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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 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)

ADC-ICTY Requests Immediate Release of ICC Staff Members



Melinda Taylor

The ADC-ICTY released a statement requesting the immediate release of all four International Criminal Court (ICC) staff members who are reported to have been detained after travelling to Libya on 6

June. Amongst the staff members is Melinda Taylor, who is representing the Office of Public Counsel for the Defence who have been appointed to represent Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi. Gaddafi, a former senior official in the Libyan government, is wanted by the ICC for crimes against humanity allegedly committed in Libya. Melinda Taylor was sent to meet Gaddafi which was ordered by the ICC Pre-Trial Chamber. The visit was also approved by Libyan officials. Melinda formerly worked in Defence at the ICTY.

Please find the Press Release here: <http://adc-icty.org/Documents/ADC-ICTY%20Requests%20Immediate%20Release%20of%20ICC%20Staff.pdf>

Prosecutor v. Stanišić and Župljanin (IT-08-91)

Closing arguments in the case of Mićo Stanišić and Stojan Župljanin concluded on Friday, 1 June. While the Prosecution called for life imprisonment for both defendants, the Defence asked for acquittal. The primary defence argument for both men was that they lacked effective control and command responsibility. They argued that the prosecution could not prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the Ministry of Interior of

ICTY NEWS

- ADC-ICTY requests release of ICC staff
 - Stanišić & Župljanin: Closing arguments
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 - Stanišić & Simatović: Defence case continues
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Republika Srpska had control and authority over localised bodies. The Defence submitted that neither of the accused participated in the joint criminal enterprise which was alleged in the indictment.

In total, 147 witnesses testified, with 127 witnesses called by the Prosecution, 7 by Stanišić's Defence, 10 by Župljanin's Defence and 3 were called by the Chamber. During 353 trial days, more than 4000 exhibits were admitted into evidence - 3025 by the Prosecution and 1013 for both Defence teams. Stanišić has now been granted provisional release in Belgrade as he awaits judgment.



Stojan Župljanin

Prosecutor v. Karadžić (IT-95-5/18-I)

On 12 and 13 May, a Rule 98 *bis* hearing was held in the trial against former Republika Srpska President Radovan Karadžić. During this hearing, Karadžić asked to be acquitted of all charges laid against him. He is indicted for 11 charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity and for his role in

four joint criminal enterprises, including forcible and permanent elimination of non-Serbs from large parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) which allegedly reached the scale of genocide in some municipalities, the siege of Sarajevo, taking UN staff hostage and the Srebrenica genocide. In Karadžić's opinion, however, the Prosecution failed to provide sufficient evidence to prove "my fingerprints" on the crimes mentioned in the indictment and therefore asked for acquittal.

Answering to the first count in the indictment, Karadžić's legal advisor Peter Robinson stated that in seven municipalities in BiH "there was no genocide". He supported his argument by referring to jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia which previously acquitted Goran Jelisić, Duško Sikirica, Milomir Stakić, Radoslav Brdjanin and Momčilo Krajišnik of genocide. As the Prosecution failed to provide "any new evidence", Robinson argued, his client should be acquitted of this count.

Regarding the forcible transfer of non-Serb population from territories in BiH, Karadžić argued that the Serb side in fact merely complied with its obligation under the Yugoslav law on all

people's defence and social self-protection to remove the civilians from the combat zone. As it was "taken for granted" that the evacuees would return, it wasn't necessary to mention it explicitly in the documents produced by the Bosnian Serb authorities.

The investigations on the so-called terror campaign in Sarajevo were described as "unsuccessful and grotesque" by Karadžić. He further contended that there is no evidence for the genocide in Srebrenica. In his view, the Prosecution failed to prove that he participated in the planning, commission or aiding and abetting of the events in Srebrenica and that he, as the President of Republika Srpska, could not have possibly known of something that even his subordinates were unaware of.

Finally, Robinson asked for Karadžić to be acquitted of the last count, taking UN hostages in May 1995, as these were a party to the conflict during this period. Therefore, their soldiers and staff were not protected by the Geneva conventions at this point in time.

On 13 May, the Prosecution answered to the Defence's arguments. In Prosecutor Alan Tieger's view, the Prosecution has supplied sufficient evidence to allow a conviction of Karadžić on all 11 counts. Tieger claimed that, had the non-Serb population been removed from the villages for reasons of protection, there would not have been a need to rename the villages and destroy their mosques. He further maintained that the campaign in Sarajevo was explicitly directed against civilians and that Karadžić had always known about the events in Srebrenica.

The Trial Chamber will answer to both parties' arguments on 28 June.

Rule 98 *bis*

Judgement of Acquittal

(Adopted 10 July 1998,
amended 17 Nov 1999,
amended 8 Dec 2004)

At the close of the Prosecutor's case, the Trial Chamber shall, by oral decision and after hearing the oral submissions of the parties, enter a judgement of acquittal on any count if there is no evidence capable of supporting a conviction.

Prosecutor v. Stanišić & Simatović (IT-03-69)



Radivoje Mičić

The case of Jovica Stanišić and Franko Simatović heard the final witness for Franko Simatović's Defence, Radivoje Mičić, on 29 and 30 May. Mičić is a former member of the Serbian State Security Service (DB), and testified regarding Simatović's time in Knin in the spring of 1991. The indictment alleges Simatović was in Knin to help the Krajina authorities prepare for the war, but the Defence claimed that he was in fact there to follow a man being observed by the DB.

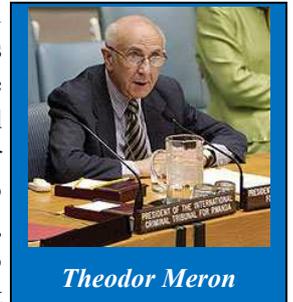
Radenko Novaković, recalled by the prosecution, was the final witness to testify in the trial. Novaković was also a member of the DB and was recalled to testify regarding documents that were recovered since his original testimony. In total, the Prosecution called 62 witnesses; Stanišić's Defence called 19 witnesses and 14 were called to testify on behalf of Franko Simatović.

Closing arguments in the Stanišić and Simatović trial will be heard from 11 to 13 September, with the deadline for submission of final briefs set for 21 August.

Meron and Brammertz Address UN Security Council

On 7 June, the ICTY's President, Judge Theodor Meron, and Prosecutor, Serge Brammertz, addressed the United Nations Security Council. Both reported on the steps taken in the implementation of the Tribunal's Completion Strategy. Meron stressed that thanks to the recent management reforms, "substantial progress towards the completion of its mandate" could be achieved. Despite "the adoption of innovative measures" to "minimise potential delays while fully protecting the rights of the accused", the trials of Ratko Mladić and Goran Hadžić may continue past the previously indicated completion date of December 2014, Meron informed the Security Council. He also spoke of the difficult challenges still faced by the Tribunal during the final years of its mandate, highlighting in particular the issue of staff attrition. Updating the Security Council on progress in preparing for the transition to the Residual Mechanism, the President noted that the Residual Mechanism will commence operations with the opening of the Arusha branch of the Mechanism. A number of steps have been taken in anticipation of this milestone,

including the swearing in of all Judges, the circulation of draft Rules of Procedure and Evidence to the Judges for their consideration and the advertising of vacancies in order to recruit necessary staff. Thanks to these preparations, on 1 July 2012, the Mechanism will be ready to assume competence over all relevant judicial and prosecutorial functions in relation to the ICTR.



Theodor Meron

Prosecutor Brammertz referred to the status of trials and appeals, highlighting progress made in the trials of Ratko Mladić and Radovan Karadžić. The day-to-day cooperation between the OTP and states in the region of the former Yugoslavia fully meets expectations, Brammertz stated but warned that there are serious problems in the implementation of national war crimes strategies, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where thousands of serious crimes still require follow-up.

NEWS FROM THE REGION

Croatia

Prosecution Drops Charges Against Mikelić

The Prosecution at the Croatian County Court of Sisak dropped all charges laid against Borislav Mikelić, the former Prime Minister of the self-proclaimed Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina (SAO Krajina) according to a statement read in Zagreb on 31 May. In 1993, Mikelić was sentenced in absentia to 20 years in prison for coordinating and preparing armed rebellion against the Croatian government and for ordering attacks on the town of Petrinja and other locations in the area. In April, Mikelić's defence counsel, Silvije Degen, requested a retrial to retry Mikelić, again in absentia, under higher judicial standards than in the 1990s.



Borislav Mikelić

Croatia

- Mikelić: Charges dropped

Serbia

- Jović et al.: Guilty verdict

BiH

- Dronjak: Guilty verdict
- Baricanin: Sentence affirmed
- Zelenika et al.: Trial begins

Serbia

Guilty Verdict in Bijeljina Trial

Three members of a Serbian volunteer guard were found guilty of war crimes committed in 1992 in the Bosnian town Bijeljina by the Special Court in Belgrade on 4 June. According to the Chamber, it was proven beyond doubt that Dragan Jović, Zoran Đurđević and Alen Ristić murdered one civilian and raped and tortured several other civilians of non-Serb origin. They were sentenced, respectively, to 15, 13 and 12 years imprisonment. The case was transferred by Bosnia and Herzegovina to Serbia on the basis of the Law on International Legal Aid in Criminal Matters.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Dronjak Found Guilty

On 1 June, the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina sentenced Ratko Dronjak to 15 years for crimes committed in prison facilities in the territory of Drvar between 1992 and 1995. Dronjak was found guilty of crimes against humanity and war crimes against civilians which he committed as a warden and commander of prison facilities in the primary school 'Slavko Rodić' and the Kamenica camp. The Chamber took into account several extenuating circumstances, such as Dronjak's poor health, absence of a criminal record and family situation.

Baricanin's Sentence Confirmed

On 7 June, the Bosnian State court confirmed the Sasa Baricanin's 18-year sentence for crimes committed in Sarajevo in 1992 and dismissed the appeals of both Prosecution and Defence. In November 2011, Baricanin was found guilty of murder, rape and enslavement. The Prosecution had argued that, due to aggravating circumstances, Baricanin should be sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. Baricanin's Defence counsel, Duško Tomić, requested a retrial because, in his opinion, "the first instance Chamber displayed a high degree of intolerance and contempt" for his client. The Appeals Chamber dismissed both grounds of appeal as unfounded.



Sasa Baricanin

Dretelj Trial Begins

The trial of four Bosnian Croats, Ivan Zelenika, Srećko Herceg, Ivan Medić and Marina Grubišić-Fejzić and a Bosniak, Edib Buljubašić commenced on 12 June in Sarajevo. The Prosecution alleges that the five defendants, as members of the Croatian Defence Forces (HOS) took part in crimes against several hundred Bosnian Serbs from the municipalities of Mostar, Ljubuski, Capljina and Stolac, who were imprisoned in the Dretelj camp in 1992. The HOS was a joint Croat and Bosniak paramilitary unit formed at the beginning of the Bosnian conflict. They fought Bosnian Serb forces in southern Herzegovina.

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).

Case 002

Defence Filings

On 28 May the Nuon Chea Defence Team (NCDT) filed its “Notice of Impeachment Material for TCW-487”. Despite filing this Notice that pertained to documents that were intended to impeach witness TCW-487, the NCDT asserted that such a Notice is not in fact required by the ECCC Internal Rules. The relevant Rule here is Rule 87: Rules of Evidence. The NCDT claims that this Rule, which at 87(4) requires any new evidence to be requested by way of a “reasoned submission”, is relevant only to substantive evidence, not materials which are strictly being employed for impeachment purposes. In its Notice the NCDT drew attention to what it considers to be inconsistent and illogical interpretations and applications of Rule 87 by the Trial Chamber and the Bench’s refusal to make the distinction between substantive evidence and materials intended only for impeachment purposes. It concluded that the Trial Chamber’s position on this matter was “unreasoned and unreasonable”.

On 31 May the Ieng Sary Defence Team (ISDT) filed “Ieng Sary’s Expedited Request for Extension of Time to Respond to Co-prosecutors’ Request for Leave to Provide Assurances with Respect to Non-Prosecution for Witnesses”. The ISDT stated that a four day time extension was being sought due to the complex legal issues raised by the Office of the Co-Prosecutors (OCP) in its Request, the requirement that a response be filed in two languages and the timing of the OCP’s Request. Parties were examining several witnesses at the time the Request was filed and holidays for national staff were expected to cause delays in the translation of the response.

In the Courtroom

The defence teams for Nuon Chea, Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary continued to participate in Case 002 proceedings in the Trial Chamber during May.

Wednesday, 2 May began with Co-Lawyer for Nuon Chea, Andrew Ianuzzi, asserting that during proceedings on the

previous Monday, as his colleague Michiel Pestman raised the issue of political interference in the ECCC, Judge Silvia Cartwright “shook her head from side to side and mouthed the words, ‘blah, blah, blah, blah’”. Ianuzzi sought clarification as to whether the act he described was a reflection of Judge Cartwright’s “usual manifestation of disdain for the defence counsel on the Nuon Chea team”. Ianuzzi requested that in future Judge Cartwright “verbalise her personal and/ or judicial positions” so they may be included in the judicial record. International Co-Prosecutor Vincent de Wilde not only described Ianuzzi’s remarks as “inappropriate”, but further claimed that his remarks were part of a “consistent strategy” on the part of the NCDT to “try and demonstrate that Nuon Chea is a perpetual victim of this Chamber”. The President agreed with De Wilde that Ianuzzi’s contention was groundless and announced that the final session of questioning of the witness Saloth Ban (Pol Pot’s nephew and the former Secretary General for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) would begin.

Before the next witness, Pean Khean, could appear later that day, Ianuzzi raised his concern that the upcoming witness may be at risk of self-incrimination. In accordance with the requirements of Rule 28(8), Ianuzzi requested that proceedings be continued *in camera* so that the matter could be discussed. Senior Assistant Prosecutor Tarik Abdulhak, while acknowledging that Rule 28(8) does require Counsel to request proceedings to be held *in camera* if they are aware of the possibility of self-incrimination, stated that he did not believe self-incrimination was a real concern regarding the upcoming witness. Further, Abdulhak reminded the Chamber of Rule 28(2); “If a witness has not been notified of his or her right against self-incrimination, the Co-Prosecutors, the Co-Investigating Judges, or the Chambers shall notify a witness of this right before his or her interview or testimony”. If the Chamber could simply confirm that this witness and

- Case 002: Prosecution case continues

SCSL

- Taylor: 50-year sentence

ICTR

- Nzabonimana: Life imprisonment



Pean Khean

future witnesses have been informed of their rights, Abdulhak continued, this issue of requests for an *in camera* session to discuss issues of self-incrimination could be avoided altogether.

After hearing from members of the defence teams and prosecution, the President held an *in camera* session to discuss this matter further. Thereafter and before the Trial Chamber, the witness was reminded of his duties and rights as a witness and was offered duty counsel to help him avoid self-incrimination during questioning. The witness accepted the offer of duty counsel.

Proceedings were delayed for several days in mid-May due to health concerns of Ieng Sary, who was admitted to hospital on 17 May. The treating doctor appeared before the Chamber the following week to explain that Ieng Sary was suffering from the flu and bronchitis, in addition to his existing heart condition. ECCC Internal Rule 81 provides for the right of an Accused to be tried in his or her presence unless that right is explicitly waived. International Co-Lawyer for Ieng Sary, Michael Karnavas, stated that his client might be prepared to waive his right to be present, allowing proceedings to continue, if alternative witnesses were called before the Trial Chamber and the testimony of the two witnesses scheduled to appear were postponed. Karnavas explained that the two

witnesses who were scheduled to testify both “relate directly or indirectly to acts or conduct alleged against” his client Ieng Sary. The Bench did not entertain this suggestion and instead delayed proceedings while Ieng Sary recovered.



Ny Kan

Proceedings continued on 28 May with witness Ny Kan, Son Sen’s brother and a former member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On 30 May International Co-Lawyer for Nuon Chea, Michiel Pestman, commenced his cross-examination of the witness with several questions relating to whether the witness actually believed that he was under oath as he appeared before the Trial Chamber. Pestman then suggested to the witness that the real reason he had been transferred from Sector 32 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was because he had “morality issues” with the women in Sector 32. Both lines of questioning were deemed irrelevant and were blocked by President Nonn. Despite Pestman stating that he had further questions on these and other topics for the current witness, following a subsequent clash over a procedural issue, the President announced that, “We have already ruled that you have no other questions. Your time has run out” and handed the floor to Counsel for Ieng Sary.



Special Court for Sierra Leone

The views expressed herein are those of the author(s) alone and do not necessarily reflect the views of Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL).

Taylor sentenced to 50 years imprisonment

The former President of Liberia, Charles Taylor, was sentenced to 50 years imprisonment by the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) on 30 May. In April, the Court had found him guilty of 11 counts of aiding and abetting war crimes and crimes against humanity in neighbouring Sierra Leone during the 1991-2002 civil war, including murder, rape, sexual slavery, recruiting child soldiers, enforced amputations and pillage. Delivering the sentence, Judge Richard Lussick stated that Taylor’s offences were of the “utmost gravity in terms of scale and brutality”. Taylor will serve his sentence in the UK.



Charles Taylor

According to the Chamber, the sentence reflects Taylor’s status as head of state and his betrayal of public trust. As a head of state, he is seen to be “in a class of his own” compared to other defendants at the Court, Lussick argued. Taylor is the first head of state to be convicted by an inter-

national court since the Nuremberg trials.

During closing arguments, the Prosecution had requested an 80-year sentence. The Chamber maintained, since Taylor was convicted of aiding and abetting, “a lesser sentence than that imposed for more direct forms of participation” was warranted. Nevertheless, the length of Taylor’s sentence is comparable to other defendants convicted by the STSL. For instance, Issa Sesay, a Revolutionary United Front (RUF) leader received a 52-year sentence and a rebel from the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) group, Alex Tamba Brima, was given 50 years. Taylor’s defence counsel Morris Anyah pointed out that Sesay and Brima were direct perpetrators whereas Taylor was convicted of aiding and abetting. Moreover, the 50-year sentence essentially equals a life sentence for 74-year old Taylor, while “the rules of the court prohibit expressly the imposition of a life sentence”, Anyah argued. The Defence intends to appeal the sentence.



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).

Nzabonimana sentenced to life imprisonment



Callixte Nzabonimana

Former Rwanda Minister of Youth and Associate Movements Callixte Nzabonimana was sentenced to life imprisonment by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda on 31 May. The

Chamber found Nzabonimana guilty of Genocide, Conspiracy to Commit Genocide, Direct and Public Incitement to Commit Genocide and Extermination as a Crime Against Humanity.

According to the Chamber, Nzabonimana directly and publicly incited the killing of Tutsis at the Butare trading centre on or

about 12 April 1994, at Cyayi centre on 14 April 1994 and at Murambi on 18 April 1994. It also found Nzabonimana guilty of entering into two separate agreements to kill Tutsis in Gitarama prefecture: with members of the Interim Government on 18 April 1994 and with Jean Damascene Ukirikyeyezu in May 1994.

Nzabonimana was arrested on 18 February 2008 in Tanzania. The trial commenced on 9 November 2009. In total, the Prosecution called 20 witnesses; the Defence presented 40 witnesses. The trial closed on 12 September 2011 and closing arguments were heard on 20 and 21 October 2011. The Defence intends to appeal the ruling.

LOOKING BACK

International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

5 years ago...

On 12 June 2007, Milan Martić was sentenced to 35 years imprisonment. Between January 1991 and August 1995, Martić held various leadership positions in the Serbian Autonomous District Krajina and the Republic of Serbian Krajina. He was convicted of, amongst others, murder, persecutions on political, racial and religious grounds, torture and inhumane acts. Martić was indicted in 1995; he surrendered and was transferred to the ICTY in May 2002. His 35-year sentence was affirmed by the Appeals Chamber in October 2008. In June 2009, he was transferred to Estonia to serve his sentence.



Milan Martić

10 years ago...

On 12 June 2002, the Appeals Chamber judgement of Dragoljub Kunarac, Radomir Kovač and Zoran Vuković was issued. Their sentences of 28, 20 and 12 years, respectively, which were handed down in February 2001, were affirmed. Kunarac, the leader of a reconnaissance group of the Bosnian Serb Army (VRS) which formed part of the local Foča Tactical Group, was charged with torture, rape and enslavement. Kovač and Vuković held the positions of sub-commanders of the VRS military police and paramilitary leaders in Foča. Kovač was convicted of enslavement, rape and outrages upon personal dignity, Vuković of torture, rape and enslavement. They were initially indicted in June 1996 and transferred to the Tribunal between March 1998 and December 1999.

Special Court for Sierra Leone

5 years ago...

On 20 June 2007, the Judgement in the trial against Alex Tamba Brima, Ibrahim Bazy Kamara and Santigie Borbor Kanu was issued. They played an instrumental role in the coup by Sierra Leone's Army in May 1997 and were leading figures in the subsequently established Armed Forces Revolutionary Council. They were charged with 14 counts: seven counts of crimes against humanity, six counts of war crimes and one count for other serious violations of international humanitarian law, including the use of child soldiers, and convicted of 11 thereof. Their sentences were handed down in July 2007. Brima and Kanu were sentenced to 50 years imprisonment, Kamara received 45 years. The defendants' grounds of appeal were dismissed and the sentences upheld in an Appeals Judgement on 22 February 2008.

BLOG UPDATES

- Professor Charles C. Jalloh, **Melinda Taylor is entitled to immunity; Libyan authorities should release her**, 10 June 2012, available at: <http://iclf ferment.blogspot.nl/2012/06/melinda-taylor-is-entitled-to-immunity.html>
- Marina Aksenova, **Guest Post: Why 50 Years of Imprisonment is an Adequate Sentence for Charles Taylor**, 4 June 2012, available at: <http://opiniojuris.org/2012/06/04/guest-post-why-50-years-of-imprisonment-is-an-adequate-sentence-for-charles-taylor/>
- Sarah Good-Allen, **STL Prosecution files Response to Defence Challenges to Jurisdiction**, 13 June 2012, available at: <http://www.internationallawbureau.com/blog/?p=5118>
- Stephen Schwartz, **Sarajevo, 1992-2012: What Future for a Broken Society?**, 30 May 2012, available at: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/stephen-schwartz/sarajevo-1992-2012-what-future-for-a-broken-society_b_1544339.html
- Raphaëlle Rafin, **The African Court of Justice and Human and Peoples' Rights: a regional general court with international criminal jurisdiction?**, 1 June 2012, available at: <http://ilawyerblog.com/the-african-court-of-justice-and-human-and-peoples-rights-a-regional-general-court-with-international-criminal-jurisdiction/>
- Dov Jacobs, **Guest Post: Suffering Victims and Collective Crimes: The Limits of International Criminal Law**, 11 June 2012, available at: <http://opiniojuris.org/2012/06/11/guest-post-suffering-victims-and-collective-crimes-the-limits-of-international-criminal-law/>
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PUBLICATIONS AND ARTICLES

Books

- Luc Reydamas, Jan Wouters, and Cedric Ryngaert (Eds.) (2012) *International Prosecutors*, Oxford University Press
- Heather Harrison Dinniss (2012) *Cyber Warfare and the Laws of War*, Cambridge University Press
- Prof. José María Beneyto and Prof. David Kennedy (2012) *New Approaches to International Law - The European and the American Experiences*, T.M.C. Asser Press
- David Haljan (2012) *Separating Powers: International Law before National Courts*, T.M.C. Asser Press
- Xiaodong Yang (2012) *State Immunity in International Law*, Cambridge University Press
- Carlo Focarelli (2012) *International Law as Social Construct: The Struggle for Global Justice*, Oxford University Press

Articles

- Antonio Cassese (2012) "The Legitimacy of International Criminal Tribunals and the Current Prospects of International Criminal Justice", *Leiden Journal of International Law* 25(2), pp. 491-501
- Salvatore Zappala (2012) "Personal Remarks on Antonio Cassese and His Vision of International Law and International Criminal Justice along the Road He Walked", *Leiden Journal of International Law* 25(2), pp. 503-510
- Jonathan Havercroft (2012) "Was Westphalia 'all that'? Hobbes, Bellarmine and the norm of non-intervention", *Global Constitutionalism* 1(1), pp. 120-140
- Carsten Stahn (2012) "Editorial: Between 'Faith' and 'Facts': By What Standards Should We Assess International Criminal Justice?", *Leiden Journal of International Law* 25(2), pp. 251-282

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WE'RE ON THE WEB!

WWW.ADCICTY.ORG

EVENTS**Making Europe Safer: Europol at the Heart of European Security**

Date: 18-19 June 2012

Venue: Europol Headquarters, Eisenhowerlaan 73, The Hague

More info: https://www.era.int/cgi-bin/cms?_SID=06a2209fbe85f8990a6e051cd1bec7f73a96e14200196530603515&_sprache=en&_bereich=artikel&_aktion=detail&idartikel=122953

EU Criminal Justice for Defence Counsel

Date: 22-23 June 2012

Venue: Prague

More info: https://www.era.int/cgi-bin/cms?_SID=06a2209fbe85f8990a6e051cd1bec7f73a96e14200196530603515&_sprache=en&_bereich=artikel&_aktion=detail&idartikel=122953

Summer Course on European Criminal Justice

Date: 2-6 July 2012

Venue: ERA Conference Centre, Metzger Allee 4, Trier, Germany

More info: https://www.era.int/cgi-bin/cms?_SID=9719d93e4378f77b816aac8c0b25bfead92b4f4600196689449095&_sprache=en&_bereich=artikel&_aktion=detail&idartikel=122030

OPPORTUNITIES**Associate Legal Officer (multiple posts) (P2), The Hague, Netherlands**

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)

Closing date: 23 June 2012

Associate Court Officer (P2), Leidschendam, Netherlands

Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL)

Closing date: 27 June 2012

Trial Counsel (P4), Leidschendam, Netherlands

Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL)

Closing date: 28 June 2012

GOODBYE

The ADC-ICTY would like to express its appreciation and thanks to Jana Hofmann for her hard work and dedication to the Newsletter. Jana has been working for the ADC-ICTY Head Office and she will be missed. We wish her all the best in the future.

