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## ICTY CASES

### *Cases in Pre-trial*

Hadžić (IT-04-75)

### *Cases at Trial*

Haradinaj et al. (IT-04-84)

Karadžić (IT-95-5/18-I)

Mladić (IT-09-92)

Prlić et al. (IT-04-74)

Šešelj (IT-03-67)

Stanišić & Simatović (IT-03-69)

Stanišić and Župljanin (IT-08-91)

Tolimir (IT-05-88/2)

### *Cases on Appeal*

Đorđević (IT-05-87/1)

Gotovina et al. (IT-06-90)

Lukić & Lukić (IT-98-32/1)

Perišić (IT-04-81)

Popović et al. (IT-05-88)

Šainović et al. (IT-05-87)

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



*Radovan Karadžić*

At the status conference held on 3 September 2012 the parties met before the Trial Chamber to discuss the presentation of the Defence case, scheduled to begin on 16 October 2012.

Karadžić and his Defence team are planning to call

600 witnesses and to use 300 hours for the examination in chief, plus an additional 300 hours to rebut the 2,300 adjudicated facts for which judicial notice has been taken.

With a view of reducing the number of hours deemed necessary to present Karadžić's case, the Trial Chamber discussed two main concerns regarding the list of Defence witnesses. Firstly, the Chamber addressed the relevance of the testimony of certain witnesses. The judges contended that the Defence should preferably not call witnesses pertaining to municipalities not covered by the indictment, as well as municipalities for which the indictment only contains very specific allegations related to camps. It also underscored that it would not accept *tu quoque* evidence.

Secondly, the Chamber addressed the issue of repetitive evidence. It stated that while some of the evidence can be of relevance to the background of the case, the Defence should try to avoid as much as possible unnecessary repetition of the evidence. In relation to these two points, the Defence argued that they had a different interpretation of the indictment.

The Defence was given until 14 September 2012 to file a revised version of its 65<sup>th</sup> witness list pursuant to the

## ICTY NEWS

- *Karadžić*: Status Conference held
- *Karadžić*: Defence case scheduled to begin on 16 October 2012
- *Mladić*: Proceedings resumed on 21 August 2012 with a series of witnesses & Defence challenges
- Prosecution's 92<sup>nd</sup> motions

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Trial Chamber's guidelines. This revised list will include the accurate time estimate for each witness, the names of the witnesses the Defence may choose to call in relation to sentencing, the accurate status of each witness, and any other amendments it may deem necessary.

## Prosecutor v. Mladić (IT-09-92)

The proceedings in the case against Ratko Mladić resumed on 21 August with a series of witnesses from the beginning of the indictment period in late 1991 to the end of summer 1992. Prior to the resumption of proceedings, the Trial Chamber issued an order to the Registry to preserve an additional video recording of a camera, focused entirely on the Accused, to preserve any "improper communications with the public gallery". The Trial Chamber noted that it had already observed several improper communications and that the preservation of the additional video-recording was necessary pursuant to Rule 81(A) of the Rules, in order to preserve a full and accurate record of proceedings.

### Rule 81(A)

#### *Record of Proceedings and Evidence*

(Adopted 11 Feb 1994)

The Registrar shall cause to be made and preserve a full and accurate record of all proceedings, including audio recordings, transcripts and, when deemed necessary by the Trial Chamber, video recordings.

The first several witnesses testified about the events in Sarajevo. Aernout van Lynden, a Sky News reporter, testified about his visit with Mladić to an artillery position that looked out over all of Sarajevo, which was shown in court by means of a video clip. Van Lynden further described his last meeting with Mladić in February 1994 after the Battle of Zuc.

Defence Counsel, Branko Lukić, cross-examined van Lynden on the secondary and possibly biased nature of his information, since he did not appear to have conducted sufficient investigations as to whether the targets were in fact civilians. On the second day of testimony Lukić further questioned the witness' knowledge of the use of artillery or snipers.



*Aernout van Lynden*

Following van Lynden's testimony, Colonel Colm Doyle, personal assistant to Lord Carrington, was stationed in Sarajevo in 1992 and testified regarding Lord Carrington's attempt to use Slobodan Milošević to influence Mladić and regarding early tactics of the JNA. According to Doyle, shellings such as the RTV building were not justified by

military necessity.

John Jordan, an armed volunteer fireman, who served in Sarajevo from 1992 to 1995 as director of the NGO Global Operation Fire Rescue Services, claimed in his testimony to have observed mortar positions and to have been fired upon numerous times, with the shots originating from Serb-held territory. In cross-examination, Defence Counsel, Dragan Ivetic, noted that Jordan had never in fact observed Serb mortar positions firing; furthermore, he and his entire team were armed and therefore a legitimate military target.

The proceedings continued with a series of witnesses from municipalities including Kalinovik, Ključ, Sanski Most, Prijedor. Defence Counsel, Miodrag Stojanović, confirmed with witness Fejdija Hadžić that it was police and not military who were responsible for events at Kalinovik and Foča. Stojanović also suggested police responsibility for Keraterm and Trnopolje in cross-examination of Safet Taci, as well as for the massacre at Vrhopolje bridge near Sanski Most in the cross-examination of Rajif Begić. Ivetic pursued a similar line of questioning for the events at Kalinovik with the last witness, RM-023.

Adil Medić, a representative of the Muslim Merhamet charity in Prijedor, was questioned by the Prosecution on 31 August about the Manjača prison camp, which was under the control of the 1<sup>st</sup> Krajina Corps, and about the conditions there. The Defence stated that the conditions in Manjača were better than the witness had described.

Subsequently, Sefik Hurko testified on the events at Rasadnik Prison camp near Goražde and on two visits of Mladić to this camp, in which prisoners were allegedly tortured, beaten, and killed. The Defence stated that Mladić was unaware of such events and was misinformed as to the nature of the camp.



*Sefik Hurko*

Further, the Defence has filed an interlocutory appeal on the form and content of the disclosures submitted through the Electronic Disclosure System (EDS), which is currently before the Appeals Chamber. It argues that current disclosure on the EDS system is insufficient and compromises the

Accused's rights to a fair and speedy trial.

The Prosecution has submitted numerous *92ter* motions, in response to which the Defence has argued that statements referring to expert conclusions should be redacted. The Trial Chamber, however, has concluded that there is no need to redact such statements when they are entirely included in the statements of fact-based witnesses.

With regard to Colonel Colm Doyle, the Defence additionally objected to including matters which are geographically and temporally outside the indictment period. The Trial Chamber

held, however, that these matters are important to provide background information and context. Nevertheless, with regard to the Prosecution's repetitions of previous matters solely to provide coherent narrative, it held that the interest of shortening the record before the Chamber outweighed the interest in providing context.



*Ratko Mladić*

## NEWS FROM THE REGION

### *Bosnia and Herzegovina*

#### **Prosecution Closing Arguments in the Case of Jasko Gazdić**

Closing arguments in the case of Jasko Gazdić took place on 12 September 2012 in the War Crimes Chamber of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Gazdić is charged with crimes against humanity for allegedly raping several women detained in the Partizan sports hall in the Foča municipality of the Republika Srpska in 1992. He is also charged with sexual enslavement of a female minor and facilitation and encouragement of rape and torture through physical and psychological abuse. Gazdić was an active member of the military forces of the VRS at the time. His initial indictment was confirmed on 12 October 2011.

#### **Ostoja Stanišić and Marko Milošević Plead Not Guilty**

Ostoja Stanišić and Marko Milošević entered a plea of not guilty before the War Crimes Chamber of BiH on 5 September 2012 to the charge of aiding and abetting genocide in Srebrenica. The two were commanders in the 6<sup>th</sup> Zvornik brigade in the villages of Petkovci and Đulići. The indictment, which was confirmed on 2 August 2012, alleges that they knowingly aided and abetted in the plan to remove Muslim civilians from the safe area and execute over 7,000 male residents.

### *Serbia*

#### **Closing Arguments Heard in “Gnjilane Group” KLA Case**

Last week, closing arguments were heard in the trial of 17 Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) officers from the “Gnjilane Group”. The Serbian Office of the War Crimes Prosecutor has indicted a total of 17 suspects from the Gnjilane Group of the KLA for allegedly killing dozens of Serbs and Roma in the village of Gnjilane, Kosovo and detaining and torturing 153 others.

On 7 December 2011, the Court of Appeals in Belgrade quashed a first-instance verdict convicting 9 of the KLA officers for war crimes and crimes against humanity against Serbs and Roma between June and late December 1999. The Court overturned the conviction due to serious violations of the criminal proceedings, including failure to mention certain facts and use of elusive and vague accusations. The retrial began in March 2012.

### **BiH**

- *J. Gazdić*: Prosecution Closing Arguments
- *O. Stanišić & M. Milošević*: Plead not guilty

### **Serbia**

- “*Gnjilane Group*” KLA Case: Closing Arguments

Ethnic Albanian leaders have declared the trial to be a politically rigged proceeding. During closing arguments last week, one of the KLA officers vowed revenge on the Serb prosecutor, calling the charge an injustice, and adding, "If I can't seek it, then my children will, if they can't get it, then my grandchildren will seek it". The verdict is due on 19 September 2012.

## NEWS FROM OTHER INTERNATIONAL COURTS



### *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 Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC).

*Soumeya Medjebeur, Intern on the Khieu Samphan Defence team.*

#### **Case 002**

##### **Trial Management Meeting**

The Defence teams continued to advocate for the rights of their clients at a Trial Management Meeting, held on 17 and 27 August to organise hearings for the coming months and address the issue of concluding the first trial as soon as possible. At the meeting, the Defence teams of Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan opposed a proposal by the Prosecution (based on the Trial Chamber's "Severance Order Pursuant to Internal Rule 89<sup>ter</sup>") to extend the scope of the first trial in Case 002 to three other crime locations. The Defence teams argued together that the additional workload would inevitably require a greater allocation of time and human and material resources which they currently do not have available to them.

Another organisational problem raised was the need to repeat the testimony of some witnesses who have already testified, if the trial were extended to additional locations. Although the Trial Chamber is examining this motion, initially submitted by the Office of the Co-Prosecutors (E163), the Trial Chamber's objective continues to be the conclusion of the first trial as quickly as possible, given the age of the Accused. To that end, the Trial Chamber intends to reschedule and shorten the hearings and to cancel testimonies of some witnesses, experts and civil parties. Each party was subsequently asked to select the most significant speakers of relevance to them in order to allow the Trial Chamber to proceed concisely. In return, the Judges gave the parties the possibility of providing the statements to be admitted in lieu of oral testimony. As this measure denies the opportunity of confronting the witnesses, experts and civil parties, the degree

of probative value, attributed to those statements, is consequently decreased.

##### **Ieng Thirith's fitness to stand trial**

Hearings were held on 30 and 31 August to address Ieng Thirith's fitness to stand trial. The former Minister of Social Affairs and wife of co-accused Ieng Sary, has been examined recently by psychiatric experts to decide whether or not she is in fact fit to stand trial. Considering that she has cognitive impairment due to advanced dementia, most likely caused by Alzheimer's disease, Ieng Thirith's International and National Co-Lawyers Diana Ellis QC and Phat Pouy Seang have asked for her release without any further conditions since her mental health will never recover sufficiently for her to participate in her own defence. The Office of the Co-Prosecutors agreed on her unfitness to stand trial but requested that she be released subject to six conditions. In response, Diana Ellis argued that the conditional release proposed by the Office of the Co-Prosecutor would have no "legal authority".

On 13 September 2012 the Trial Chamber ruled that Ieng Thirith is unfit to stand trial and is to be released.

Further, representatives of the Defence Support Section participated in the "Kapit" ("The Truth") radio program on Women's Radio FM102. Eric Husketh of the DSS and Civil Party Lawyer Lor Chunty spoke with the hosts and callers about fair trial rights. DSS also met with groups of visitors to the ECCC and participated in a conference on the legacy of

#### **ECCC**

- Case 002: Trial Management Hearing & Ieng Thirith's health

#### **ICTR**

- New Acting Registrar

#### **STL**

- Appeals Chamber Hearing

the ECCC organised by the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Commissioner for Human Rights.

Michael Karnavas, Defence Counsel for Ieng Sary, has published a press release titled "What have the defence

lawyers been doing over the course of the many years of the judicial investigation". This can be accessed at: [http://adc-icty.org/Documents/Press Release - What the IENG Sary Defence Has Been Doing During the Judicial Investigation - 12 September 2012.pdf](http://adc-icty.org/Documents/Press%20Release%20-%20What%20the%20IENG%20Sary%20Defence%20Has%20Been%20Doing%20During%20the%20Judicial%20Investigation%20-%2012%20September%202012.pdf)



## International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

The views expressed herein are those of the author(s) alone and do not necessarily reflect the views of International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR).

### New Acting Registrar Appointed

UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, has appointed Pascal Besnier as Acting Registrar of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. The appointment took effect on 1 September, the date of the departure of the previous Registrar, Adama Dieng, who was recently appointed Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide.

Besnier was one of the first Defence Counsel appointed to work on the trials at the ICTR and was appointed as Chief of

the Defence Counsel and Detention Management Section of the ICTR in 2008. He also served as Officer in Charge of the ICTR's Judicial and Legal Services Division since April 2009.

Besnier will serve as Acting Registrar during the recruitment and selection process of a new Registrar for the ICTR, who will be appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the ICTR President.



## Special Tribunal for Lebanon

The views expressed herein are those of the author(s) alone and do not necessarily reflect the views of Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL).

### Upcoming Appeals Chamber Hearing

On 24 August 2012, Defence Counsel for Salim Jamil Ayyash, Mustafa Amine Badreddine, Hussein Hassan Oneissi and Assad Hassan Sabra appealed the Trial Chamber's decision of 27 July 2012 upholding the STL's jurisdiction over the 14 February 2005 attack against former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafic Hariri and connected cases.

In its 27 July decision, the Trial Chamber confirmed the STL's jurisdiction to try those accused of committing the 14 February 2005 attack and connected cases and dismissed in their entirety all Defence motions challenging the jurisdictions and legality of the STL. In the Defence motions filed in May 2012 it was argued that the Tribunal was set up illegally, that the Security Council exceeded its powers when it created it, that its establishment infringes Lebanese sovereignty and is unconstitutional under Lebanese law and that it has selective jurisdiction and does not guarantee a right to fair trial.

The Trial Chamber held that the Defence motions were not challenges to jurisdiction but rather challenges to the legality of the Tribunal, which did not fall within the definition of a preliminary motion.

The Trial Chamber held that the UNSC Resolution 1757 established the STL and reiterated Lebanon's obligation, as a member of the UN, to comply with this Resolution. Moreover, since Resolution 1757 was the sole basis for establishing the STL, the Trial Chamber did not consider it necessary to review the alleged violation of the Lebanese Constitution.

The Trial Chamber further held that in the absence of any explicit provision enshrined in the Statute, it had no power to review the actions of the Security Council in establishing the Tribunal. It added that, apart from the International Court of Justice, which could potentially judicially review the Security Council's decisions, no other judicial entity has such a power.

Finally, it held that the limited jurisdiction of the Tribunal did not infringe any of the Accused's fundamental fair trial rights.

The Appeals Chamber has scheduled a public hearing on 1 October 2012 to hear arguments from the parties on the legality and jurisdiction of the STL.

## LOOKING BACK

### International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

#### 5 years ago...

On 14 September 2012 the UN Security Council issued Resolution 1775 (2007) extending the mandate of Prosecutor Carla del Ponte from 15 September 2007 until 31 December 2007. This request was submitted by the Secretary-General to “ensure a smooth transition between the departure of Ms. Carla del Ponte and the assumption of the office of her successor”.



Carla del Ponte

Del Ponte was appointed as the third Prosecutor of the ICTY and ICTR on 11 August 1999. She was subsequently re-appointed on 4 September 2003.

#### 10 years ago...

On 4 September 2002 the Registrar and the Office of the Prosecutor issued a joint press release with regard to Kosovo sexual assault witnesses. This press release was a response to a published article entitled “Witnesses - Rape victims refuse to return to Kosovo”, by Naser Sertolli. The article revealed travel arrangements of an ICTY witness whose testimony was heard in closed session and confidential and whose security was hence compromised.

The press release further drew attention to the fact that partial and unreliable facts about the ICTY’s post-trial protection measures were published as well as “inaccurate and hasty conclusions” drawn. The Registrar and Office of the Prosecutor denounced the assertions made as false, misleading and detrimental to the welfare of the witness and the ICTY’s credibility.

### International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

#### 5 years ago...



Hassan Jallow

On 20 September 2007 the UN Security Council reappointed Hassan B. Jallow as ICTR Prosecutor pursuant to Resolution 1774 (2007) and for an additional term of four years.

Jallow was first appointed on 28 August 2003 under UN Security Council Resolution 1503, which amended Art. 15 of the ICTR Statute, providing a separate Prosecutor for the ICTR. Until that point, the ICTR had shared a Prosecutor with the ICTY.

#### 10 years ago...

On 20 September 2002 Jean-Baptiste Gatete, former Mayor of Murambi Commune in Byumba prefecture, pleaded not guilty to all ten counts. He was charged for his alleged involvement in the 1994 genocide in Rwanda and in respect to his alleged *de facto* authority over the police, gendarmes and civilian militias. Gatete was charged with several counts of genocide and crimes against humanity and sentenced to life imprisonment in 2011.

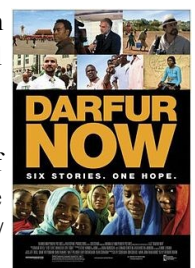
The Appeals Chamber is expected to deliver its judgment on 9 October 2012.

### International Criminal Court

#### 5 years ago...

On 9 September 2002 former ICC Prosecutor Luis Moreno-Ocampo attended a public discussion following the premiere of the documentary “Darfur Now” by Ted Braun at the Toronto International Film Festival.

He addressed the issue of justice in Darfur and the outstanding arrest warrant for Former Interior Minister of Sudan, Ahmad Muhammad Harun, which was initially issued on 27 April 2007. Ahmad Harun remains at large until today, same as his co-Accused Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman, the alleged leader of the militia/Janjaweed.



## BLOG UPDATES

- Anna Bonini, **Archbishop Tutu calls for Blair and Bush to be tried in The Hague**, 2 September 2012, available at: <http://ilawyerblog.com/archbishop-tutu-calls-for-blair-and-bush-to-be-tried-in-the-hague/>
- Julien Maton, **Abdullah al-Senussi Extradited to Libya**, 6 September 2012, available at: <http://ilawyerblog.com/abdullah-al-senussi-extradited-to-libya/>
- Roger Alford, **New Study Analyzes the Best Law Schools and Top Faculty for Comparative and International Law**, 7 September 2012, available at: <http://opiniojuris.org/2012/09/07/new-study-analyzes-the-best-law-schools-and-top-faculty-for-comparative-and-international-law/>
- Elli Goetz, **Kosovo: Senior UN Official Condemning Latest Violence in Northern Kosovo**, 9 September 2012, available at: <http://www.internationallawbureau.com/blog/?p=5818>
- Antoine Buyse, **Dean Spielmann New President of the European Court**, 10 September 2012, available at: <http://www.echrblog.blogspot.nl/2012/09/dean-spielmann-new-president-of.html>
- Emma Miles, **Navi Pillay Advises Parties to Syrian Conflict to Adhere to International Law**, 11 September 2012, available at: <http://www.internationallawbureau.com/blog/?p=5846>
- Kirsty Sutherland, **ICC Prosecutor Submits Shortlist of Deputy Prosecutor Candidates**, 12 September 2012, available at: <http://www.internationallawbureau.com/blog/?p=5864>
- Kirsty Sutherland, **US Ambassador to Libya Among those Killed in Benghazi**, 12 September 2012, available at: <http://www.internationallawbureau.com/blog/?p=5882>

## PUBLICATIONS AND ARTICLES

### Books

Björn Elberling (2012), *The Defendant in International Criminal Proceedings. Between Law and Historiography*, Hart Publishing

Maria Stefania Cataleta (2012), *Le Tribunal Spécial pour le Liban et le Respect des Droits de l'Homme*, Harmattan Italia

Neil Boister (2012), *An Introduction to Transnational Criminal Law*, Oxford University Press

William H. Boothby (2012), *The Law of Targeting*, Oxford University Press

Francesca Lessa (2012), *Amnesty in the Age of Human Rights Accountability. Comparative and International Perspectives*, Cambridge University Press

Antoine Buyse, Michael Hamilton (eds.) (2012), *Transitional Jurisprudence and the ECHR*, Cambridge University Press

### Articles

Jean Galbraith (2012), "The Good Deeds of International Criminal Defendants", *Leiden Journal of International Law* 25(3), pp. 799-813

Susanne Krasman (2012) "Targeted Killings and Its Law: On a Mutually Constitutive Relationship", *Leiden Journal of International Law* 25(3), pp. 665-682

Jens David Ohlin (2012), "Second-Order Linking Principles: Combining Vertical and Horizontal Modes of Liability", *Leiden Journal of International Law* 25(3), pp. 771-797

Eki Yemisi Omorogbe, "The African Union, Responsibility to Protect and the Libyan Crisis", *Netherlands International Law Review* 59(2), pp. 141-163

Sienho Yee, "The Law of Treaties Beyond the Vienna Convention", *Chinese Journal of International Law* 11(2), pp. 367-368

## Defence Rostrum

### Does Logistical Support Create IHL Responsibility?

*Samuel Shnider*

On 2 July 2012 the UN Human Rights Commissioner Navi Pillay renewed her call to the UN Security Council to refer the situation in Syria to the International Criminal Court (ICC). She referred to serious human rights violations by both sides to the conflict, which has resulted in more than 10,000 victims, mostly civilians. Crimes by the regime have included targeting of civilians, forced disappearances, mass usage of torture, and arbitrary detentions; crimes by opposition forces, (according to Human Rights Watch reports), have include kidnapping, torture, and extrajudicial killing. Navi Pillay further condemned “the ongoing provision of arms to the Syrian government and its opponents”. On 10 September 2012, the Human Rights Council opened its annual session; the Secretary General called upon the Security Council to deal openly with “all human rights violations in an even-handed manner”.



The United States (U.S.), United Kingdom (UK), and France have been careful to avoid direct military involvement in the conflict. This is partially to avoid escalation – a May shipment of anti-tank weapons was reported to cause severe reprisals by government forces—and partially because weapons might fall into the “wrong hands”. While there are reports of a steady flow of arms to the rebels through Turkey and Iraqi borders (with “channelling” by the Central Intelligence Agency, and funding by gulf states) the keyword in all public statements has been providing “non-lethal” assistance. Thus, France has openly repaired bakeries, water-systems and schools; the UK has offered medical supplies, communications gear and generators; and the U.S. State Department has created the “Conflict Stabilization Office”, which is charged with providing humanitarian aid, and whose future role is currently being debated. Spokesmen for various rebel factions have considered this assistance close to inaction.

The responsibility of Western states towards the conflict in Syria is thus primarily one of political immorality and not direct criminal responsibility. The inaction over Syria is an avoidance of the responsibility of a proxy war—or worse, a protracted occupation – with its high cost and complications. By championing the rebel cause as a path to democracy, and speaking of the suffering of the citizens of Syria, but refusing to put boots on the ground to prevent crimes against civilians – the U.S. and others have implicitly extended a stalemate with many civilian victims. As such, Western inaction towards the Syria situation is more similar to the non-intervention policy of coalition forces in the wake of Operation Desert Storm when Saddam Hussein ruthlessly repressed Shi’a and Kurd rebels than it is to other scenarios where the U.S. and others have provided substantial arms and military support. Absenting possibilities under the new and untested “Responsibility to Protect” doctrine, Western inaction is not culpable.

If the matter is referred to the ICC, however, it behoves the U.S., U.K., and France, to act expeditiously to stop crimes by rebel forces. The battle for Syria is a battle for influence; and as Russia and Iran are implicated in arms sales to Assad, Western states will be implicated in supporting the actions of the Free Syrian Army (FSA), especially under their increasing centralisation under the Syrian National Council, whether or not this accurate, or clearly traceable. An investigation where supply chains are proven will demand that Western states answer for failures to exert influence to prevent such crimes.

The FSA has already been acting to preserve its virtuous image. In July, the FSA issued a “Proclamation of Principles” pledging to preserve humanitarian law and to protect all citizens; shortly afterwards Abdul Razzak Tlass, commander of the Farouk brigades appeared on YouTube with a declaration that his forces would observe the Geneva Conventions in their treatment of Prisoners of War. A few days later, a video showing an extrajudicial killing of four Shabiha militants surfaced online. The picture is unclear; there is an on-going cyber-battle of posting and removing personal videos documenting the conflict. It is both responsibility for current crimes, and the establishment of a future rule of law that is at stake. In a future environment where international law proceedings are less weighted in favour of powerful countries, the U.S., U.K. and France should consider their actions carefully, and take more active strides to ensure adherence to International Humanitarian Law in the Syrian Conflict, and to expedite a decisive outcome.



## EVENTS

### The ICC and Palestine: A Closed Chapter?

*Date:* 19 September 2013

*Venue:* T.M.C. Asser Instituut, R.J. Schimmelpennincklaan 20-22, The Hague

*More info:* <http://www.asser.nl/events.aspx?id=314>

### 9th Annual Conference—From Peace to Justice 2012

*Date:* 12-13 October 2012

*Venue:* International Institute of Social Studies (ISS), Kortenaerkade 12, The Hague

*More info:* <http://www.asser.nl/events.aspx?id=314>

### International Humanitarian Assistance and International Law: A Legal Approach to Practical Problems

*Date:* 24-25 January 2013

*Venue:* Leiden University

*More info:* <http://law.leiden.edu/research/news/conference-intern-humanitarian-assistance.html>

*Scholars and practitioners working in the field of humanitarian assistance or in related fields who would like to participate in this conference as speaker or as a commentator in one of the panels are kindly invited to send an abstract of max. 300 words to [humanitarianassistanceconference@law.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:humanitarianassistanceconference@law.leidenuniv.nl) before 1 October 2012.*

## OPPORTUNITIES

### Associate Legal Adviser (P2), The Hague - Netherlands

International Criminal Court (ICC)

*Closing Date:* 30 September 2012

### Senior Prosecuting Trial Attorney (P5), The Hague - Netherlands

International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY)

*Closing date:* 4 October 2012

### Assistant/Associate Case Manager (P1/P2), The Hague - Netherlands

Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL)

*Closing date:* 12 October 2012

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