ADC NEWSLETTER
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ICTY CASES

Cases at Trial

Hadžić (IT-04-75)

Karadžić (IT-95-5/18-I)

Mladić (IT-09-92)

Šešelj (IT-03-67)

Cases on Appeal

Prlić *et al.* (IT-04-74)

Stanišić & Simatović (IT-03-69)

Stanišić & Župljanin (IT-08-91)

ICTY NEWS

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

On 6 July, the Appeals Hearing took place, in the case of *Stanišić and Simatović* who were first acquitted on 30 May 2013. In its Judgement the Trial Chamber, Judge Picard dissenting, found that neither Jovica Stanišić nor Franco Simatović were responsible for committing murder as a violations of the laws and customs of war or murder, deportation, and other inhumane acts, and persecution as crimes against humanity. On 6 July, the Prosecution appealed against the acquittal.

During their submission, the Appellant contended that the Trial Chamber Judgment contained serious errors which, if followed in the future, 'have the potential to derail international criminal law'. Contrary to the conclusions drawn in the Judgment, the Prosecution alleged that evidence clearly demonstrates that both Stanišić and Simatović 'were deeply involved in the machinery through which this massive ethnic cleansing campaign was carried out'; they created, trained, funded, armed, supported, assisted, or were otherwise linked to many of the formations that were integral to the ethnic cleansing process, including Arkan's Tigers and the Red Berets.

The Prosecution's main assertion pertained to Joint Criminal Enterprise (JCE) and the failure of the Trial Chamber to adjudicate on the existence and nature of the common criminal purpose and the Accused's knowledge of this common criminal purpose. Due to this failure, the Prosecution contended that the Majority erroneously found that the Accused did not share the criminal intent of the JCE by failing to apply the 'common criminal purpose lens'.

Contrary to the Chamber's findings that the Accused

ICTY AND MICT NEWS

Also in this issue

took the risk crimes would be committed when establishing Serb control over large areas but only contributed to lawful military activity, the Prosecution suggested that the very nature of the common criminal purpose rendered crimes a certainty, not a mere risk. As such, had the majority assessed the Accused's continuing contributions in light of their knowledge of the common criminal purpose, the inference of shared intent would have been inescapable. According to the Appellant, the Majority extended a 'significant buffer to senior officials', by protecting high-ranking people in the leadership who are 'removed from the crimes'.

Furthermore, the Appellant suggested that the Trial Chamber had erred by using the 'specific direction' requirement in its findings that the Accused were not responsible for aiding and abetting crimes. The Prosecution noted the aiding and abetting acquittals have been tainted by the rejection of the specific direction requirement in the *Šainović et al.* and *Popović et al.* Appeal Judgments.

Finally, the Prosecution suggested the entering of convictions by the Appeals Chamber is the most appropriate remedy and that this does not violate the Accused's rights. The Prosecution did not consider a retrial to be an appropriate remedy in this case.

In response, the Stanišić Defence first noted the principle that a person convicted of a criminal offence is entitled, as his fundamental human right, to a review of that conviction in a higher tribunal established by law. A conviction by the Appeal Chamber would be contrary to this fundamental principle.

With regard to the substantive aspects of the Appeal, the Stanišić Defence contended that in fact, the Trial


Wayne Jordash QC

Chamber clearly made findings concerning the Accused's contributions to certain crimes and thus the criminal means of the alleged Joint Criminal Enterprise (JCE). The Trial Chamber correctly assessed Stanišić's contribution to each of the criminal means and found that the Unit acted lawfully but for two operations: Bosanski Samac and Doboj. It then used those findings of fact to infer that he harboured no shared criminal intent to further the common criminal purpose.

The Stanišić Defence further outlined that the Appellant had engaged in a legal and factual four-step approach, through which they have aimed to relitigate hundreds of factual findings without the required demonstration of error. Step One involved the Appellant taking a selection of factual findings that they like, the most convenient that serve the purpose of beginning the litigation afresh. For the Second Step, the Appellant disregarded certain inconvenient factual findings without attempting to demonstrate that the Trial Chamber erred in fact or in law. Thirdly, in place of these inconvenient findings, the Appellant, using Step One findings, reassembled them to produce the factual findings he desired. The Fourth Step involved the Appellant introducing a presumption of guilt by encouraging the Appeals Chamber to attribute guilt by association to the Accused. The Stanišić Defence subsequently demonstrated the Appellant's use of this four-step approach for each of its ground of appeal.

Finally, responding to the Appellant's assertion regarding the use of 'specific direction' as an element of aiding and abetting, the Stanišić Defence deliberated that even if the *Šainović* finding that specific direction is not essential for aiding and abetting, is the prevailing law, this does not invalidate the Accused's acquittal, since the Trial Chamber considered specific direction as a step towards assessing whether the Respondent's acts had substantially contributed to the crimes and found that on the facts such substantial effect on the crimes had not been established.

The Simatović Defence similarly considered the Prosecution Appeals Brief unfounded in its entirety, noting in particular that should the Appeals Chamber accept the Prosecution's appeal, Simatović may find himself in a position where his right to a fair trial, as well as to a two-instance procedure, would be substantially limited and in some aspects completely denied. In such a case, the only option open to the Appeals Chamber is to order a retrial by a newly constituted Trial Chamber.

With regard to the Prosecution's assertion concerning the JCE, the Simatović Defence pointed to the absence of a rule regarding the sequence to be followed

to establish the elements of the it. Contrary to Prosecution assertions, the Trial Chamber did, in fact, through sufficient analysis establish that Simatović did not possess the mental element for JCE. Furthermore, the Simatović Defence repeated the assertion that the Prosecution has attempted to re-litigate by substituting their own assessments with those of the Trial Chamber.

In addressing the second ground of the Appeal (aiding and abetting), the Simatović Defence noted that the Prosecution requested the Appeals Chamber to substitute the law regarding specific direction, with the law or jurisprudence that was established after the Trial Judgment. Furthermore, the Simatović Defence considered the understanding of specific direction as provided for in the Trial Judgment to be correct and based on best practice of international courts.

Prosecutor v. Mladić (IT-09-92)

On 9 and 10 June, Mišić Milutin, a member of the Board of Directors of the Institute for Missing Persons of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), testified in Mladić's defence. Throughout his testimony, the witness presented information to contest the accuracy and reliability of the data grounding the lists of missing persons gathered by the International Red Cross and the International Commission of Missing Persons, as well as his own Institute.

Milutin explained that the data collected by these institutions was inaccurate and did not undergo the verification process prescribed by law. Based on documentation of the Institute for Missing Persons, he further presented a series of contradictory information and highlighted the inconsistencies in the data and findings. For instance, he described how some individuals were classified as missing in 1993 based on the information of the Institute while other sources claimed they went missing in 1995, after the fall of Srebrenica.

Simo Tuševljak was scheduled to testify on 9 to 10 July. Due to an issue with translating a document, he will now testify following the Tribunal's summer recess.

From 13 to 16 July, General Bosko Kelečević, former Chief of Staff of the Army/Vojska Republike Srpske (VRS) 1st Krajina Corps, appeared for the Defence. Kelečević testified that the Muslim population in Kozarac and Hambarine were disarmed and handed over to military police at Omarska and Keraterm. The witness stated that as the Prijedor prison camps were under the civilian authorities' jurisdiction, he was not aware of the events that occurred in those camps.

The witness dismissed the Prosecution's suggestion that Milanković's Wolves were part of the Bosnian Serb Army. The witness testified that the Army's goal was to protect Serbs and 'honest people from other ethnic groups' – meaning 'those who implemented the tasks envisaged by the Serb people's idea of coexistence'.

The witness denied that the 1st Krajina Corps and the VRS had implemented the separation of the BiH ethnic groups by killing non-Serb civilians. Loyal Muslims and Croats were protected. Ethnic communities were not separated through forcible evacuation of civilians – only those who wanted to leave could do so.

Kelečević denied that he knew anything about those crimes. He was asked by Prosecutor Traldi about the relations between his unit and the paramilitary unit "Vukovi s Vučjaka", and he said this crime-related unit was not under the control of 1st Krajina Corps. Kelečević was asked about the prisoner camps in Prijedor-Trnopolje, Omarska and Keraterm, and about the crimes against the civilians in those camps. He stated that those camps were in control of the civilian authorities and civilian police. Also, he testified that in the Manjača camp, which was under the control of the military police, the prisoners were treated according to humanitarian law.

General Kelečević has also denied that the crimes against the civilian population were committed during the 'Operation Koridor' in summer of 1992. Kelečević explained the exchange of prisoners from the Manjača camp. The witness said that he could not remember if there was any Serbian soldier who was charged or punished for the crimes against the non-Serb population. He denied that there was a certain practice among the Army of Republika Srpska officers to tolerate and to encourage such criminal behaviour, but then he confirmed that Radmilo Zeljaja was promoted although he said that he would no longer spare anyone, including women and

children. Kelečević blamed the police and civil authorities for the crimes in Prijedor, Kotor Varoš and Sanski Most. He also denied knowing anything about the massacres in Večići and Velagići villages. Kelečević denied that there was a plan to separate Serbs from Muslims and Croats by killing and forcibly transferring the members of those two ethnic groups.

Zdravko Salipur, a former member of the Crisis Staff of the Serb municipality of Novo Sarajevo, was the last Defence witness in the Mladic trial before the summer recess. Salipur lived in Pofalići before the war which was a predominantly Serb neighbourhood. He said he saw Green Berets and members of the Patriotic League digging trenches and distributing weapons at night. There were bands of armed night guards who dispersed in the morning.

Salipur recounted an attack on the neighbourhood on 16 May 1992 in which around 60 Serbs, mainly civilians, were killed. Salipur himself was wounded in the attack and after he returned home from hospital he attempted to find the bodies of those who had been killed. Many were never found.

Salipur explained in his written and oral testimony that the non-Serb civilians in the neighbourhood were able to move freely and enjoyed many rights and freedoms that the Serb civilians did not.

Court will resume after summer recess on 10 August 2015.

MICT News

Prosecutor v. Jean de Dieu Kamuhanda (MICT-13-33)

On 1 July, Jean de Dieu Kamuhanda filed a motion with the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT) to request authorisation for his Counsel, Peter Robinson, to obtain evidence from protected witnesses. The reason for the request was the potential new evidence which might lead to a review of his conviction.

Following the request, two Requests for leave to appear as *amicus curiae* were submitted by the ADC-ICTY and by the ICTR Association des Avocats de la Défense (ADAD). On the 14 July, the ADAD asked the Trial Chamber to grant leave to appear before the Court and assist in determining the matters raised in the Motion. It did so in the light of the importance of post-conviction remedies and that of witness' statements for the purpose of building justice.

Similarly, on 23 July, pursuant to Rule 83 of the MICT Rules of Procedure and Evidence, the ADC-ICTY sought relief from the Court to file an *amicus curiae* regarding the Motion. Its observations regarding the interviewing of witnesses concern the modality of conducting the operation. The ADC-ICTY further supported the idea that protected witnesses be contacted through Witness Support and Protection Unit (WISP), a neutral body. The ADC-ICTY submitted that its assistance should be granted not only in view of its provisional recognition by the MICT (pursuant to MICT Rule 42(A)(iii)) but also in light of its previous experience. The ADC-ICTY has been previously granted the *amicus curiae* status in several cases and it has developed a remarkable expertise in representing the Accused at the ICTY.

Both the ADAD and the ADC-ICTY are currently awaiting for a response to be granted leave to appear as *amicus*. If the response is positive, two separate *amicus* briefs will be filed.

Prosecutor v. Eliezer Niyitegeka (MICT-12-16-R)

On 16 May 2003, the Trial Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) convicted Eliezer Niyitegeka of various counts including genocide, murder and extermination, and sentenced him to life in prison. Eliezer Niyitegeka served as the Minister of Information in the Rwandan Interim Government in 1994. The Appeals Chamber of the ICTR denied Niyitegeka's appeal as well as Niyitegeka's five requests for review submitted between 2006 and 2010.

On 6 November 2014, the Appeals Chamber rejected Niyitegeka's request for assignment of Counsel, finding that Niyitegeka failed to demonstrate that the fairness of the proceedings required that he be granted legal assistance at the MICT's expense.

On 1 April, Niyitegeka filed a new request for review to which the Prosecution responded on 11 May. The Prosecution filed a *corrigendum* the following day and Niyitegeka filed a reply on 11 June. A key aspect of Niyitegeka's potential grounds for review is his

objection to the credibility of Prosecution Witness GGV, whose testimony predicates key aspects of Niyitegeka's convictions. In addition to his request for review, Niyitegeka renewed his request for assignment of Counsel.

The Prosecution submitted that the arguments in support of the request for review could not have been a decisive factor in reaching the verdict. With regard to the request for assignment of Counsel, the Prosecution submitted that the request does not meet the threshold for legal assistance under the Mechanism's auspices.

According to Article 24 of the Statute and Rules 146, 147, and 148 of the MICT Rules of Procedures and Evidence, a request of review will be granted if four cumulative conditions are met: (i) a new fact is submitted; (ii) the new information was not known to the deciding body when reaching its verdict; (iii) the new fact could not have been identified through the exercise of due diligence; (iv) and the new fact could have been a decisive factor in arriving at the original decision. In exceptional circumstances, a request of review will be granted if ignoring the new fact would result in a violation of justice.

In their decision, the Appeals Chamber noted that an applicant is only entitled to assigned Counsel at the Mechanism's expense if the Appeals Chambers authorises the review or if assigned Counsel is considered necessary to ensure the fairness of the proceedings. The Appeals Chamber emphasised that only in exceptional circumstances will a convicted person will be granted legal assistance at the Mechanism's expense after a final decision has been issued.

Eliezer Niyitegeka

The Appeals Chamber issued a public decision on 13 July, granting the request, in part, directing the Registrar to assign Niyitegeka Counsel for a period of three months and dismissing the request in all other aspects. The Appeals Chamber submitted in its decision that Niyitegeka would benefit from the assistance of Counsel in relation to his request for review and noted that Niyitegeka succeeded in demonstrating that the fairness of the proceedings requires that he be granted legal assistance at the Mechanism's expense. With regard to Niyitegeka's request of review the Appeals Chamber noted that it would be premature to decide on the merits of the proposed grounds for review.

Judge Antonetti dissented and his opinion will be published separately.

Prosecutor v. Jean Uwinkindi (MICT-12-25-R14.1)

On 22 June, the Registrar assigned Gatera Gashabana as Lead Counsel to represent Jean Uwinkindi before the Mechanism. In its decision, the Registrar noted Article 6(A) of the Directive and Rule 43(A) of the MICT Rules of Procedures and Evidence. Article 6(A) and Rule 43(A) entail that Defence Counsel shall be assigned to a suspect or accused who lacks the means to remunerate such Counsel.

MICT RPE

Rule 43 (A)

Whenever the interests of justice so demand, Defence Counsel shall be assigned to suspects or accused who lack the means to remunerate such Counsel. Such assignments shall be treated in accordance with the procedure established in a Directive set out by the Registrar and approved by the President.

In Uwinkindi's initial referral proceedings before the ICTR, the ICTR made a determination of Uwinkindi's indigence and assigned Uwinkindi Counsel. The Registrar submitted in its decision that there is no present information available that indicates that Uwinkindi's financial situation has improved.

MICT/5

Article 6 (A)

A suspect or accused who lacks the means to remunerate Counsel shall have the right to have Counsel assigned to him and paid for by the Mechanism in accordance with this Directive. The Registrar shall inform a suspect or accused in a language which he understands of his rights and duties pursuant to this Directive.

On 21 May, the Registry informed Uwinkindi of his right to have Counsel assigned and Uwinkindi requested Gashabana to represent him in these proceedings. In his decision, the Registrar noted that Gashabana has expressed his willingness to represent an indigent suspect or Accused and his willingness to be included on the Rule 43 list. The Rule 43 list is the Mechanism's list of eligible Counsel for assignment to indigent suspects or Accused.

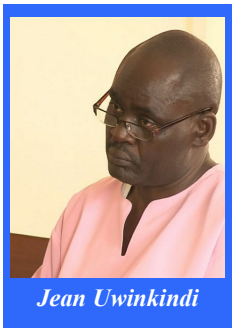
Further noting that Gashabana completed the necessary paperwork to qualify for inclusion on the Rule 43 list; and noting that the Registrar is satisfied that Gashabana meets the requirements; the Registrar

designated Gashabana as Lead Counsel for Uwinkindi.

On 17 July, Uwinkindi filed a request to extend the deadline and word limit of the brief in support of his request for revocation of the referral of his case to Rwanda. Uwinkindi filed his request as a response to the order of Pre-Trial Judge Vagn Joensen to file his brief no later than 30 days following the assignment of Counsel by the Registry.

In his request, Uwinkindi stated that despite several legitimate efforts, his Counsel was unable to meet with him in prison before 13 July to discuss the case. Uwinkindi requested that the deadline be extended to 5 August. In addition to this request, Uwinkindi also requested that the word limit for his brief be extended to 12.000 words. He argued this was necessary taking into account the complexity of the issues and the scope of the record.

In his decision, Judge Joensen mentioned Rule 154 (A) of the MICT Rules of Procedure and Evidence. Rule 154(A) entails that if good cause is shown by motion, the Chamber may extend any prescribed time. Joensen submitted that he is satisfied that the circumstances surrounding the delay of the meeting fulfil the good cause requirement for extending the deadline for the filing of his brief until 5 August.


Jean Uwinkindi

With regard to Uwinkindi's request for extending the word limit, Joensen noted that a Pre-Trial Judge may authorise a party to exceed the word limit if the applicant effectively illustrates exceptional circumstances prior to the filing date. Joensen was satisfied that exceptional circumstances were present in this case in order to authorise an extension of the word limit.

On 22 July, Pre-Trial Judge Joensen granted Uwinkindi's request, in part, for extension of time and extension of word limit. Uwinkindi is permitted to file a brief in support of his request for revocation, not exceeding 9.000 words instead of 3.000, the standard word limit, by 5 August. Joensen was not convinced of the necessity to extend the limit to 12.000 words. In order to ensure fairness, the Prosecution and Republic of Rwanda authorities are permitted to file briefs responding to Uwinkindi's brief, not exceeding 9.000 words.

Prosecutor v. Zoran Žigić (MICT-14-81)

On 2 November 2001, the ICTY Trial Chamber convicted Zoran Žigić of persecution, murder, torture and cruel treatment, and he was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. Zoran Žigić was a former taxi driver and served as a reserve police officer in Prijedor during the war. On 28 February 2005, the ICTY Appeals Chamber maintained Žigić's convictions, in part, and upheld his verdict.


Zoran Žigić

Žigić was released from an Austrian prison after serving two thirds of his sentence. Following his release, Žigić filed a request to the President of the MICT, Judge Meron, not to approve the Austrian authorities' decision to extradite him to Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). He filed this request because another prison sentence awaits him in BiH. In 1997, Žigić was convicted of murder before the Banja Luka Military Court and was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment.

On 12 December 2014, Judge Meron rejected Žigić's challenges to his proposed extradition to BiH, finding that the Mechanism does not have jurisdiction to review extradition decisions submitted by domestic courts that are extraneous to proceedings before the ICTY or the MICT.

On 19 May, Žigić filed a request for assistance before the authorities of BiH confidentially and *ex parte*. In his request, Žigić seeks Meron to request the BiH authorities to abort any proceedings against him for offences outside the scope of the Austrian extradition decision.

On 26 June, Judge Meron rejected Žigić's request for assistance, considering his lack of jurisdiction as well as Žigić's early release.

LOOKING BACK...

Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals

Five years ago…

On 22 December 2010, the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT) was established by the Security Council of the United Nations. The Hague branch of the Mechanism for the ICTY commenced functioning on 1 July 2013. MICT has both *ad hoc* functions (e.g. for all appeals filed at the ICTY after July 2013, re-trials and contempt proceedings) and will function beyond the last final judgment (e.g. witness protection, enforcement of sentences and the preservation of archives). The Office of the Prosecutor and Registry maintain a roster of qualified staff with ICTY experience to assure its full functioning as may be required. A list of Defence Counsel equally exists to ensure the conditions for the conduct of fair trials. The Mechanism will be subject to a first review in 2016 and every two years thereafter.

International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

Ten years ago…

On 7 May 2005, Ante Gotovina was arrested by Spanish authorities from his dinner table at a hotel in Tenerife, where he had checked-in using a false Croatian passport. Gotovina was first indicted by the ICTY in 2001 and at the time of his arrest the third most-wanted suspect from the Balkan wars. ICTY Prosecutor Carla Del Ponte announced the arrest while on a visit to Belgrade. The arrest of Gotovina was considered a major precondition for Croatia's ambition to join the European Union (EU). Only days prior to the arrest, the EU Parliament issued a resolution calling on its Member States to assist the ICTY by securing effective state cooperation and by handing over indictees, including Gotovina. The Trial against Gotovina before the ICTY ended with a final acquittal in late 2012 after a first instance conviction to 24 years of imprisonment was overturned by the Appeals Chamber.

Ante Gotovina

European Court of Human Rights

Fifteen years ago…

On 4 May 2000, the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) declared the application of Mladen Naletilić launched against the Republic of Croatia manifestly ill-founded and as such inadmissible. It was the first one in a series of (so far unsuccessful) attempts by persons seeking remedy against rulings of the ICTY before the Strasbourg Court.

Naletilić was indicted by the ICTY in late 1998 on seventeen counts and arrested in October 1999 by Croatian authorities. Before his transfer to the ICTY on 21 March 2000, Naletilić addressed the ECtHR in an attempt to prevent his transfer to The Hague. The complaint was based on Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) insofar as his right to be tried before an independent and impartial tribunal established by law would be violated in case of transfer to the ICTY.

The European Court dismissed this ground asserting that both the Statute and Rules of Procedure of the ICTY would offer all the necessary guarantees including those of impartiality and independence. This key finding effectively closed the gap (in relation to the ICTY) the ECtHR had opened in its *Waite & Kennedy* Judgment one year earlier. There, the immunity of international organisations before national Courts was made dependent on the availability of effective alternative remedies to the applicant. Implicitly, the finding also ascertained that objections to the transfer to the ICTY based on the "risk of a flagrant denial of justice" test applied by the ECtHR in inter-state extradition cases would be equally impossible. The Judgment is to be seen within the context of a wider practice, adopted by the ECtHR, of non-interference with other Supreme Courts such as the ICTY, ICC and the European Court of Justice.

NEWS FROM THE REGION

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Court Referendum Vetoed by Bosnian Delegates to the Council of Peoples

Assembly members in Bosnia's autonomous Serb region voted in favour to hold a referendum on the national court's authority over Bosnian Serbs. Milorad Dodik, the Regional President, is leading the initiative based on the notion that the national courts are biased against Serbs. In the referendum, citizens will be asked if the National Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) should have authority over Republika Srpska's residents. The Bosnian delegates to the Council of Peoples in RS used their veto powers to block the Assembly's decision. Mujo Hadžiomerović, Chief of the Bosnian caucus in the Council of Peoples, explained they exercised their constitutional safeguard in order to protect national interest and regional stability. Dodik faces domestic and international pressures to soften his approach towards the referendum. Western diplomats threatened to impose sanctions on Dodik saying this referendum violates the Dayton Peace Accords and the BiH constitution. Serbian Prime Minister Aleksandar Vučić reportedly asked Dodik to reconsider holding a referendum, although he does agree with the need to reform the state judiciary.

Kosovo

Kosovo Parliament Passes Resolution to Investigate EULEX

The Kosovo Parliament passed a resolution requesting an investigation into the EU's rule-of-law mission in Kosovo. The rule-of-law mission, EULEX, is facing accusations of corruption and inside abuses. EULEX was set up in 2008 to mentor and monitor Kosovo's judicial system, but also exercises executive powers to investigate, prosecute and judge cases of war crimes, corruption and organised crime. The Kosovo Parliament seeks to initiate an institutional investigation for every case mentioning EULEX staff in all official EU reports. EULEX faces accusations of bribery and transparency scandals. The accusations were made by Maria Bamieh, an EULEX Prosecutor, who claims that EULEX attempted to suppress her complaints. Investigators are looking into Bamieh's allegations. The resolution also accused the EU mission of taking cases from local prosecutors, despite EULEX having planned to downsize and focus on ongoing cases. EULEX responded with a statement defending the legality of their activities.

Montenegro

Montenegrin Police Arrest Serbian Wartime General Borislav Đukić

On 18 July, the Montenegrin police arrested Borislav Đukić at the Tivat Airport in Montengro. The warrant of arrest was issued by Zagreb accusing him of blowing up the Peruca dam near Sinj in Croatia on 28 January 1993. Đukić was the wartime commander of the 221st Motorised Brigade of the 9th Knin Corps of the Yugoslav People's Army. Although the complete destruction of the dam was prevented by the power plant workers, this would have endangered thousands of lives of civilians of Sinj, Trilj and Omis. Đukić, 67, was charged with crimes against humanity and was extradited to a detention centre after a hearing at the High Court in Podgorica.

NEWS FROM OTHER INTERNATIONAL COURTS

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

Laura-Lou Moreau, Legal Intern.

Judicial Update

From June to July, the Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphân Defence Teams participated in hearings and submitted various motions regarding both their appeals against the Case 002/01 Judgement and the ongoing Case 002/02 trial.

With respect to the appeal, the Nuon Chea Defence Team filed its fourth and fifth requests to the Supreme Court Chamber seeking the admission of additional evidence on appeal. The fourth request concerned a witness who appeared in Case 002/02 and whose testimony is likely relevant to findings being appealed in Case 002/01. The fifth request concerned a wide range of evidence that provides critical corroboration for the Nuon Chea Defence Team's argument that rebellion and/or treason against the Communist Party of Kampuchea had been fomenting in the Northwest Zone under Zone Secretary Ruos Nhim. The Nuon Chea Team also filed submissions to the Supreme Court Chamber in respect of its earlier second request for additional evidence. The Chamber had agreed to carry out an investigation in response to this request. Following some progress in the investigation, the Chamber sought the Team's opinion as to further steps, if any, which should be undertaken. In this regard, the Team for Khieu Samphân submitted its observations in relation to the additional evidence in appeal proceedings of Case 002/01. Moreover, the Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphân Teams submitted objections to document lists to be used during the testimony of three witnesses, and the Supreme Court Chamber decided that the parties may not use some documents, for instance statements that were likely obtained through the use of torture. Furthermore, the Defence Team for Khieu Samphân filed its response opposing the Co-Prosecutors' and Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers' request for additional time to examine a witness. The Supreme Court Chamber denied the Co-Prosecutors' and Civil Party Lead Co-Lawyers' request on the ground that it "fails to satisfy the requirement of establishing good cause for an extension of time".

In early July, the Supreme Court Chamber held the first appeal hearings in Case 002/01. On 7 August 2014, the Trial Chamber found Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphân guilty of crimes against humanity in relation to the evacuation of Phnom Penh and the execution of Lon Nol soldiers and officials at the Tuol Po Chrey site in Pursat province, and sentenced them to life imprisonment. The Teams for Khieu Samphân and Nuon Chea filed respectively 223 and 148 grounds of appeal to highlight errors, both in fact and law, relating to the Trial Chamber Judgement, and to raise other issues which occurred in the course of the trial. During the hearings, the Supreme Court Chamber heard the testimony of three witnesses who were summonsed to testify on appeal following the request of the Nuon Chea Defence Team: Sao Van, who was the Chief of Cheang Tong commune in Tram Kak district prior to 1975 and was later transferred to Kandal province; Sam Sithy, who was 14 years old in 1975 and who was evacuated from P'Ay village to Kampong Chhnang province; and Toat Thoeun, who is the foster son of Ruos Nhim - the former Secretary of the Northwest Zone – and a Brigadier General in the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces.

In connection with these hearings, the Defence Teams for Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphân filed lists of materials to be used in questioning the witnesses, as well as objections to the materials sought for use by the Co-Prosecutors and Lead Co-Lawyers for the Civil Parties. Pending determination by the Supreme Court Chamber on the appeal, Khieu Samphân and Nuon Chea are presumed innocent. The Supreme Court Chamber is not expected to render an appeal judgement until next year. In addition, the Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphân Defence Teams were fully engaged with the Case 002/02 trials. Throughout the second half of June, the Defence Teams participated in hearings on the Kampong Chhnang airport worksite. In July, following a request from the Trial Chamber, the Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphân Teams also filed further submissions to the Chamber concerning certain documents from the East German archives which it had sought to be placed before the Chamber in Case 002/02. The Trial Chamber's hearings in Case

002/02 will resume on 27 July and focus on the Trapeang Thma Dam worksite in the Northwest Zone.

In Case 003, the Defence Team for Meas Muth filed submissions in June relating to the charging of Meas Muth *in absentia* and the staying of the arrest warrant against its client. In addition, Ang Udom and Michael Karnavas, Co-Lawyers for Meas Muth, released a statement contending that the decision of International Co-Investigating Judge Mark Harmon to charge their client in absentia was invalid, notably because Judge Harmon acted without the cooperation of his counterpart, Cambodian Co-Investigating Judge You Bunleng.

In July, the Meas Muth Defence Team made a request for annulment, a request seeking the reclassification of confidential documents that the Defence Team deems public, and a motion against the application of command responsibility at the ECCC that is unconnected with international armed conflict. The Team continues to review evidence from the Case File and to prepare filings to protect Meas Muth's rights and interests.

In Case 004, the Defence Team for Ao An continues to review the evidence in the Case File to work on submissions to further prepare its client's defence and safeguard Ao An's fair trial rights.

Similarly, the Defence Team for Im Chaem continues to assess evidence in the Case File and submit confidential arguments to protect its client's fair trial and procedural rights.

Finally, the Defence Team for a Named Suspect continues to closely follow the trial proceedings in Case 002/02. The Team maintains that the use of Case 004 documents in the Case 002/02 trial proceedings violates its client's rights. The Team continues to research relevant substantive legal issues and otherwise seek to protect its client's fundamental fair trial rights using publicly available sources.

DEFENCE ROSTRUM

Ending Impunity

The Trial of Former Chadian Leader Hissène Habré in the Exceptional African Chambers in Senegal

By Amilee Myson

Some twenty five years after the overthrow of his repressive regime, the former President of Chad is brought before a Court. For years he has lived undisturbed in exile, removed from the geographical and temporal jurisdiction of an indictment for crimes in connection with political killings, torture and a host of other brutalities. Finally, the decades long pursuit of justice against former Chadian President Hissène Habré secured promising footing this month as the first days of trial commenced against him in the Extraordinary African Chambers in Senegal. The Special Court was established, despite obstinate political and legal challenges, to adjudge Habré's culpability for overseeing the deaths of thousands during his eight year rule. The creation of the Court alone authenticates the tenacious and patient campaign of victims who have waited 25 years to be heard. Its process and outcome will be scrutinised closely as the first internationalised domestic court in Africa, empowered by the doctrine of universal jurisdiction, to try a former leader of another African State for crimes against humanity.

An educated man, Habré, received several degrees in political science and was awarded a PhD at a prestigious French institution. After his education he briefly occupied a government position in 1971 before joining the National Liberation Front of Chad (FROLINAT) a rebel group based in the North of the Country. Habré catalysed several fissures within the front and led various incarnations of FROLINAT. He was dissociated from the group in 1974 for his role in the capture and ransom of three European hostages in Chad, which became known as the Claustre Affair in France. The incident put him, for the first time, within the purview of international attention. He was appointed Prime Minister for a brief period in 1974 but was removed by President Oueddi in 1975. Habré deposed Oueddei in a coup on 7 June 1982 and ruled the country until he was overthrown in 1990.

At the outset of his Presidency, Habré abolished the role of Prime Minister and created an ominous secret police force known as the Documentation and Security Directorate, a machination that gained notoriety for its violent enforcement of Habré's commands. A 1992 National Truth Commission initiated by the subsequent government in Chad accused Habré of systemic torture and an estimated 40,000 political assassinations. Human Rights Watch claims that 1,200 were killed and 12,000 were tortured. Both groups documented the methods commonly used by the Documentation and Security Directorate (DDS) to carry out torture including: burning with incandescent objects, spraying of gas into the eyes, ears, and nose; forced swallowing of water, and forcing the mouths of detainees around the exhaust pipes of running cars. Habré's government targeted ethnic groups within the country, killing and arresting group members en masse when they were perceived to be a threat to the regime. The militant and repressive nature of Habré's rule lead Human Right's Watch to dub Habré "Africa's Pinochet".

In exile, Habré fled to Senegal where he has since resided. In the 25 years since his exile his impunity has been challenged by victim groups, national governments and regional and international judicial and political organisations. A court in Chad has sentenced him to death *in absentia*, and courts in Belgium and Senegal have considered his liability for crimes against humanity, including torture. Senegalese politicians have presented numerous obstacles to his prosecution and extradition. In early 2001, Senegal's Court de Cassation ruled that it lacked jurisdiction to hear the complaint of 17 Chadian victims because the crimes were not committed in Senegal. A 2005 decision of the Dakar Appeals Court confirmed the jurisdictional challenge. Between 2005 and 2012 Senegal's courts have rejected four requests to extradite the wanted former leader for trial.

Following it's fourth and final rejected request for extradition in 2012 Belgium brought a case against Senegal in the International Court of Justice. Belgium argued that by harbouring the accused criminal without trying him Senegal was in violation of its obligations under the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and that it was obliged to try the Accused or extradite him to face charges elsewhere. In response, the Senegalese government introduced several amendments to its constitution enabling the judiciary to consider Habré's culpability retroactively and extending the court's jurisdiction to consider crimes against humanity by virtue of the doctrine of universal jurisdiction. On 24 July 2012, the government of Senegal and the African Union agreed to establish a Special Court in the Senegalese justice system with African judges appointed by the African Union presiding over his trial. The Court's governing statute establishes the jurisdiction to prosecute persons responsible for serious violations of international law, customary law and international conventions ratified by Chad committed on the territory of Chad during the period 7 June 1982 to 1 December 1990.

The Extraordinary African Chambers (EAC) constitutes the first internationalised court to be established by agreement between the African Union (AU) and an African Union member state with the power to convict the former leader of a separate African State.

The Court's opening ceremony commenced on 20 July with an emotional speech by Jacqueline Moudeina, Lead Counsel for the victims. Her address acknowledged the many victims, the survivors and those who had passed away in the interim period and who were unable to witness the trial come to fruition. The ceremony was broadcast live to an emotional audience in Chad. Habré refused to attend court for the afternoon session, denouncing the court as "illegitimate and illegal". The trial was suspended shortly after until 7 September at which time a Court appointed Defence team will represent the Accused. The comportment of the Court is an illustrative contrast to the brazen penalties inflicted by the Habré regime on Chadian citizens during his rule.

The creation of the EAC in Senegal through agreement with the AU is a significant achievement in light of a prolonged campaign by victims of Habré's regime and the multitude of political and legal barriers that stood in its way. Onlookers are hopeful that the Court's establishment will set a bold precedent for justice in Africa; and when rendered, the final decision will stand to affect exiled leaders in other countries, bolstering the fight against impunity and strengthening the doctrine of universal jurisdiction within the region.

The ICC's ReVision Project

A Short Overview

By Ingrid Tarlageanu

In October 2014, International Criminal Court (ICC) Registrar, Heman von Hebel, first addressed an outline of his reform proposals for the ICC Registry. The ReVision project aims at restructuring the composition and the *modus operandi* of several bodies within the ICC. The architect of the project provided in the framework proposal that if the project becomes a reality, both the Office of Public Counsel for the Defence (OPCD) and Office of the Public Counsel for Victims (OPCV) would be abolished. The two bodies would be replaced by two Defence and Victims' Offices.

Concerning the establishment of a Victims' Office, the project aims at merging the work currently conducted by the Office of Public Counsel for Victims (OPCV) and Victims Participation and Reparations Section (VPRS). The goal is to create a single body that would tackle all the victim-related tasks by having administrative and informative functions.

The new restructuring of the bodies handling Defence -related issues proposes to create a new office working under the auspices of the Registry. The new office, which would be the result of merging the OPCD and the Counsel Support Section (CSS), will handle all matters related to the Defence, except for the actual representation of the Accused. This would be conducted by external Counsel. There are discussions surrounding the possible establishment of a bar association, self-funded and with mandatory membership, as will be outlined later on in this article. Currently, the OPCD is not a separate organ of the ICC, but acts under the Registry as an 'independent' office. This is in contrast to the ICC's Office of the Prosecution which is a separate, fully independent organ.

A particularly problematic aspect in relation to the proposal is the one regarding the independence of the proposed new Defence Office. According to the Registry's Paper, submitted in October 2014, the fact that the current assistance is provided to the Defence by more than one body (OPCD and CSS) causes risks of repeated work and waste. The new project hopes to put in place one single body, instead of two, that would deal with protecting the rights of the Accused. Although it would still be able to assist external Defence teams in administrative and legal work, the new office's functions would be limited to such and will remain under the aegis of the Registry. Hence, its independence from the Registry may be even more undermined.

The only Tribunal where the Defence is a fully independent organ is the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL). When the STL was established, succeeding the ICC, the creation of an independent Defence organ was highly encouraged. The then-UN Secretary-General saw this as vital "to ensure equality of arms". The Defence Office is one of the independent pillars of the Tribunal and its role conveys administrative functions, assistance and support, and the protection of the rights of the Accused.

On the other hand, examples of international criminal tribunals that lack an independent Defence organ are the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR). For this reason, bodies such as The Association of Defence Counsel Practicing before the ICTY (ADC-ICTY) and the Association des Avocats de la Défense (ADAD) for the ICTR function as separate entities from the Tribunals and ensure that Defence Counsel complywith the standards of practice, as well as provide substantial assistance to the Defence to ensure fair trial rights. In that respect, the ADC-ICTY still remains a unique body for being the only bar association with compulsory membership and official recognition by an International Criminal Tribunal (Rule 44 (A) (iii), ICTY Rules of Procedure and Evidence). Nevertheless, the bringing into existence of a new Defence pillar within the ICC, which would require the amendment of the Rome Statue and would resemble the STL model seems, at least for the moment, to be an unattainable project.

In that respect, the establishment of a Bar Association for the ICC, as advocated recently by some independent Counsel, appears to be a more feasible plan. Amongst the benefits of creating such an institution we could mention the liaison that it would create between the List Counsel and the Registrar or the monitoring of compliance with professional and ethical standards of Counsel. It could ensure a better quality judicial system within the ICC by providing training, a practice manual or consultative opinions on ethics and practice. This idea, largely based on the structure of the existing ADC-ICTY, has been lobbied for by

commentators and jurists and has also received the Registrar's support.

However, the financial hurdle such a project would encounter has raised a number of skeptical opinions. The ICC's current caseload is rather limited so the funding of the Association would be problematic. The small amount of fees collected from Counsel would probably not be enough to cover all the internal expenses needed. As a solution for this issue, the Registrar's proposal is to seek approval from the Assembly of States Parties to subsidies such an Association. This solution has nevertheless been highly contested especially for lack of certainty and lack of independence in case the Association would be, for instance, financed by the Registry's funds.

It is well-known that, viewed in light of the institutional power of the Prosecution, rights pertaining to the Defence and the equality of arms are rather neglected, especially in international tribunals. Therefore, the debate concerning the major institutional changes within the OPCD should have the right to a fair trial as background. Having this in mind, the starting point would probably be upgrading the status of the Defence within the ICC by giving it independence from the Registry and other sections, in order to avoid any conflict of interests and to allow the Defence to be an effective and transparent Office. This would also mean that the Office needs to be sufficiently funded and staffed.

Furthermore, the equality of arms principle, which constituted the starting point of the creation of the Defence Office at the STL, demands that both the Prosecution and the Defence benefit from the same financial resources which at the moment are more limited for the Defence than for the Prosecution at the ICC, but also at most of the other international courts and Tribunals. It remains to be seen whether a Bar Association at the ICC is formed and how the restructuring of the Defence will turn out. However, it is crucial that the currently already limited status (independence, funding, staffing) for the Defence at the ICC is not further decreased but rather improved, in light of moving forward to a model based on true equality of arms, rather than going back in history.

The 2015 ADC-ICTY and ICLB Mock Trial

By Zachary Barnett & Gordon Connor McBain

On the morning of the trial, the stakes felt high. The participants – fully robed – took their places in the ICTY's Courtroom 3, in which momentous cases such as case 1 and case 2 have been heard. To add to the pressure, some rather imposing figures sat at the bench. Judge Orie and Judge Moloto were joined by Judge Noseworthy and Gregor Guy-Smith, a practising Defence Counsel at the ICTY.

In this case, the Prosecution brought charges of forcible transfer, murder and persecution, amongst others against a General, a Captain and a Sergeant, each of whom was represented by their own Defence team. The proceedings covered the full scope of a criminal trial: evidence was tendered, submissions were made, and – most engagingly – the witnesses and the Accused took the stand for questioning. This proved the biggest challenge for the Counsel, as the witnesses and the Accused twisted, turned and got fully into character - one even broke down in tears!

Meanwhile, the Judges pulled no punches. From the outset, Counsel were pulled up on their courtroom etiquette and called out for confusing the Rules of Procedure and Evidence. Slowly, however, the participants got into their stride, and before long there were indignant cries of 'objection' being hurled around the room. All of this, of course, was good-natured, and the impassioned speeches and fervent note-taking were regularly broken by sympathetic smiles at the inevitable fluffs and missteps.

All in all, the Mock Trial was a great success: the participants had prepared earnestly and in return gained some realistic and engaging experience. It was also a welcome opportunity to socialise with other interns, students and professionals from around The Hague and beyond. As a result, it seems that all of the participants left a little more enthused about a career in international criminal law.

The significant benefit of the ADC-ICTY Mock Trial was obviously gaining the experience of doing the Mock Trial itself. However, an important and perhaps underappreciated aspect of the entire experience is the training we received in the week prior to the trial. This involved several lectures from eminent practitioners at the ITCY.

The first lecture on the subject of case preparation

was given by Michael Karnavas. There was a plethora of material to be read prior to the lecture. The lecture itself was also immensely detailed, stretching out into a particularly useful Q+A session. Here we learnt how to tackle the brief from initial reading progressing into developing the case for our particular side, whether that was Prosecution or Defence.

The second lecture, was again, given by Karnavas on the drafting of motions. With both Prosecution and Defence deadlines looming, it was a well timed opportunity. Karnavas discussed the process involved in producing an effective and professional motion, beginning with the initial research and ending with the final stages of editing. Additionally, we were provided with numerous examples of the standard expected when in professional practice before the ICTY.

The third lecture was only directed towards those who would be Defence Counsel at the Mock Trial. It was a lecture on good defence advocacy by Dragan Ivetić. The skills examined were primarily direct and cross-examination, as this would be a majority of what participants would be conducting at the trial. Ivetić's lecture was an useful insight for the Mock Defence Counsel into how to conduct their case while in the thick of it. His practical and simple advice was appreciated.

Our fourth lecture was given jointly by Gregor Guy-Smith and Christopher Gosnell, on the subject of opening and closing arguments. This was a particularly beneficial session for those that would be conducting these aspects on trial day. It involved being able to discuss and analyse footage of both Guy-Smith and Ben Emmerson QC from the case of *Prosecutor v Haradinaj*. The lecture in its own right was one of the highlights of the week.

The fifth training session was exclusively for those in the Prosecution team, and was delivered by Kristina Carey, previously a Prosecutor in the ICTY's Appeals Division. The session allowed for reflection on the duties and standards of the Prosecution, and their role as the representatives of the international community. Topping this off was an extremely helpful opportunity to practise the direct-examination of a Prosecution witness, all under the guidance of our experienced speaker.

Our final lecture, on the subject of ethics, was given by Colleen Rohan. It was an informative lecture, offering insights unavailable to those who would ordinarily pursue international criminal law as only an academic practice. It epitomised the uniqueness of the experience we were privileged to undertake at the ICTY.

At the end of the Mock Trial exercise the bench announced the four winners of the day. Zachary Barnett and Gordon Connor McBain were awarded the 'Best Speaker' awards for the Prosecution and Defence respectively. Instead of choosing one overall winning team, the bench decided to have two 'Special Performance Awards' for the 'best push-back', Anda Scarlat, and for the 'most focused', Anita Alfred Kyaruzi.

On behalf of all of the participants, we would like to thank Judge Orie, Judge Moloto, Judge Noseworthy and Gregor Guy-Smith for giving up their time and making the trial as realistic as possible. We are also grateful for the extremely valuable training sessions provided by Kristina Carey, Christopher Gosnell, Gregor Guy-Smith, Dragan Ivetić, Michael Karnavas, and Colleen Rohan. Finally, we would like to thank the ADC-ICTY, the ICTY and particularly Guido Heijblok without whom the trial would not have been possible.

ASSOCIATION OF DEFENCE COUNSEL PRACTISING BEFORE THE ICTY

ADC-ICTY ADVOCACY TRAINING

Date: 22 August 2015

Speaker: Dragan Ivetić

Topic: Expert Witnesses

Time and Location:

9:30 am - 5:00 pm, ICTY Press Room
Churchillplein 1, 2517 JW The Hague

Further information is available at:
http://adc-icty.org/home/opportunities/advocacy%20training.html

Contact adcicty.headoffice@gmail.com for further information and to register in advance. Certificates are available upon request.

BLOG UPDATES AND ONLINE LECTURES

Blog Updates

Dan Joyner, **"Security Council Resolution 2231 and the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action on Iran's Nuclear Program**", 27 July 2015, available at: http://tinyurl.com/nqms23p

Ed Bates, "**Dr Marko Milanovic: 'Living Instruments, Judicial Impotence, and the Trajectories of Gay Rights in Europe and in the United States**", 24 July 2015, available at: http://tinyurl.com/p7ept9k

Raymond Ridderhof, "**Nuclear Deal, Sanctions, Nuclear Diplomacy**", 24 July 2015, available at: http://tinyurl.com/

Online Lectures and Videos

"The Special Agreement as a Way of Submitting Disputes to the International Court of Justice", by Judge Peter Tomka, available at: http://tinyurl.com/osecv9b

"Judicial Remedies - The Access of Individuals to International Justice", by Judge A. A. Cançado Trindade, available at: http://tinyurl.com/p3m7dk7

"The Historic Audio-visual Archives on the Japan's Work at the United Nations", by United Nations, available at: http://tinyurl.com/ofqagu8

PUBLICATIONS AND ARTICLES

Books

Michael P. Scharf, Michael Newton & Milena Sterio (2015). **Prosecuting Maritime Piracy: Domestic Solutions to International Crimes,** Oxford University Press.

Jan Klabbers (2015). **An Introduction to International Organizations,** Cambridge University Press.

Douglas Rocher (2015). **The United Nations in the 21st Century: Grappling with the world's most challenging issues: militarism, the environment, human rights, inequality,** Lorimer.

Philipp Kastner (2015). **Legal Normativity in the Resolution of Internal Armed Conflict**, Cambridge University Press.

Articles

Hemi Mistry(2015). **"The Paradox of Dissent Judicial Dissent and the Projects of International Criminal Justice",** Journal of International Criminal Justice, Volume 13, Issue 3.

Amjad Mahmood Khan (2015). **"How Anti-Blasphemy Laws Engender Terrorism",** Harvard International Law Journal, Volume 56, Issue 2.

Marlies Glasius (2015). '**It Sends a Message' Liberian Opinion Leaders' Responses to the Trial of Charles Taylor,** Journal of International Criminal Justice, Volume 13, Issue 3.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The City University of New York Law Review has issued a call for papers for its issue on "Social Justice and Public Interest - Legal Issues"

Deadline: 14 August 2015 More Info: http://tinyurl.com/o6ratdk

The Graduate School of Government and European Studies and the European Faculty of Law in Slovenia, invite researchers to submit abstracts on the theme: "In Search of Basic European Values "

Deadline: 1 September 2015 More Info: http://tinyurl.com/nuqsv4j

The Journal of Law and Criminal Justice has issued a call for papers for Vol. 3, No. 2.

Deadline: 30 September 2015 More Info: http://tinyurl.com/lpjg63k

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Affiliate Membership

For more info visit:

http://adc-icty.org/home/membership/index.html

or email:

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EVENTS

In Whose Name? On the Functions, Authority and Legitimacy of International Adjudication
Date: 7-8 September 2015
Location: Asser Institute, The Hague
More info: http://tinyurl.com/padwnl5

SCL Lecture "Internatioanl Criminal Law - a Personal Note on its Practice and Current Challenges" with James Stewart (Deputy Prosecutor, ICC)
Date: 9 September 2015
Location: Asser Institute, The Hague
More info: http://tinyurl.com/oyuoj4r

Distinguished Speaker Series with former Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd
Date: 14 September 2015
Location: The Hague Institute for Global Justice, The Hague
More info: http://tinyurl.com/nnm69dy

OPPORTUNITIES

Programme Associate and Programme Assistant (GS-6 and GS -5), Bonn
United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Volunteers, Programme Coordination Section
Closing Date: 9 August 2015

Case Management Coordinator (P-2), Phnom Penh
International Organisation for Migration, Cambodian Settlement Programme
Closing Date: 10 August 2015

Special Assistant (P-3), Voorburg
International Criminal Court, OTP
Closing Date: 23 August 2015

Counter Terrorism Officer, Vienna
Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Closing Date: 4 September 2015

The ADC-ICTY would like to express its sincere appreciation and gratitude to Ashleigh Buckett and Margaux Raynaud for their contribution to the Newsletter, we wish them all the best for the future!

The ADC-ICTY wishes everyone a lovely summer recess. The ADC Newsletter will resume publication after the break.