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ICTY Cases

Cases in Pre-trial

Haradinaj et al. (IT-04-84)

Cases at Trial

Đorđević (IT-05-87/1)

Gotovina et al. (IT-06-90)

Karadžić (IT-95-5/18-I)

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Prlić et al. (IT-04-74)

Šešelj (IT-03-67)

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ICTY News

* The views expressed herein are those of the author(s) alone and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia of the Association of defence counsel Practicing before the ICTY.

Prosecutor v. Vojislav Šešelj (IT-03-67)

In the trial of Vojislav Šešelj, the Chamber reminded the parties that a hand-writing expert is being appointed to examine Mladić's notebooks. He is expected to submit his report by 15 December. Furthermore, the Chamber filed its public redacted decision on the funding of the defence team for the accused. The decision states that 50 per cent of the funds allocated, to a totally indigent accused, should be made available to the Defence team for the accused consisting of three privileged associates, a case manager and an investigator. This was based on the scheme for persons assisting indigent self-represented accused and on the basis of a determination of the complexity of this case, at Level 3, unless other information is provided.

Vojislav Šešelj

Regarding Šešelj's deteriorating health issues, Nerma Jelacic, representative of the Registry and Chambers, stated that the accused underwent a medical procedure, not a surgery. The procedure indeed went according to the plan drawn up by the specialist and there were no complications. She added that in cases like that of Šešelj, where symptoms have been occurring over a long period of time, it is normal that a period of observation takes place after a medical procedure in order to determine if the symptoms will come back. The Registry is confident it is providing the best possible care to Šešelj and all other accused. The Chamber is also keen to safeguard the wellbeing of the accused as exemplified by its 19 October Order to conduct a fresh expert medical evaluation of Vojislav Šešelj. In this Order, the Trial Chamber noted that the three medical experts appointed to examine Šešelj filed a report from which the Chamber said, it follows "that the state of the health of the Accused – whose life does not appear endangered – has actually a more positive outlook". The Spokesperson said that this medical report could not, unfortunately, be shared with the media as it is confidential, unless the accused gives his consent for it to be released publicly. In this case the accused has specifically indicated that this report cannot be disclosed. She added that the Chamber has ordered the appointment of another panel in order to obtain additional information necessary to answer certain questions regarding Seselj's health. The Registry is identifying potential candidates at the moment for this panel from a wide range of countries.

ICTY Cases

Cases on Appeal

Milan Lukić & Sredoje Lukić (IT-98-32/1)

Popović et al. (IT-05-88)

Šainović et al. (IT-05-87)

In addition, the Office of the Prosecutor filed its Corrigendum to Annex V to the Third Amended Indictment. Due to word processing errors, tables including alleged victims of crimes in Zvornik were omitted. Annex V included all tables of alleged victims in order to correct the mistake. The Office of the Prosecutor claimed that Annex V will cause no prejudice to the Accused because it includes only victims that were mentioned in the statements of witnesses that had been disclosed pursuant to Rule 66(A).

***Prosecutor v. Radovan Karadžić* (IT-95-5/18-I)**

Radovan Karadžić

Recently in the trial of Radovan Karadžić, the defendant reminisced with a Prosecution witness, Dr. Youssef Hajir. The witness, a surgeon who ran a hospital in Sarajevo during the war, spoke of memories he shared with Dr. Karadžić of mountain climbing and movie watching. The witness stated "I have always been proud of the fact that I knew [you] up until the war erupted and I saw all the tragedy that emerged". The witness testified that civilians were deliberately targeted and added that the defendant "never bothered to condemn these incidents". Dr. Karadžić reacted by saying that was not true, that in fact he did condemn. Dr. Karadžić put it to the witness that the Bosnian Serb side had offered to open corridors out of Sarajevo for civilians provided they were not to be used for military purposes. The witness maintained this was the first he had heard of this but accepted that certain pieces of information may have been withheld from him.

The Trial Chamber once again expressed their concern over the use made by Dr. Karadžić of his time when cross-examining witnesses. They urged him to better manage the "burden of discharging both the art and the science of cross-examination", which he has placed upon himself in electing to self-represent. Judge Morrison speaking directly to Dr. Karadžić stated: "part of the fair trial matrix is an expeditious trial, and where a trial is not expeditious, much is lost; not simply for the trial, itself, in terms of an administrative beast, but for you, in terms of concentrating on what really matters."

Recently, on 13 and 22 October 2010, Karadžić received disclosure of 14,276 pages of documents from the Prosecution pursuant to Rule 68. On 3 November 2010 the Trial Chamber determined that the "sheer volume of this material is such that it is in the interests of justice to suspend proceedings temporarily". The trial has been adjourned for a period of one month with the date of resumption yet to be announced. The Chamber also stressed that it "is increasingly troubled by the potential cumulative effect of such late disclosure" and its possible prejudicial effect on the accused. Judge Kwon stated that a decision on whether this incident amounts to a disclosure violation will be issued in due course.

> The Chamber is deeply troubled by the manner in which disclosure has been carried out by the Prosecution in this case, during both the pre-trial and trial phases.
>
> - ICTY Trial Chamber, Decision dated 11 November 2010

***Prosecutor v. Prlic et al* (IT-04-74)**

On 1 November 2010, Trial Chamber III issued a scheduling order, setting the deadline for parties' final briefs as 13 December 2010. Defence final briefs were given a 200 page limit and a 50 page limit for annexes. It also stipulated that the prosecution final brief should not exceed 300 pages and their annexes should not surpass 100 pages. It also ordered that closing arguments will commence on 17 January 2011 with defence teams having 4 hours each, including 30 mins for the accused. In turn, the prosecution were granted 15 hours for their

closing arguments.

Since the scheduling order, all defence teams and the prosecution have filed motions requesting the modification/extension of the deadlines in the 1 November 2010 decision. As the Trial Chamber is still seized of procedural matters, namely "a final decision on the motions relating to the evidence various defence teams seek to tender in response to the admission evidence in reopening of the Prosecution's case-in-chief". The Stojić team averred that a time limit of three months following such a decision would be appropriate. The Praljak defence team took the same position, adding that, as a compromise, "it would better serve the Trial Chamber and the interests of justice to schedule the Defence parties' final trial brief deadline on 24 January 2011 and to schedule the oral closing arguments two to three weeks afterwards". Though the Prlić defence team considered as reasonable, the page limits set by the Trial Chamber, they agreed with the Praljak defence regarding the extension of time. The Pusić defence took a similar position adding that "there should be a 6 week time interval between final briefs and closing arguments". The Petković defence team asked for an extension of time limit until 7 February 2011 and for 650 pages for their final brief with 150 page limit for their annex. Finally, the Corić defence team, also requested a time limit of three month following the resolution of pending procedural matters. Recalling that the *Prlić et al* case has amassed over 51,000 pages of transcript and approximately 8,600 exhibits admitted in evidence, it considered that a three month deadline "befits a trial of the current magnitude". Though the Stojić, Praljak and Corić teams did not specifically ask for a word extension, they requested that should the Trial Chamber grant another defence team a higher page limit this should be afforded to all teams.

Defendants in *Prlic et al*

Jadranko Prlić, was the highest political official in the Croatian wartime entity, Herzeg-Bosna; former President of the "Croatian Community of Herceg-Bosna" and Prime Minister of the "Croatian Republic of Herceg-Bosna".

On 8 November 2010, the Prosecution filed a motion for reconsideration of the Trial Chamber's scheduling motion. They considered that the decision was "erroneous and denies the Prosecution a fair trial and is otherwise to its substantial and unfair prejudice, resulting in an injustice to the Prosecution". They recalled that previous practice of the Tribunal was "to allow a substantially larger number of pages in large, complex multi-accused cases". In view of the "volume and complexity of the evidence and the time needed to prepare an objectively adequate final brief, this cannot reasonably be accomplished by 13 December 2010". As such, the Prosecution requested that the deadline by which it must file its final briefs be 24 January 2011. Finally, the Prosecution asked for 700 page limit for its final brief and 400 pages for its annex.

Prosecutor v. Momčilo Perišić

Swedish Foreign Minister and former co-chairman of the peace conference for the Former Yugoslavia, Carl Bildt, recently testified in the trial of Momčilo Perišić. Mr. Bildt explained he had "no contact with General Perišić whatsoever, nor any knowledge of his activities during the entire course of the Bosnian war."

Mr. Bildt spoke of meetings he had with Slobodan Milosević and Ratko Mladić in July 1995. Bildt requested the meeting with Mladić, specifically, to "see if there was any possibility of re-establishing contacts between UN forces and the VRS in order to handle a number of issues, notably the resupply issues to the enclaves." Communications between UNPROFOR and the VRS had deteriorated after NATO airstrikes on Pale in May 1995. Speaking of his impressions of General Ratko Mladić when they met on 7th July 1995, Bildt quoting from his book, described Mladić as a medieval warlord. "He lived in a narrow medieval world of injustices, revenge and continuous struggle. For him peace seemed an alien concept. No more than a truce in an everlasting struggle against the injustices to which history and the rest of the world had subjected his Serb people." Mr. Bildt referred to the "conflict that was there between Mr. Karadžić and General Mladić". He informed the court that Mr. Karadžić "sort of dismissed General Mladić as commander of the VRS" at some point in time, he could not quite remember when.

Momčilo Perišić

Carl Bildt

Mr. Bildt denied ever saying that Srebrenica, Zepa and Gorazde would not be defended if they came under attack. It is alleged Mr. Bildt stated this the day that Srebrenica fell. Mr. Bildt affirmed that he could not have made such a statement because at the time the event, the falling of Srebrenica, had already occurred.

Mr Bildt testified French President Chirac conditioned the signing of the Dayton Peace Plan on the release of the French Pilots who had been captured by the Bosnian Serbs.

When the Prosecution questioned the witness on whether murder was a foreseeable consequence of the takeover of the Srebrenica enclave, Bildt replied, "in retrospect, of course".

ADC-ICTY Defence Symposium

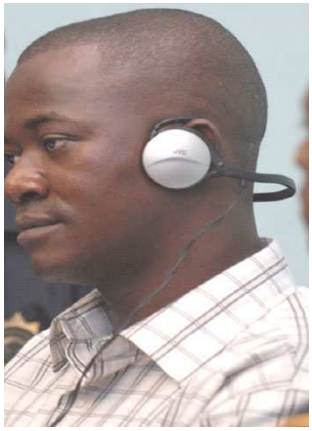
On 11 November 2010, the ADC-ICTY held its second Defence Symposium covering the topic "Joint Criminal Enterprise in International Law". The Symposium was led by Mr Wayne Jordash, an English Barrister with extensive experience in international criminal litigation. Notably, Jordash has acted as lead defence counsel in the *Prosecutor v Sesay*, *Kallon and Gbao* at the Special Court for Sierra Leone. He is currently acting as lead defence counsel for Mr Jovica Stanišić, the former 'Head of the State Security of Serbia' in the *Prosecutor v. Stanišić and Simatović,* before the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

Jordash has publicly, both in various publications and interviews, questioned the utility of joint criminal enterprise in international criminal law. At the outset of the symposium, recalling the promulgations in *Tadić*, he postulated that JCE was never intended to apply to civil wars and it stops being a useful tool for assessing liability in such circumstances. Yet, undeniably, it has become a staple in prosecutorial armoury before the ICTY and makes an inevitable appearance in indictments. In this light, Jordash briefly set out the mental and material elements for the three categories of joint criminal enterprise. In Jordash's view, it is vital, that as a defence lawyer, one takes a 'staged' and systematic approach to said elements, in order to make tactical decisions about which approach to take to the defence. For example, whether to seek to distinguish the accused from the group of persons that might be considered to form the 'plurality of persons' or to focus on other aspects such as proving that the accused's acts did not contribute to any criminal purpose, etc. In doing so, a defence lawyer is able to empirically question whether the criminal acts alleged in the indictment, "can safely be attributed to the accused by virtue of this staged analysis".

Wayne Jordash

During the comprehensive symposium, Jordash invited defence interns to scrutinise the JCE, as pled in the Indictment against his former client, Issa Sesay, former interim leader of the RUF (the Revolutionary United Front, a rebel army in Sierra Leone). Applying a staged approach to the analysis, Jordash commented that there was "nothing inherently criminal' about the alleged 'common plan' of the RUF as pled in the Indictment, namely "to gain and exercise political power and control over the territory of Sierra Leone". He lamented that whilst the common plan ought to have been pled, making explicit reference to particular crimes as an inherent part of the plan, poor drafting habits might be the simple but regrettable explanation for such an omission. In this regard, defence counsel must decide, strategically, when and how to challenge an indictment. Should one point out an obvious and fundamental problem in the pleading, that makes the pleading irreparably deficient? Perhaps one should leave it and run the risk of the burden of proof of prejudice shifting onto the defence when the point is raised at a later stage?

Jordash also highlighted his previously voiced concern, regarding the dangerous implications of judicial findings (specifically by the Trial and Appeals Chamber in Sesay) in favour of the third category of joint criminal enterprise. He underlined the benefit gained by the prosecution with the use of this category of joint criminal enterprise. By removing the need to prove intent, crimes, especially those which require proof of specific intent, such as persecution, the prosecution's task was made that much more simple. As such, the foreseeability of the crime, on the part of the accused, in the third category, replaces or at least is becomes blurred with intent.



Issa Sesay

Upon reflection, protracted and volatile situations marred by "rampant criminality" inspire a heightened desire, on the part of the 'international community', to be seen to prosecute and (fairly) convict. Perhaps we have entered a new era of international criminal litigation. In this light, Jordash noted that though the Rome Statute makes no explicit reference to JCE, pre-trial and trial chambers are free to incorporate this into the Court's emerging jurisprudence. However, one might conclude that the notable absence of JCE as a mode of liability, from the Rome Statute, is not accidental.

Life as a defence intern is varied, sporadic and challenging. The Defence Symposiums are proving to be a perfect opportunity for intellectual debate and are certainly enhancing the defence intern experience at the ICTY.

The next symposium will take place during the first week of December 2010 and will be conducted by Eugene O'Sullivan.

New Website for the ADC-ICTY

The Association of Defence Counsel has a new website which is available at**: www.adcicty.org.**

The website will be updated regularly and serves as a platform for information and publicity for the ADC-ICTY. The new features of the website include a gallery, including pictures from Defence Counsel practising before the ICTY and information on the Legacy project. Members now have the opportunity to submit short stories of their tenure at the ICTY as defence counsel. There is also a new application form for prospective interns. If any defence team members have any material or photos for the website, please email them to Dominic Kennedy, dkennedy@icty.org

News from International Courts and Tribunals

Counsel for Ieng Sary's have appealed the Closing Order in Case 002 on 11 different grounds.

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

- Angus Rennie, Intern, DSS at the ECCC

* 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.

In response to the Closing Order issued in Case 002, the Ieng Sary defence team filed two separate appeals: an initial challenge against the decision to extend Ieng Sary's provisional detention and a main jurisdictional challenge against the Closing Order itself.

The provisional detention appeal alleges that the Co-Investigating Judges failed to give reasons for extending Ieng Sary's detention beyond the Closing Order. In the alternative, the appeal argues that the Investigating Judges erred in concluding that detention remains necessary to ensure Ieng Sary's presence at trial, to protect his security or to preserve public order.

Ieng Sary's appeal against the Closing Order itself raises 11 different jurisdictional challenges, focusing largely on *ne bis in idem*, *nullum crimen sine lege*, and alleged errors in the application of certain national and international law. The appeal also contains unique arguments relating to the Royal Pardon Ieng Sary received in 1996 as part of the government's final efforts to demobilize outstanding Khmer Rouge. The Ieng Sary defence argues that the ECCC's jurisdiction is barred as a result of this pardon.

In preliminary observations, the prosecution opposed Ieng Sary's separation of the two appeals, arguing that ECCC practice and jurisprudence prohibit multiple filings by individual parties in response to a Closing Order. The prosecutors' intervention evoked a pithy response from the Ieng Sary team, who argued that the separate filings properly reflect substantial differences between the subjects of the two appeals. Given that the two filings address 'very different subject matters' requiring distinct procedural treatment, the Pre-Trial Chamber accepted their severance.

On 28 October 2010 the Pre-Trial Chamber responded to the Prosecutors' request to file a joint response to the Closing Order appeals of all four Accused in Case 002. Due to the fact the Chamber will be dealing with 'different appeals from a common impugned order,' it concluded that a joint response from the prosecutors was reasonable. The Chamber did, however, request that the Prosecutors file a separate response to Khieu Samphan's appeal, anticipating it to differ substantially from the other appeals, partly due to its original drafting in French. The Chamber also confirmed that Civil Parties may respond to the Closing Order appeals within five days of prosecutors' filings.

On 27 October 2010, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon visited the ECCC and spoke with Tribunal staff in a town-hall meeting. In his remarks, the Secretary General stressed the importance of the Tribunal's independence. In a public statement the Defence Support Section highlighted this message as a timely reminder of the right to be tried by an independent and impartial tribunal, a right which several defence teams in Case 002 argue has been undermined by executive interference. These arguments are reinforced by comments Prime Minister Hun Sen reportedly made when meeting with Ban Ki-Moon shortly before the ECCC visit: Hun Sen reiterated his opposition to moving beyond Case 002 with any further investigations or charges. In the same conversation, the Prime Minister demanded the removal of the Country Representative of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and threatened the office's closure. These comments and other similar statements by senior government officials are of great concern to the defence at the ECCC, as they cast aspersions on the Cambodian Government's commitment to the Tribunal's independence and to the rule of law in general.

In a public statement the Defence Support Section highlighted this message as a timely reminder of the right to be tried by an independent and impartial tribunal, a right which several Defence teams in Case 002 argue has been undermined by executive interference.

-Angus Rennie

International Criminal Court

Thomas Lubanga

The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, Decision on the Scope of the Prosecution's Disclosure Obligations as Regards Defence Witnesses', 12 November 2010, ICC-01/04-01/06-2624.

- Bachard Liamidi, Intern, Office of Public Counsel for the Defence, ICC.

*The views expressed herein are those of the author alone and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Criminal Court'.

On 12 November 2010, Trial Chamber I of International Criminal Court (ICC), in the case of *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo,* issued a decision on the scope of the prosecution's disclosure obligations regarding defence witnesses. Earlier in the proceedings, during the hearing on 5 March 2010, an issue was raised as to the scope of the Office of the Prosecutor's duty to disclose documents and other information that were used by the Prosecution during its questioning of Defence witnesses in accordance with rule 77 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence.

In its decision, the Trial Chamber 1 referred to an earlier ICC Appeals Chamber decision dated 11 July 2008 regarding the meaning of the expression "material to the preparation of the defense" for the purposes of Rule 77 of the Rules. The Appeals Chamber had reviewed decisions previously rendered by the ICTR and the ICTY, respectively in the case of Bagosora (Appeals Chamber Decision dated 25 September 2006) and in the case of Delalic (Trial Chamber Decision dated September 26, 1996), and concluded that the phrase 'material to the preparation of the defence' should be interpreted broadly.

In line with the Appeals Chamber decision, the Trial Chamber held that the term "material to the preparation of the defense" should be understood as referring to any objects that are relevant for the preparation of the Defence. Consequently, any information within the possession of the Prosecution which is relevant to Defence witnesses, should be disclosed to the defense. This is likely to assist trial efficiency because it will enable the Defence to decide whether to call its witnesses. This will increase the likelihood that only those witnesses are called who are credible and reliable.

Thus, the decision of the Trial Chamber elaborated on the previous appellate decision by establishing concrete examples of which stem from the principle of the broad interpretation of Rule 77 of the Rules. In addition, the Trial Chamber noted that Prosecution's obligation to disclose "any information" which is relevant to Defence preparation is an ongoing obligation.

Rule 77

Inspection of material in possession or control of the Prosecutor.

The Prosecutor shall, subject to the restrictions on disclosure as provided for in the Statute and in rules 81 and 82 permit the defence to inspect any books, documents, photographs and other tangible objects in the possession or control of the Prosecutor, which are material to the preparation of the defence or are intended for use by the Prosecutor as evidence for the purposes of the confirmation hearing or at trial, as the case may be, or were obtained from or belonged to the person.

Defence Rostrum

Bangledesh War Crimes Tribunal: A wolf in sheep's clothing?

- Taylor Olson and Jovana Paredes

On 3 November 2010, the Asser Institute hosted Steven Kay, QC. Kay introduced the audience to the Bangladesh War Crimes Tribunal.

The International Crimes (Tribunals) Act was established in 1973 by the Bangladesh Government to try those responsible for serious crimes under international law. This Act was not used in any form or proceeding until four politicians in 2010, of the opposition party to the current ruling government, were arrested under the Act.

The focus of Kay's lecture was to highlight the disastrous implications this Act will have on those accused before the tribunal, as well as the Act's complete deviation from the modern practice of international criminal law.

In order to implement the Act in 1973, the Government of Bangladesh amended their Constitution, which effectively withdrew constitutional rights from some persons who were under the jurisdiction of the Act. Furthermore, while the Act [in section 3(1)] claims to have jurisdiction over any individual…or any member of any armed, defence or auxiliary forces, irrespective of his nationality, by Presidential Order No.16 of 1973, the liberating forces were given immunity from prosecution under the ICTA.

Some particularly alarming provisions included Rule 51 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, which places the burden of proof on the defence to prove a plea of alibi, any particular fact, or information which is in the possession or knowledge **of the defence.**

Secondly, under Section 6 (8) of the Act, "neither the constitution of a Tribunal not the appointment of its Chairman or members **shall be challenged by the Prosecution or by the accused** persons or their counsel," resulting the eradication of the right to an independent tribunal.

Thirdly, there is no right to remain silent, for witnesses or accused persons. Under Section 10 (h): "the Tribunal may…ask any witness any question it pleases, in any form and at any time about any fact…and neither the prosecution nor the defence shall be entitled either to make any objection to such questions…without the leave of the Tribunal, to cross examine any witness upon any answer given reply to such question." Furthermore, Section 11(2) allows judges to infer whatever they please from an accused's silence: "a Tribunal may, at any stage of the trial without previously warning the accused person, put such questions to him as the Tribunal considers necessary…the Tribunal **may draw such inference from such refusal or answers as it thinks just**."

These are just a few examples which show the Tribunal's deviation from recognized international law and justice. For more information, go to http://www.internationallawbureau.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/Bangladesh-International-War-Crimes-Tribunal.pdf

American Bar Association Section of International Law, Fall Meeting

The International Law Section of the American Bar Association held its fall meeting in Paris on 5 November 2010. The topic was "The Role of International Criminal Courts: How Do We Measure Success?" Tomislav Kuzmanović was the only defense lawyer on the panel, he participated with prosecutors from the International Criminal Court (ICC), International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia. In September 2010, Mr. Kuzmanović completed a two and a half year trial at the ICTY in The Hague, Netherlands, defending Croatian General Mladen Markac in the case of *Prosecutor v. Gotovina, et al.* He is a partner in the Milwaukee office of Hinshaw & Culbertson, LLP.

Blog Update

- Marko Milanovic, Formation of Custom and the Inherent Powers of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon, 11 November 2010, available at: http://www.ejiltalk.org/formation-of-custom-and-the-inherent-powers-of-the-special-tribunal-for-lebanon/

- Dapo Akande, Addressing the African Union's Proposal to Allow the UN General Assembly to Defer ICC Prosecutions, 30 October 2010, available at: http://www.ejiltalk.org/addressing-the-african-unions-proposal-to-allow-the-un-general-assembly-to-defer-icc-prosecutions/

- Opinions of invited experts, Does the Prosecutor of the ICC have the authority to open an investigation into alleged crimes committed in the conflict?, October-November 2010, Available at: http://uclalawforum.com/

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SPECIAL TRIBUNAL FOR LEBANON
TRIBUNAL SPÉCIAL POUR LE LIBAN

Hardly an orthodox account of the formation of custom!

-Marko Milanovic

Publications

Books

William A. Schabas, The International Criminal Court: A Commentary on the Rome Statute, Oxford University Press, March 2010

Articles

Michael G. Karnavas, Joint Criminal Enterprise At The Eccc: A Critical Analysis Of The Pre-Trial Chamber's Decision Against The Application Of Jce Iii And Two Divergent Commentaries On The Same, Criminal Law Forum, DOI 10.1007/s10609-010-9124-y, Published online: 03 November 2010.

KJ Keith (2010). The International Court of Justice and Criminal Justice, International and Comparative Law Quarterly, 59, pp 895-910 doi:10.1017/S0020589310000588

The PTC [Pre-trial Chamber] Decision is a significant stepping stone by which the ECCC, serving as a model court for Cambodia, departs from erroneous jurisprudence that violates the principle of legality.

-Michael Karnavas

Opportunities

Senior Legal Officer, The Hague (P-4)
Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)
Office of the Legal Adviser
Closing Date: Tuesday, 21 December 2010

Senior Legal Officer/First Secretary of the Court
International Court of Justice
Closing Date: 15 December 2010

Legal Adviser (Iran-United States Claims Tribunal)
Iran-United States Claims Tribunal
Closing Date: 28 February 2011

Legal Advisor, Belgrade
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Closing Date: Sunday, 21 November 2010

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Any contributions for the newsletter should be sent to Dominic Kennedy at dkennedy@icty.org

WE'RE ON THE WEB!

WWW.ADCICTY.ORG

Upcoming Events

- **International Bar Association Experts' Roundtable**

On 30 November 2010 the International Bar Association will hold an Experts' Roundtable Discussion on the subject: Great Expectations: exploring individual and mutual responsibilities of states and the International Criminal Court.

Date: 30 November 2010
Time: 15:30 - 18:00
Organiser: International Bar Association
Venue: The Peace Palace Academy Hall, The Hague

- **World Legal Forum Fourth Annual Conference**

Date: 06 December 2010 - 07 December 2010
Time: 08:30 - 17:30
Organiser: World Legal Forum (WLF)
Venue: Peace Palace, Carnegieplein 2, 2517 KJ The Hague

From 6 - 7 December 2010, the World Legal Forum will hold its Fourth Annual Conference. The title of the Conference will be:

"Business and Community in Dialogue; Connecting Corporate Responsibility and Global Governance".

Confirmed keynote speaker of the Conference is the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative for Business and Human Rights, Mr. John Ruggie (Berthold Beitz Professor of International Affairs at the Harvard Kennedy School of Government).