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The views expressed herein are those of the author(s) alone and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia or the Association of Defence Counsel Practicing Before the ICTY.

ICTY CASES

Cases at Trial

Hadžić (IT-04-75)

Karadžić (IT-95-5/18-I)

Mladić (IT-09-92)

Šešelj (IT-03-67)

Cases on Appeal

Popović *et al.* (IT-05-88)

Prlić *et al.* (IT-04-74)

Stanišić & Simatović (IT-03-69)

Stanišić & Župljanin (IT-08-91)

Tolimir (IT-05-88/2)

Prosecutor v. Hadžić (IT-04-75)

On 8 April, the Prosecution called its final witness in the Trial of *Goran Hadžić*. Borislav Bogunović appeared four months after the Office of the Prosecutor's (OTP) conditional close of its case in October 2013, following the conclusion of criminal proceedings against Bogunović in Serbia.

Bogunović, an apparent insider in the Serbian Autonomous District of Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem, acknowledged that Hadžić's government was a 'virtual' one. For instance, negotiations relating to the evacuation of the non-Serb population from Ilok were carried out exclusively by the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA); Hadžić's government was not consulted. Nor could Hadžić's government influence whether and how arrests were made or whether Hadžić had any contacts with Milošević prior to the Vance Plan in November 1991.

As these statements were inconsistent with Bogunović's prior testimony in the *Stanišić & Simatović* case, the OTP on re-direct re-called this testimony. Defence Counsel sought clarification as to whether the witness was a hostile one, to which the OTP confirmed it was seeking to corroborate his previous statement and not to impeach him to that extent. Defence Counsel was granted permission to read to Bogunović the relevant segments of the cross-examination from the same testimony; that the Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmia's (SBWS) government had no contacts with the State Security (DB) of Serbia and Bogunović was unaware of what role the DB of Serbia might have played.

The Defence case is in its final stage of preparation, beginning on 24 June.

ICTY NEWS

- [Hadžić : Final Prosecution Witness](#)
- [Karadžić: Schedule for Final Brief and Closing Arguments](#)
- [Popović *et al.*: Status Conference](#)
- [Stanišić & Župljanin: Status Conference](#)

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Prosecutor v. Karadžić (IT-95-5/18-I)

In the case *Prosecutor v. Radovan Karadžić*, the parties are currently preparing their final brief and closing arguments. According to the official Order on Filing of Final Trial Briefs from 21 March and the official Order on Closing Arguments from 7 April, the deadline for the final brief is 29 August and the clos-

ing arguments are scheduled from 29 September to 2 October. Both, the Accused and the Prosecution will have up to ten hours each for presenting their closing arguments. Each side is also given 1.5 hours to present any rebuttal and rejoinder arguments, respectively.

Prosecutor v. Popović *et al.* (IT-05-88-A)

On 3 April, a status conference in the case of the *Prosecutor v. Popović et al.* was held by Judge William H. Sekule. After taking appearances from the Office of the Prosecutor and the Counsel for the Appellants (Vujadin Popović, Ljubiša Beara, Drago Nikolić, Radivoje Miletić and Vinko Pandurević), noting Popović's waiver of the right to be present, Judge Sekule briefly reviewed two recent public decisions issued by the Appeals Chamber in this case.

First, on 14 March, a majority of judges in the Appeals Chamber, with one dissenting judge, denied a request from Pandurević for provisional release; second, on 28 March, the Presiding Judge issued a confidential order related to a request by the Office of the Prosecutor to augment the protective measures for one of its witnesses. Judge Sekule then went on to address the status of pending motions and decisions pending before the Appeals Chamber including five

motions filed by Popović, three by Nikolić, and three by the Prosecution.

Following this general review of recent decisions and pending motions before the Chamber, Judge Sekule asked to hear directly from the Appellants on the status of their health. Of the four Appellants present, three reported to have no health problems and the fourth, Miletić, reported that he is receiving treatment from the Detention Unit medical staff and expressed his gratitude for their care and treatment of his illness.

Finally, Judge Sekule indicated that the Appeals Chamber has been deliberating on this appeal since the end of the Appeal Hearing (2 through 6 December 2013), noting that, because of its volume, the Chamber has not yet produced a judgement. A scheduling order will be issued when the judgement is ready for delivery.

Prosecutor v. Stanišić & Župljanin (IT-08-91-A)

On 9 April, a status conference in the case of the *Prosecutor v. Stanišić & Župljanin* was held by Judge Theodor Meron, the President of the ICTY. Judge Meron took appearances from the Prosecution and Counsel for the Appellants and summarised the legal framework of the status conference under Rule 65bis of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, addressing when and about what status conferences are to be held. The present was the third status conference in this case following the parties filing a Notice of Appeal in May 2013.

Judge Meron briefly reviewed case activity since the last status conference in December 2013 which included two decisions denying Stanišić's and

Župljanin's provisional release, respectively. The remaining pending motions at that time were delayed pending resolution of a request for the appointment of a panel to review, *de novo*, the Appellants' request to recuse Judge Daqun. On 24 February the appointed panel of three Judges denied the motion to recuse Judge Daqun. Since then, the Appeals Chamber has issued a combined decision dismissing motions by Stanišić and Župljanin to declare a mistrial and to vacate the Trial Judgement, respectively. Decisions on remaining pending motions by the parties were noted to forthcoming "in due course". Neither the Prosecution nor the Defence had any additional issues to raise.

LOOKING BACK...

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

Ten years ago...

On 23 and 24 April 2004, the 14th Plenary Session of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda took place in Arusha, Tanzania. Next to the Judges of the Appeals and Trial Chambers, the Prosecutor and the Registrar, for the first time the Association of Defence Lawyers (Association des Avocats de la Défence, ADAD) was represented by one delegate after having been invited by the Court's President Erik Møse of Norway. Since, the ADAD attended further ICTR plenary sessions. ADAD practised as an external bar association of Counsel at the ICTR and was established in March 2002.

The discussions in the 14th Plenary Session dealt in particular with the standards and procedures in connection with the amendment of indictments, the usage of video conferencing during status conferences and the Prosecutor's obligation to disclose exculpatory material, as well as with the possibility to

transfer cases to domestic jurisdictions. As a notable outcome, Rule 11 of the ICTR's Rules of Procedure and Evidence was amended. The new Rule enabled the Tribunal to refer a case to a domestic jurisdiction willing to prosecute even if the respective Accused was not in the custody of the Tribunal. Another significant amendment concerned Rule 68 on the disclosure of exculpatory evidence by the Prosecutor. Both Rules have not been subject to further amendment since.

ICTR Rules of Procedure and Evidence

Rule 68

The Prosecutor shall, as soon as practicable, disclose to the defence the existence of evidence known to the Prosecutor which in any way tends to suggest the innocence or mitigate the guilt of the accused or may affect the credibility of prosecution evidence.

International Criminal Court

Ten years ago...

On 19 April 2004, President Joseph Kabila of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) formally referred the situation in his country to the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court. The referral concerned crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court committed since the entry into force of the Rome Statute on 1 July 2002.

Prosecutor Luis Moreno Ocampo announced his decision to open an investigation into crimes allegedly committed in the DRC on 23 June 2004. It was the first situation before the ICC which reached the investigation stage. The first warrants of arrests were issued in 2006 against Thomas Lubanga and Bosco Ntaganda.

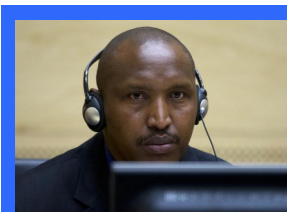
Since, arrest warrants have been issued with respect to six individuals connected to the situation in the DRC. All three judgements rendered under Article 74 of the Rome Statute since the establishment of the

Court have been in cases connected to the situation in the DRC.

Lubanga was found guilty of the war crimes of enlisting and conscripting children

under the age of 15 and using them to participate actively in hostilities on 14 March 2012, and sentenced to 14 years of imprisonment in July 2012. On 7 March 2014, Germain Katanga was found guilty of one count of crimes against humanity and four counts of war crimes. The sentencing hearings are expected to take place on 5 and 6 May of this year. His former co-accused Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui was acquitted of all charges on 18 November 2012.

Currently, the case of Bosco Ntaganda is being heard before Pre-Trial Chamber II.



Bosco Ntaganda

NEWS FROM THE REGION



Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 25 April, the Bosnian State Court turned down a plea for the retrial of Mendeljev Đurić, who was sentenced in August 2013 to 28 years in prison for assisting the commission of genocide in Srebreniça.

Đurić was found guilty of participating in the killings of 1.000 Bosniak prisoners in Kravića in July 1995, as well as in the forced displacement of civilians in the Srebreniça area.

Đurić is former Commander of a platoon from the Bosnian Serb police training centre in Jahorina. He was convicted along with Duško Jević, the former Commander of the centre, who received a 32-year sentence.

Đurić's lawyer Miodrag Stojanović, and ADC-ICTY Defence Counsel, said that he filed the motion for retrial before the Bosnian State Court, as well as a motion for appeal before the Bosnian constitutional court, on the grounds that the proceedings were conducted on a wrong legal basis.

The Bosnian Constitutional Court has already overturned the verdicts and prison sentences of 15 defendants convicted of genocide and other war crimes because the relevant provisions of the criminal code were found



Mendeljev Đurić



Kosovo

On 23 April, the Kosovo Assembly in Priština adopted a new law, which will extend the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo's mandate (EULEX).

The only exception is the Special Investigative Task Force (SITF), which was set up in 2011 and had the responsibility of investigating war crime allegations from a report made by former Special Rapporteur of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Dick Marty. The mandate of SITF is not extended, because its responsibilities will be taken over by the Special Court.

In the same session of the Assembly, 89 out of 114 Members of the Parliament voted positively regarding the setting up of a Special Court, which will be tasked with investigating allegations about war crimes committed by members of the former ethnic Albanian Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) (see Newsletter Issue 65).



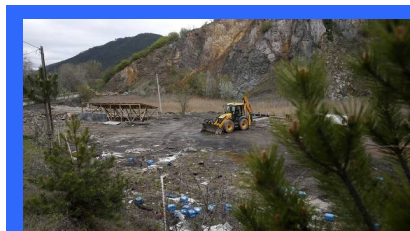
Serbia

Excavations at a suspected mass grave began on 23 April in Rudnića, a village in southwest Serbia. The site is thought to hold the remains of around 250 ethnic Albanians killed during the conflict in Kosovo and Metohija in 1999.

Inspections of the area were launched in December 2013 by the Serbian War Crimes Prosecutor's Office and the Serbian Government Commission on Missing Persons. The investigation was triggered by a protected witness who testified before the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo's mandate (EULEX) that bodies of Kosovo Albanians had been transported to an old stone pit near Rudnića in 1999.

Previous examinations of the area carried out in 2007, 2010 and 2011 failed to unearth any evidence suggesting the existence of a mass grave. Subsequently, the remains of two ethnic Albanians were exhumed and their identity was confirmed by DNA tests.

Expert teams of anthropologists, archaeologists, forensic scientists, pathologists and representatives of EULEX, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Commission on Missing Persons have been deployed to the site. The excavation works will continue over the coming weeks until the



Mass Grave in Rudnica

location has been thoroughly searched. According to preliminary assessments the process will take some 60 days to complete.

Exhumation, examination and DNA sampling will be carried out at the scene. DNA analyses will be conducted by the International Commission on Missing Persons in Tuzla. In the interest of maximum transparency, members of the association of families of Kosovo Albanians will be granted occasional access to the site.

NEWS FROM OTHER INTERNATIONAL COURTS



International Criminal Court

SITUATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE PROSECUTOR v. WILLIAM SAMOEI RUTO and JOSHUA ARAP SANG

Decision on Prosecutor's Application for Witness Summonses and Resulting Request for State Party Cooperation

Xia Ying, Intern, Office of the Public Counsel for the Defence, International Criminal Court

The views expressed herein are those of the author(s) alone and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

On 17 April, Trial Chamber V (A) of the International Criminal Court granted the Prosecutor's request to subpoena eight Kenyan witnesses to appear before the Trial Chamber in the trial of the case against *Samoei William Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang*. At the same time, the Chamber found that the Government of Kenya has an obligation to cooperate with the Court, by serving the subpoenas to the witnesses and by assisting in compelling their attendance before the Chamber. The Chamber directed the Registry of the Court to prepare and transmit the necessary subpoenas to the concerned witnesses as well as the necessary cooperation request to the authorities of the Republic of Kenya.

The Chamber considered that the request was supported by international law, customary International Criminal Procedural Law and the provisions of the Rome Statute. The Chamber cited the *Reparation*

Case, the *Effect of Awards Case* and the *Advisory Opinion of the Legality of the Use by a State of Nuclear Weapons in Armed Conflict* of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), noting the general principle of international law relating to "implied powers" of "international organisations": "[a]n international institution - particularly an international court - is deemed to have such implied powers as are essential for the exercise of its primary jurisdiction or the performance of its essential duties and functions". In addition to ICJ cases, the Chamber referred to Rule 54 common to International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) rules and similar formulations in the laws of the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL), Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) and Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), resulting in the "crystallisation of Customary International Criminal Procedural Law, which recog-

nises that a Trial Chamber of an international criminal court may subpoena a witness to appear for testimony". In addition, the Chamber observed that, pursuant to Articles 4(1) and 64(6)(b) of the Rome Statute, a Chamber may order or subpoena the appearance of witnesses.

Furthermore, the Trial Chamber explained that the Republic of Kenya, as a State Party to the Rome Statute "and particularly one that has domesticated the Rome Statute" in the terms of its International Crimes Act, has a clear obligation to assist the Court in compelling to appear before the Trial Chamber any witness in Kenya according to Articles 4(1), 4(2), 64(6)(b), 86 and 93 of the Rome Statute. The Chamber noted that the Constitution and laws of Kenya do not preclude an obligation on Kenya to assist the ICC in the facilitation of compelled appearance of a witness

under an ICC subpoena. Finally, the Chamber found that, with regard to the requirements of relevance, specificity and necessity, the Prosecution had justified the requests for summonses to compel the appearance of the eight witnesses.

Judge Herrera Carbuca is to file a dissenting opinion "in due course".



*Samoei William Ruto and
Joshua Arap Sang*



Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

The views expressed herein are those of the author(s) alone and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC).

On 24 April, the International Co-Prosecutor filed a Supplementary Submission in Case 004, which requested the investigation of gender-based or sexual violence in addition to forced marriage in key districts that, as part of the case, are currently being investigated. These allegations include claims of forced marriages, including instances of single ceremonies in which around 80 couples were married against their will. The allegations also extend to claims of rapes and sexual violence outside the context of forced marriages, including instances where women were raped before their execution.

Additionally, there were claims of instances where women who had reported rapes during the Khmer Rouge period were then executed. According to Nicholas Koumjian, International Co-Prosecutor at the ECCC, at this time the available information suggests that the forced marriages, rapes, and sexual violence alleged were conducted by Khmer Rouge cadres, and furthermore in regions where suspects in Case 004 exercised command or positions of influence. The International Co-Prosecutor also requested further investigation from the Office of the Co-Investigating

Judges into these crimes and any potential links to the suspects, also on 24 April.

Nicholas Koumjian explained that the Submission was grounded on fresh evidence identified after the filing of the Case 004 Introductory Submission, in various applications of civil party victims in Case 002 and in the statements of evidence collected from witnesses in Case 004. Following examination of the information over the last few months, the International Co-Prosecutor stated that he is of the view that the allegations derived from the new evidence constitute crimes against humanity, including murder, rape, enslavement, imprisonment, torture and persecution. In addition to International Humanitarian Law, many of these acts also contravene Cambodia's own 1956 Penal Code, as they constitute homicide and torture.

In the ECCC official news it was stated that the International Co-Prosecutor is also aware that "justice should be both expeditious and efficient and that victims of these crimes have already been waiting over 35 years for justice". Consequently, it was stated, that

the International Co-Prosecutor would continue to advocate that both, the investigation and any ensuing prosecution, should centre on crimes most explicitly linked to the suspects/charged persons. Pursuant to this issue, the International Co-Prosecutor has proposed an alteration to the rules that is currently under consideration. The potential change would permit a decrease in the number of crime sites under investigation. It is claimed that this would result in a significant reduction in the time required to conclude the investigation of Case 004.

Koumjian, that it was a “recurring phenomenon” that cases of sexual violence during armed conflict go

highly unreported. He further stated that the victims had shown courage to come forward, and that he was aware that it “is our solemn duty to do all we can to ensure the physical security and privacy concerns of these victims are respected and that the truth about their suffering is recognised”.



Nicholas Koumjian

DEFENCE ROSTRUM

ADC-ICTY Ethics Training: Conflicts of Interest

By Molly Martin

On 16 April, ICTY and ECCC Defence Counsel Michael G. Karnavas gave a lecture on Ethical Conflicts of Interest, hosted by the ADC-ICTY at the Tribunal. The lecture was attended by 40 interns and staff from all sections of the Tribunal. Although the lecture qualified for American continuing legal education (CLE) credits, it did not focus exclusively on American legal standards. Instead, Karnavas discussed national standards for assessing and resolving conflicts of interest, then international standards and case law. Karnavas has extensive experience practicing criminal law in domestic and international jurisdictions and wove many of his own problems from practice into the lecture.

No lecture on conflicts of interests could proceed without a review of general principals of ethics and fiduciary duties to clients, and this is just what Karnavas did. This discussion relied primarily on seminal American cases on Joint Representation and Ineffective Assistance of Counsel, but also compared these cases and standards with international instances, for example, of Joint Representation. He also discussed ways to resolve conflicts once they arise, are imputed to a party, or the parties become aware of their existence, such as a creative practical screening by the Registry conducted in *The Prosecutor v. Perišić* (Decision [by the Registry], 7 April 2006), wherein Co-Counsel for Perišić was precluded from questioning

or preparing for the examination of Dragan Obrenović, his former client, but was not prevented from continuing to represent Perišić. Michael Karnavas reviewed conflict of interest standards from the United Kingdom, France and The Netherlands, in addition to the United States, comparing the different language used in each country.

Similarly, Karnavas compared the codes of conduct for lawyers at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), the International Criminal Court (ICC), the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL), the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL), and the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), as well as the suggested principles by the International Bar Association and the Hague Principles of Ethics for International Criminal Tribunals. With all of these competing standards in mind, Karnavas addressed some issues that arise, in particular with large Joint Criminal Enterprise or command responsibility cases, in light of the practice of having case-specific assignments but a collegial working environment, leading many lawyers to learn things they would not normally know without working on the case. Michael Karnavas also discussed the *Simić et al.*, *Prlić et al.*, *Sainović et al.*, and other cases, reviewing language about prejudicing the interests of one’s client or the wider interests of justice and

reasonable foreseeability but not really setting clear preventative standards. Finally, Karnavas identified the four primary fact patterns implicating conflicts of interest that arise at the ICTY and the cases and rules that govern their resolution. These four fact patterns include the lawyer as a witness, defence counsel as a former member of the Prosecution, concurrent representation of clients, and conflicts with former clients.

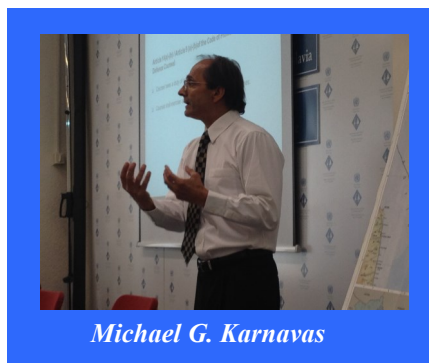
In addition to discussing conflicts of interest between clients, Karnavas also began with and later returned to a discussion of the conflict between National and International Ethical Codes of Conduct, which may mandate different resolutions. This issue is particularly salient in situations where the potential ethical violation carries a possibility of disbarment in a lawyer's home jurisdiction. Although the codes of conduct at many of the international criminal institutions provide for primacy of the international code, Karnavas suggests that, because being licensed to practice in one's domestic jurisdiction is an important qualification for international practice, where the lawyer is at risk of domestic licence revocation, he or she might be best advised to follow the domestic rules.

In summary, this lecture was very interesting in particular because of its primary reliance on internation-

al case law and examples, and because Karnavas incorporated legal conflicts and ethical dilemma's relatively unique to international practice. It is surprising that many academic programs in International Criminal Law do not address standards and issues in international professional responsibility, but it is an interesting and important area of legal practice that is, very fortunately, not being overlooked by the ADC-ICTY.

The following link is Michael G. Karnavas's blog on the Conflicts of Interest lecture at the ADC-ICTY: <http://tinyurl.com/l2h68hr>.

The next Ethics Training will be held on 3 June and will deal with "The diligence that is due - making the record and perfecting grounds for appeal".



Michael G. Karnavas

ADC-ICTY Intern Field Trip to the International Criminal Court

By Dilyana Apostolova

On 15 April, a group of ICTY interns went on a field trip to the International Criminal Court organised by the ADC-ICTY.

The guests were first given a general yet highly informative introduction on the ICC, touching on issues such as the Court's mandate, institutional history, funding and judge members.

A significant portion of the presentation and the follow-up Q&A session concerned the ongoing construction of the new ICC permanent headquarters. The visitors were shown a true to scale 3D model of the future building and watched a short video on the planning and construction works. They were particularly delighted to find out that the new ICC premises will be located in close proximity to the scenic dunes on the North Sea coast bordering the east edge of The Hague, and that the project aims to construct a con-

temporary, state-of-the art architectural group that is also energy efficient and environmentally and aesthetically in harmony with the local landscape.

The ICC's annual budget was another key focus of the discussion. While at first some of the visitors were baffled by the quoted figure—well over 100 million Euros—they soon realised that the administration of the Court is in fact often struggling to allocate this amount in such a way so as to effectively provide for all the needs and tasks of the ICC and its staff.

The general introduction was followed by a rather more law-oriented presentation given by a senior member of the ICC's Office of the Prosecutor (OTP). He covered the OTP's main tasks and institutional structure, as well as the three main principles guiding its work—independence, objectivity and complemen-

tarity. The presentation then went on to explain how the OTP's working process unfolds: from the referral of a situation to the ICC all the way to the actual start of a trial. Finally, the visitors were given information on the countries and situations currently being scrutinised by the OTP, either under preliminary examination or fully-fledged investigation. The visitors also received up-to-date information on the progress of litigation currently pending before the ICC.

The follow-up Q&A session largely focused on the legitimacy of the ICC. The speaker was asked why the ICC has handed down only three judgements in the course of its more than a decade-long existence. Another visitor inquired how come the Court mostly deals with situations in Africa. The lecturer replied that proceedings before international criminal tribunals normally take a lot of time, given the scale of the prosecuted crimes, the great number of witnesses and evidence materials, as well as the amount of time, energy and resources required to conduct investigations on the field. As to the second question, the OTP member stated that the choice of situations investigated by the ICC has nothing to do with what some may perceive as geopolitical discrimination or bias. The ICC works within the limits of its mandate and can only investigate and prosecute situations brought before it by state parties to the Rome Statute, the UN

Security Council or other sources; it cannot launch investigations on its own motion. In addition, there are situations currently under preliminary investigation in South America and Asia, such as Honduras, Colombia, Georgia, Afghanistan and South Korea.

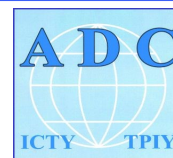
Finally, the visitors were taken to see one of the ICC courtrooms, although no hearings were scheduled for this day. They were given a short talk on the set-up and the arrangement of the courtroom, as well as on certain procedural aspects of the conduct of proceedings.



ADC-ICTY Intern Field Trip

Join Us!

ADC-ICTY Affiliate Membership



This new category is aimed at young practitioners, scholars, students and interns that have an interest in the ADC-ICTY and its activities. By becoming an ADC-ICTY affiliate member, young professionals will have the chance to stay in touch with fellow colleagues and friends, participate in monthly seminars, trainings and field trips, take part in the ADC Mock Trials and advocacy trainings, and remain part of the ADC-ICTY's larger network.

Members will receive the biweekly ADC-ICTY newsletter and are invited to contribute to its Rostrum section. Moreover, the ADC-ICTY will be sending monthly information on job openings and events in the field of international (criminal) law.

Membership fees are **70 Euros** per year. A reduced rate of **30 Euros** per year is available for students and unpaid interns.

Further information is available at: adc-icty.org/adcmembership.html

or email: iduesterhoeft@icty.org

BLOG UPDATES AND ONLINE LECTURES

Blog Updates

Julien Maton, **Kosovo Parliament Approves Creation of Special Court**, 23 April 2014, available at: <http://tinyurl.com/ptckch9>.

Elli Goetz, **Libya and the ICC: Courting Chaos and Confusion**, 24 April 2014, available at: <http://tinyurl.com/mfsxjc2>.

Benjamin Joyes, **Ukraine Accepts ICC Jurisdiction**, 24 April 2014, available at: <http://tinyurl.com/owz7q5z>.

Peter Dixon, **Is the ICC's Trust Fund for Victims a Judicial Entity?**, 30 April 2014, available at: <http://tinyurl.com/pe87upl>.

Online Lectures and Videos

"*The New Terrain of International Law*", by Karen J. Alter, published on 23 April 2014, available at: <http://tinyurl.com/k9xox58>.

"*Unlocking People Power: Human Rights and Movement-Building in the 21st Century*", by Jeremy Heimans, published on 23 April 2014, available at: <http://tinyurl.com/ng66skv>.

"*For Discrimination: Race, Affirmative Action, and the Law*", by Randall Kennedy, published on 29 April 2014, available at: <http://tinyurl.com/o3aubg4>.

"*Paul C. Warnke Lecture on International Security with Jessica Mathews*", published on 30 April 2014, available at: <http://tinyurl.com/qe7owvs>.

PUBLICATIONS AND ARTICLES

Books

W. Michael Reisman, Christina Skinner (2014), *Fraudulent Evidence before Public International Tribunals*, Cambridge University Press.

Andrew Staniforth, (2014), *Preventing Terrorism and Violent Extremism*, Oxford University Press.

Carsten Stahn, (2014), *Jus Post Bellum—Mapping the Formative Foundations*, Oxford University Press.

Michael Newton, Larry May, (2014), *Proportionality in International Law*, Oxford University Press.

Articles

Jamil Ddamulira Mujuzi (2014), "Presidential Immunity from Criminal Prosecution in the Ugandan Constitution: Drafting History and Emerging Jurisprudence", *African Journal of International and Comparative Law*, Vol. 22, No. 1.

Sanderijn Duquet, Joost Pauwelyn (2014), "Upholding the Rule of Law in Informal International Law making Processes", *Hague Journal on the Rule of Law*, Vol. 6, No. 1.

Cliff Farhang (2014), "The Notion of Consent in Part One of the Draft Articles on State Responsibility", *Leiden Journal of International Law*, Vol. 27, No.1.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The **Portuguese Branch of the International Law Association** will organise a regional conference addressing the issues concerning the coherence of the international legal order in this respect.

Deadline: 15 May 2014

More info: <http://tinyurl.com/l344ten>.

The **Law of the Sea Interest Group of the European Society of International Law** has issued a call for papers for a panel on the occasion of the Society's 10th Anniversary Conference.

Deadline: 1 June 2014

More info: <http://tinyurl.com/nya3fjr>.

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should be sent to Isabel Düsterhöft at
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*The ADC-ICTY would like to
express its appreciation and thanks to
Martijntje Holscher for her hard work and
dedication to the Newsletter. We wish her
all the best in her future endeavours.*

EVENTS

Signs of Solidarity - Lecture in the struggle against apartheid in South Africa.

Date: 7 May 2014

Location: Atrium of City Hall, Spui 70, The Hague

More info: <http://tinyurl.com/oxwgvgb>.

Communication to the ICC on Alleged War Crimes by British Armed Forces in Iraq - Presentation and Evaluation

Date: 8 May 2014

Location: Leiden University, Campus Den Haag

More info: <http://tinyurl.com/l6qbvr8>.

Cambridge Journal of International and Comparative Law Third Annual Conference

Date: 10-11 May 2014

Location: Cambridge University, England

More info: <http://tinyurl.com/n2ub9z5>.

OPPORTUNITIES

Case Manager, The Hague

International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)

Closing date: 12 May 2014

Head, Human Resources Services, (P3), The Hague

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

Closing date: 22 May 2014

Human Rights Officer, (P3), Geneva

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

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