/09-341](#), paras 3 and 5).

The same opinion is advanced by Professor Darryl Robinson (Queen’s University), Professor Robert Cryer (Birmingham School of Law), Professor Margaret deGuzman (Temple University), Professor Fannie Lafontaine (Laval University), Professor Valerie Oosterveld (Western University), Professor Carsten Stahn (Leiden University), and Professor Sergey Vasilev (Leiden University) ([ICC-02/05-01/09-337](#), para. 6). Similarly, Professor Nicholas Tsagourias (University of Sheffield) and Dr. Michail Vagias (The Hague University of Applied Sciences) claim that Article 27(2) prevails over other provisions of customary and treaty law ([ICC-02/05-01/09-344](#), p. 4).

Other academics insist that Article 27(2) must be constructed as to realise the Statute’s overarching aim to end impunity. For instance, Professor Konstantinos D. Magliveras (University of the Aegean) suggests that the

One of the issues at the centre of Jordan’s appeal is whether, under customary international law, immunities granted to Heads of State apply also in case of allegations of international crimes and before international courts. According to Professor Roger O’Keefe (University College London) “[a] state is obliged under customary international law to accord absolute inviolability and immunity *ratione personae* to the head of another state” and “no exception exists in respect of allegations of international crimes, including genocide” ([ICC-02/05-01/09-334](#), para. 4). This opinion does not appear to be shared by the other academics submitting observations. Relying on the jurisprudence of the ICJ and of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, Professor Claus Kreß (University of Cologne) and Professor Paola Gaeta (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva) agree on the existence of a customary international law exception to a Head of State’s immunities for proceedings before international courts ([ICC-02/05-01/09-346](#), paras 1-5 and [ICC-02/05-01/09-349](#), paras 1 and 8, respectively).

2. Interpretation of Article 27(2) of the Rome Statute

A second matter of discussion is whether Article 27(2) of the Rome Statute can be construed as removing the immunities enjoyed by President Al-Bashir. Article 27(2) provides that immunities “shall not bar the Court from exercising its jurisdiction over [...] a person”.

principle of *effet utile* be employed in the interpretation of the provision, with the consequence of removing President Al-Bashir’s immunities. In the word of this academic, “[t]his should ensure that the Rome Statute’s object, purpose and context [...] would materialize” ([ICC-02/05-01/09-335-Corr](#), para. 7). Relatively similar interpretations are also advanced by Professor Kreß ([ICC-02/05-01/09-346](#), para. 7) and Professor Yolanda Gamarra (University of Zaragoza) ([ICC-02/05-01/09-347](#), para. 9).

3. Interpretation of Article 98(1) of the Rome Statute

A further matter of contention is whether Jordan could rely on Article 98(1). This provision states that “[t]he Court may not proceed with a request for surrender which would require a state party to act inconsistently with its obligations under international law with respect to the inviolability from arrest and immunity from judicial proceedings of officials of a state not party to the Statute, unless the Court first obtains the cooperation of the non-party state for the waiver of the inviolability or immunity”.

In their initial observations, both Professor O’Keefe and Professor Gaeta maintain that the ICC acted contrary to Article 98(1) and *ultra vires* in its request to Jordan to execute the arrest warrant against President Al-Bashir ([ICC-02/05-01/09-334](#), para. 4 and [ICC-02/05-01/09-349](#), para. 8, respectively). This conclusion does not appear to be shared



by the other academics invited to submit written observations. According to Professor Annalisa Ciampi (Verona University), Professor Lattanzi, and Professor Tsagourias, both Jordan and Sudan are bound by Article 27(2) and neither are entitled to claim immunities pursuant to Article 98(1) ([ICC-02/05-01/09-343](#), p. 5; [ICC-02/05-01/09-341](#), para. 5; and [ICC-02/05-01/09-344](#), p. 5, respectively). Professor Krefß, for his part, opines that Article 98(1) does not relieve Jordan of its obligation to arrest and surrender the Sudanese President for two reasons. Firstly, President Al-Bashir's immunities do not apply before international courts; secondly, they were waived as a result of the UN Security Council Resolution 1593(2005) ([ICC-02/05-01/09-346](#), para. 4).

Second Issue: *did the Chamber err in concluding that that Security Council Resolution 1593 (2005) affected Jordan's obligations under customary and conventional international law to accord immunity to President Al-Bashir?*

1. Interpretation of Security Council Resolution 1593 (2005)

The Appeal Chamber will receive submissions on whether Resolution 1593 (2005), in which the Security Council referred the situation in Darfur to the ICC, implicitly waived President Al-Bashir of his immunities as Head of State, by ordering Sudan to "cooperate fully and provide any necessary assistance to the Court and the Prosecutor". In their initial observations, the Professors of International Law seemed to advance different opinions.

A first interpretation of Resolution 1593 (2005) is presented by Professor Andreas Zimmermann (University of Potsdam). Namely, he contends that the Council resolution "encompasses the obligation of Sudan to arrest and surrender Al-Bashir, despite the fact of him being the sitting head of Sudan itself" ([ICC-02/05-01/09-336](#), para. 7). In other words, as advanced by Professor Robinson *et al.*, "[w]hile the term 'cooperate fully' is debated, there is not yet an available plausible alternative interpretation other than cooperating in relation to that situation on the same terms and conditions as would be required of a state party" ([ICC-02/05-01/09-337](#), para. 6).

According to Professor Tsagourias and Dr. Vagias, Resolution 1593 (2005) "renders Sudan a *quasi* State party for the purposes of the situation in Darfur" ([ICC-02/05-01/09-344](#), p. 5). Professor Magliveras, Professor Lattanzi, and Professor Gamarra also support similar readings of the resolution ([ICC-02/05-01/09-335-Corr](#), para. 8; [ICC-02/05-01/09-341](#), para. 4; and [ICC-02/05-01/09-347](#), para. 8, respectively). Finally, Professor Ciampi clarifies that "[t]his conclusion finds support in the text, context, object and purpose of paragraph 2 of Resolution 1593 (2005) as well as in the general principle of interpretation of *effet utile* of international law" ([ICC-02/05-01/09-343](#), p. 5). Professor O'Keefe proposes a second interpretation. He states that the Security Council's decision neither abrogates President Al-Bashir's immunities *ratione personae* nor

modifies the application of Article 98(1). Conversely, – O'Keefe continues – it "does no more than oblige Sudan to comply with any request to it by the Court or Prosecutor for cooperation or assistance" ([ICC-02/05-01/09-334](#), para. 6).

2. Effects of Security Council Resolution 1593 (2005)

With regard to the effects of Resolution 1593 (2005), Professor Gaeta argues that it does not relieve the ICC from exercising "its power to request judicial cooperation under Art. 98 (1)" ([ICC-02/05-01/09-349](#), para. 7). Although the ICC could "invite states parties to execute the arrest warrant", the Court could not oblige them to implement the request because this "would put the requested state in a situation of conflicting international obligations on immunities vis-à-vis non-party states" ([ICC-02/05-01/09-349](#), para. 8).

"The ICC acted contrary to Article 98(1) and ultra vires in its request to Jordan to execute the arrest warrant against President Al-Bashir"

In response, Professor Zimmermann avers that, following Resolution 1593 (2005), "Sudan was [...] obliged to itself arrest Omar Al-Bashir and surrender him to the Court" and, therefore, "any invocation of his head of State immunity when it comes to his arrest and surrender to the Court by Jordan would amount to an abuse of rights" ([ICC-02/05-01/09-336](#), para. 9). Professor Ciampi and Professor Krefß make the same assumption, by arguing that the Council's resolution waived President Al-Bashir's immunities and prevented Sudan from claiming them ([ICC-02/05-01/09-343](#), p. 5 and [ICC-02/05-01/09-346](#), para. 6, respectively).

Conclusion

The initial observations of Professors of International Law in Jordan's appeal in the *Al-Bashir* case provide an interesting insight into the various theories on immunity rules and their relation with other provisions of international law, including the Rome Statute. Given the novelty and complexity of the issues at stake, such observations – particularly when the fully developed submissions are to be received by 18 June 2018 – will help ensure that different academic perspectives are considered in the development of an area of law which is particularly relevant for international criminal justice.





ECCC NEWS



Defence Court Report Submissions

by Chelsea Brain, *Legal Intern on the AO An Defence Team*

& by Zoe Wilson *Legal Intern on the MEAS Muth Defence team*

Case 002

- NUON Chea

During the months of January up until April, the NUON Chea Defence Team carried out ongoing research and analysis work on Case 002/02 while awaiting receipt of the trial judgement.

- KHIEU Samphan

During the reporting period, the KHIEU Samphan Defence team was engaged in the preparation of the future appeal in Case 002/02.

Case 003

- MEAS Muth

The MEAS Muth Defence is preparing its response to the Co-Prosecutors' final submissions in Case 003, reviewing material on the Case File, and drafting submissions to protect MEAS Muth's fair trial rights and interests.

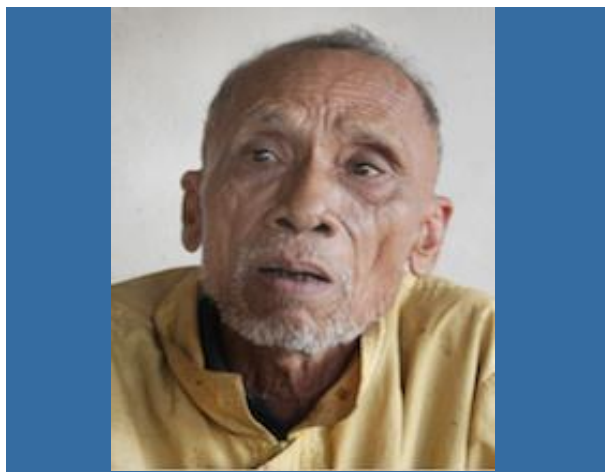
Case 004

- IM Chaem

In January and February, the Defence reviewed the contents of the case file in Case 004/1 with a view to protecting Ms. IM Chaem's procedural rights. To this end, the Defence has reviewed evidence on the case file in preparing for a potential indictment being issued by the Pre-Trial Chamber. Further, the Defence has reviewed all filings in Case 004/1 in consideration of what documents may be appropriately reclassified as public.

In March and April, the Defence has reviewed evidence on the case file in preparing for a potential indictment being issued by the Pre-Trial Chamber. Further, the Defence has reviewed all filings in Case 004/1 in consideration of what documents may be appropriately reclassified as public, and has filed a confidential request to this effect. The Defence

continues endeavouring to safeguard the client's fair trial rights in the remaining proceedings of the pre-trial stage of Case 004/1.



Ao An

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- AO An

During the months of January through April, AO An's Defence team continued to review the Case File, conduct research and analysis and undertake all necessary measures to safeguard Mr AO An's fair trial rights while awaiting the Closing Order.

- YIM Tith

During the months of January and February, the YIM Tith Defence Team continued to analyse the contents of Case File 004 in order to prepare YIM Tith's defence and endeavor to protect his fair trial rights.



News Round-Up

Click on the box to read the full article

Georgia accuses Russia of war crimes during 2008 conflict, *The Guardian*

Georgia has accused Russia of war crimes, human rights violations and a “rampage” across its territory during the military conflict between the countries almost 10 years ago. In closing evidence before the European court of human rights in Strasbourg on Wednesday, the Georgian government said Moscow was guilty of multiple violations during the fighting in August 2008.

Mexican groups seek ICC probe of drug war crimes by military, *ABC News*

Human rights organizations called on International Criminal Court prosecutors Monday to investigate atrocities allegedly committed by the Mexican military in a crackdown on drug crime in the Chihuahua region.

The rights groups presented a dossier to prosecutors documenting alleged slayings, torture, rapes and forced disappearances involving 121 victims during 2008-2010, saying they amounted to crimes against humanity.

South Africa revives threat to leave ICC, using the law’s back door, *Daily Maverick*

South Africa’s determined ongoing efforts to cut its ties with the International Criminal Court of Justice (ICC) in the Hague resurfaced at the tail end of a meeting of the Committee of Justice and Correctional Services in Parliament.

Amnesty: US-led Coalition Committed ‘Potential War Crimes’ in Syria, *The Globe Post*

The U.S.-led military campaign to oust the Islamic State (IS) group from the Syrian city of Raqa in 2017 killed hundreds of civilians in indiscriminate bombing, committing possible war crimes, Amnesty International said on Tuesday.

Security Council Advised on Handling International Criminal Justice, *IISD*

17 May 2018: Theodor Meron, President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, called on the UN Security Council to serve the interests of the UN membership as a whole instead of prioritizing its members’ own interests.

During an open debate presided over by the president of Poland, Meron and other panelists discussed issues in upholding international law, the evolution of international criminal justice, and cooperation between international organs to resolve disputes.



North Korea Still Committing Crimes Against Humanity, *Law Gazette*

Euphoria over rapprochement between North Korea and the US should not be allowed to deflect revulsion at the Pyongyang regime's record on human rights, the world's largest body of legal professionals warns today.

The International Bar Association said that there is no reason to think that abuses have abated since it reported last year on crimes against humanity in North Korean prisons.

ICC vs Myanmar: A unique opportunity for ensuring accountability, *Al Jazeera*

Over half a million Rohingya have been forced from their homes in Myanmar since 2016, with most crossing the border into Bangladesh. At a time when the number of refugees and internally displaced are the highest in decades globally, addressing root causes and ensuring accountability are important. Representatives of the UN Security Council recently concluded a fact-finding visit to Myanmar and Bangladesh.

Palestinians ask ICC to consider Israeli war crimes and crimes against humanity, *The Independent*

A Palestinian delegation has asked the International Criminal Court (ICC) to launch an investigation into what it says is "insurmountable" evidence of Israeli war crimes and crimes against humanity committed on Palestinian territory.

The Palestinian Authority's foreign minister Riyad al-Maliki asked international prosecutors in The Hague on Tuesday for a referral on the back of an initial preliminary investigation launched in 2015.

Congolese ex-Vice President Bemba acquitted of war crimes on appeal, *Reuters*

The International Criminal Court on Friday overturned the war crimes conviction of former Democratic Republic of Congo Vice President Jean-Pierre Bemba, a huge blow to prosecutors that could also dramatically shake up politics in his home country. Bemba was one of only four people convicted by the permanent war crimes court in its 16 years of operation, and the highest ranking among them.

ABA's ICC Project/Ipsos Poll Shows Greater American Acceptance of the ICC and Support for ICC Investigation in Afghanistan, *International Criminal Justice Today*

Washington, D.C., June 12, 2018 - The results of the latest ABA's ICC Project/Ipsos polling report make clear that more and more Americans know about and support the ICC. In almost all categories of questions, Americans showed equal or more awareness of the ICC and support for the Court's work in comparison to past polls. Specifically, there was a five percent uptick in the awareness of all Americans of the ICC (from 40% to 45% since the July 2017 poll).

HRW calls on Colombia Constitutional Court to fix FARC peace deal, *Jurist*

Human Rights Watch (HRW) [advocacy website] submitted an amicus brief [text] to the Colombian Constitutional Court [official website, in Spanish] on Tuesday [press release] calling for changes to the Special Jurisdiction of Peace bill—a peace accord with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC).

The Court is reviewing the bill, which was passed on November 30, 2017. HRW has identified three shortcomings in the bill.



ARTICLES AND BLOGS

BLOG UPDATES AND ONLINE LECTURES

Blog Updates

"Deportation of the Rohingya people as a crime against humanity and the territorial jurisdiction of the ICC", by Alessandra M. de Tommaso. Blog available [here](#).

"Fiddling While Rome Burns? The Appeals Chamber's Curious Decision in Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo" by Leila N. Sadat. Blog available [here](#).

"The safeguard of journalist source protection in times of war", by Simon Levett. Blog available [here](#).

Online Lectures and Videos

"The Chemical Weapons Convention, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Non-State Actors", by Olufemi Elias. Lecture available [here](#).

"Lund Critical Debate: 'Can Law Prevent War?', by Mario Einaudi Center for International Studies. Lecture available [here](#).

"Where Do We Go From Here? The International Criminal Court 20 Years After Rome", by Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights. Lecture available [here](#).

PUBLICATIONS AND ARTICLES

Books

Diane Orentlicher (2018), **Some Kind of Justice, The Impact of the ICTY in Bosnia and Serbia**, Oxford University Press

Orna Ben-Naftali, Michael Sfard, Hedi Viterbo (2018), **The ABC of the OPT, A Legal Lexicon of the Israeli Control over the Occupied Palestinian Territory**, Cambridge University Press

Lachezar D. Yanev (2018), **Theories of Co-perpetration in International Criminal Law**, Brill/Nijhof

Jonathan Hafetz (2018), **Punishing Atrocities Through a Fair Trial**, Cambridge University Press

Articles

Beth Van Schaak (2018), "The Iraq Investigative Team and Prospects for Justice for the Yazidi Genocide", *Journal of International Criminal Justice*, Volume 16, Issue 1, Pages 113–139

William St-Michel, Chloé Grandon, and Marlene Y. Haage (2018), "Strengthening the Role of Defence at the International Criminal Court: Reflections on How Defence is and Can Be Supported for Greater Effectiveness and Efficiencies", *International Criminal Law Review*, Volume 18, Issue 3, pages 517 – 539

Olivera Simić (2018), " 'I Would Do the Same Again', In Conversation With Biljana Plavšić", *International Criminal Justice Review*

CALLS FOR PAPERS

The University of Georgia School of Law has issued a call for papers on the topic "International Lawyers and Human Dignity".

Deadline: 30 June 2018, for more information click [here](#).

The University of Graz has launched a call for papers on the topic "Transformation of Citizenship".

Deadline: 1st July 2018, for more information click [here](#).

The St Antony's International Review & the University of Oxford have issued a call for papers on the topic "Individuals in Conflict: Agency, Rights and the Changing Character of War".

Deadline: 1st August 2018, for more information click [here](#).



EVENTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

EVENTS

The Kosovo Specialist Chambers: Comparative Legal Perspectives

Date: 22 June 2018

Location: Leiden University, The Hague Campus

For more information, click [here](#).

The Fundamentals of International Legal Business Practice: IBA Young Lawyers' Training

Date: 26 June 2018

Location: Pontificia Universidad Catolica Madre y Maestra (PUCMM), Santo Domingo

For more information, click [here](#).

Comparative Foreign Relations Law: Methodology, Common Themes, and the Future of the Field

Date: 30 June 2018

Location: Leiden Law School, Leiden

For more information, click [here](#).

International Law in the Picture: images, advocacy and stardust of justice

Date: 10 July 2018

Location: TMC Asser Instituut, The Hague

For more information, click [here](#).

OPPORTUNITIES

Associate Legal Officer

International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, The Hague

Deadline: 11 July 2018

For more information, click [here](#).

Associate Legal Officer

Kosovo Specialist Chambers/ Immediate Office of the Registrar, The Hague

Deadline: 26 June 2018

For more information, click [here](#).

Associate Legal Officer

Kosovo Specialist Chambers/ Chambers Legal Support Unit, The Hague

Deadline: 26 June 2018

For more information, click [here](#).

Legal Officer

Office of Administration of Justice, Addis Ababa

Deadline: 28 June 2018

For more information, click [here](#).

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