

Head of Office: Isabel Düsterhöft

Assistants: Jesse Huppenbauer & Mindy Cooper

Contributors: Sarah Coquillaud, Shokriya Majidi, Amelia Mattis, Marialejandra Moreno Mantilla, Ellen Naughton, Charline Pasteur & Brad Sorrentino

Design: Sabrina Sharma

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.

ADC-ICTY Publishes Press Release

In reaction to a publication of an email purportedly written by Judge Frederik Harhoff, the ADC published a press release on 24 June 2013, expressing its concerns. The ADC stated that the email, if genuine, would be in disregard of the basic principles of judicial conduct. The allegations were recognised as an insult to the institution and the many people who have worked to secure the Tribunal's integrity. In addition to expressing the ADC's regrets about the message, the press release reaffirmed the ADC's commitment to the mission of the ICTY: "the fair and impartial administration of justice".

Please find the full press release at the following link:
<http://tinyurl.com/ppu3x5o>

MICT Launch Ceremony

On 1 June, the ICTY launched the Hague Branch of the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT). As opening speaker, ICTY President Theodor Meron highlighted the challenges faced by the ICTY in its formative years and observed that, in overcoming those obstacles, the ICTY has created a strong foundation upon which the MICT can be established. President Meron also acknowledged the tireless efforts of Judges and staff who contributed to the legacy of the tribunals which the MICT must preserve.

John Hocking, Registrar of the MICT and ICTY, recognised that the Mechanism, though a smaller institution than the ICTY, carries significant responsibilities. These include handling appeals and contempt matters, managing documentation and archives, guaranteeing support and protection of victims and witnesses, ensuring prisoners' rights and providing assistance to domestic jurisdictions prosecuting international crimes.

ICTY CASES

Cases at Trial

Hadžić (IT-04-75)

Karadžić (IT-95-5/18-I)

Mladić (IT-09-92)

Šešelj (IT-03-67)

Stanišić & Simatović (IT-03-69)

Cases on Appeal

Đorđević (IT-05-87/1)

Popović et al. (IT-05-88)

Prlić et al. (IT-04-74)

Šainović et al. (IT-05-87)

Stanišić & Župljanin (IT-08-91)

Tolimir (IT-05-88/2)

ICTY NEWS

- ADC-ICTY Press Release
- [MICT Launch Ceremony](#)
- Karadžić: Defence continues
- [Mladić: Prosecution continues](#)
- Hadžić: Trial continues

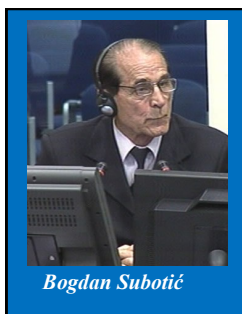
Also in this issue

- Looking Back.....5
- News from the Region....6
- News from other International Courts7
- Defence Rostrum.....7
- Blog Updates & Online Lectures.....9
- Publications & Articles ...9
- Upcoming Events10
- Opportunities10

The event also featured speeches from Prosecutor of the MICT and ICTR, Hassan Jallow, and Prosecutor of the ICTY, Serge Brammertz, UN Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs Patricia O'Brien, Minister of Security and Justice of the Netherlands, Ivo Opstelten and the Mayor of the Hague, Jozias van Aartsen.

Over 200 people gathered at the ICTY, including international officials, government officials, and judges. Also present were Novak Lukić, President of the ADC-ICTY, and Gregor Guy-Smith, ADC Representative to the Advisory Committee of the MICT.

Prosecutor v. Radovan Karadžić (IT-95-5/18-1)



Bogdan Subotić

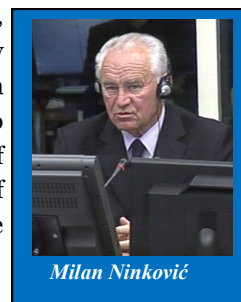
Bogdan Subotić, former Minister of Defence, testified between 19 and 21 June 2013. His testimony focused on his role in the Ministry of Defence during the relevant period, as well as his relationship with Radovan Karadžić. Subotić maintained that the political leadership was severely undermined by the military, and thus beyond the control of Karadžić. Supporting his position that Mladić and Karadžić could not have formed a joint criminal enterprise, Subotić stated that they were at odds with each other. He further denied that Karadžić had any knowledge of the atrocities occurring in Srebrenica in the summer of 1995, saying that the signing of Directive 7 was the product of deceit.

Also on 21 June, Petar Salapura, Colonel of the Republika Srpska Army (VRS) Intelligence Unit testified about the availability of intelligence from the start of the conflict leading up to the situation in Srebrenica in July 1995. Most notably, he acknowledged earlier, as a Prosecution witness, that many knew of the killings of Srebrenica Muslims in July 1995, but that Karadžić was not among them. Salapura testified that he never reported the crimes to Karadžić. Salapura further noted that these were the acts of individuals—not the military.

Čedomir Zelenović, former member of the Crisis Staff of Zvornik municipality during 1992, gave his testimony on 24 and 25 June. Specifically, he testified that there was no plan to expel Muslims from the municipality of Zvornik. Conversely, he stated many Muslims preferred to leave Zvornik and that steps were taken to preserve the property rights of those who left. Though the Prosecution brought evidence of a nexus between the two groups, local authorities could no longer control the paramilitary units (particularly the Yellow Wasps) that “had taken a deep hold” and committed numerous crimes.

In the latter half of the 25 June session and on 26 June, Branko Grujić presented his evidence. Grujić was a member of the Crisis Staff of Zvornik municipality during 1992 as well as the President of the Zvornik Municipal Assembly. Grujić essentially corroborated the testimony of Zelenović, stating that the local government’s efforts to prevent paramilitary crime were futile. Moreover, Grujić maintained that Muslims were given assistance to leave at their own request and that many even thanked them for the safe passage away from the violence.

Milan Ninković, founder of the Serb Democratic party in Doboj during the relevant period, testified on 26 and 27 June. Ninković bolstered evidence of a disconnect between political control and military action. According to Ninković, the army had an independent agenda to impose military rule in Doboj. This power struggle was no less apparent when it came to the Republika Srpska (RS), he continued. During cross examination, Ninković acknowledged that Karadžić decided to replace Muslim members of the judiciary with Serbs, however, stated that as many Muslims were leaving, it was a logical move. Ninković, who was also later a member of parliament, read a portion of his prior statement into the record. He remained adamant that relations between



Milan Ninković

Karadžić and the Main Staff Commander Mladić were “intolerable”. As a result, Karadžić had no jurisdiction over military operations. And even though Karadžić was against the attack on Srebrenica, he could not do anything about it.

On 26 June, Mirko Trivić began his testimony in his capacity as former Commander of the VRS – 2nd Romanija Brigade. Trivić testified that Karadžić never ordered the removal of Muslims from the enclaves. Though the Prosecutor pointed to Directive 7 to counter his testimony, the Defence provided evidence

that Karadžić did not sign that document with full knowledge of its content.

On 27 June, Milenko Karišik, former Commander of the Bosnian Serb police special brigade who also held several top positions in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, testified. Karišik said that he had no

knowledge of the evacuation of Srebrenica. Therefore, he never informed Karadžić. Though Karišik had apparently received a number of documents related to the situation in Srebrenica, he maintained that not only was he inundated with documents that did not all receive his attention, but was preoccupied with other issues of war.

Prosecutor v. Ratko Mladić (IT-09-92)

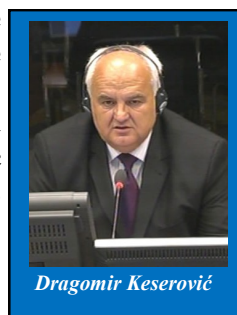
In the trial of Ratko Mladić, protected witness RM-269 testified in closed session on 13 and 14 June. He stated that he had been a guard near the school in Orahovac (located near Zvornik) where captured Muslim men from Srebrenica were brought to.

He testified that he had been directed to prevent the prisoners from leaving and to stop the civilians of Orahovac from entering. Witness RM-269 also identified Miomir Jasikovac, the Military Police Commander from Zvornik, and Drago Nikolić, Security Chief, as also being present at the school. He stated that prisoners were taken to trucks and driven away to a nearby meadow, with the trucks returning empty. This procedure was repeated many times. He testified that he had heard gunfire but admitted that he was not physically present so he could not tell who actually killed the prisoners.

On 14 June, RM-269 stated he had undertaken duties that were similar to Orahovac. The witness claimed that he had seen five or six dead bodies located near the school and that some detainees were killed in Ročević.

General Dragomir Keserović testified as a Prosecution witness between 17 and 19 June. Keserović faced intense questioning from the Trial Chamber Judge, regarding the likelihood of him being unaware of the killings due to his position in the VRS main staff. Keserović maintained there had been no discussion of the circumstances in which prisoners of war were executed at the time of Srebrenica's demise. He did state that he had been in charge of an operation to "sweep the terrain" of Bosnian Government army units and prevent them from breaking through to Tuzla but could not speculate as to what Mladić wanted beyond what he had ordered. In regards to the allegations of summary executions, the witness stated that he could testify regarding his beliefs because he did not see the circumstances of the prisoners' capture or detention.

Prosecution and Defence have been unable to agree on the actual date when Mladić returned to the Main Staff in Crna Rijeka from Belgrade. Keserović testified on 17 June that he was unsure whether he had returned on 16 or 17 July in 1995. Upon further questioning the next day, he confirmed that he had returned to Crna Rijeka on 17 July 1995.



Dragomir Keserović

When testifying, Keserović had to be reminded repeatedly of what he had stated in previous trials of Zdravko Tolimir and Vidoje Blagojević regarding the detainees of Nova Kasaba and admitted that the evidence he had provided in 2004 at Blagojević's trial might be more accurate.

Upon cross examination, the Defence attempted to get Keserović to confirm that Zoran Malinić had only spoken about the presence of the Bosnian Army's 28th Division in Nova Kasaba.

On 19-21 June, Petar Salapura testified about events occurring around Srebrenica. He had previously testified at Tolimir's trial whereby he stated that he had been unaware of the 10th Sabotage Detachment Unit's involvement in mass killings until being informed of them by Milodrag Pelemiš in December 1995 or January 1996. He confirmed that he had not reported it to his superiors as "everyone knew about it". Prosecutor Vanderpuye questioned Salapura regarding his request for false identity cards for eight members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment. Salapura confirmed that he submitted a request but denied that he acted incorrectly, as the action had not been per a request but due to his own initiative.

On 21 June, Prosecution witness RM-256 testified about the Srebrenica events. The witness said that he



Petar Salapura

was a member of the 28th Division of the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and was taken captive by the VRS in July 1995. Allegedly, Mladić promised the prisoners they would not be harmed, but they were taken to a warehouse in Kravica where Serb soldiers began firing on them.

On 24 and 25 June, Srećko Aćimović, a former Bosnian Serb officer, testified that he was ordered to provide troops to kill prisoners during the Srebrenica killings in 1995 but refused to do so. Aćimović testified that he had learned prisoners had been killed outside the Ročević school and when he went to investigate he found the soldiers guarding them inebriated and refusing to provide the prisoners with water. The next morning, he received a coded telegram ordering

the detachment of a platoon of soldiers for the execution of the prisoners at the school. When he refused to comply, he was told the order had come from above and had to be followed.

Later on 25, 27 and 28 June, the Prosecution called protected witness RM-279 who was an operator in the BiH Army 2nd Corps. The witness testified about the procedure for intercepting and surveying VRS communications during the Srebrenica operation. According to one intercepted conversation, on 13 July 1995 around 6,000 men fit for military service had been captured by the VRS.

On 26 June, the Platoon Commander of Charlie Company stationed inside the UN Compound in Potočari, Vincent Egbers, testified on the events in Potočari in July 1995, his escort of convoys carrying Muslims and the detention of Muslim prisoners.

Prosecutor v. Goran Hadžić (IT-04-75)

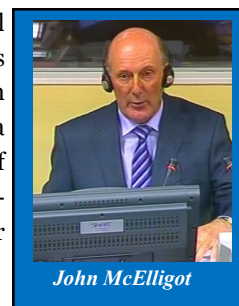
The trial of Goran Hadžić resumed with the testimony of John McElligot on 19 and 20 June. The Prosecution witness, former member of the United Nations Civilian Police (UNCIVPOL) and head of UN police mission in Croatia from 1992 to 1993, presented his mission's report which documented war crimes committed by Serb forces against Croatian civilians.

McElligot was asked by the Prosecutor about who was in charge of Serb forces in Benkovac, and he stated that he was negotiating with a local Serb commander, but that the main person in charge was actually Serb paramilitary leader Željko Ražnatović, known as Arkan.

On 20 June, Prosecution witness Šarlota Foro testified about the events in Vukovar. Foro recalled life in

besieged Vukovar before it fell to Serb forces and how she was detained in a prison camp in the Serbian town of Sremska Mitrovica. After the fall of Vukovar to the Yugoslav People's Army. On 18 November 1991, Foro said she was ordered to leave, along with all the other Croats in the city. She was soon released afterwards in an exchange of prisoners of war between Croats and Serbs.

Prosecution witness Pero Ćorić testified on 25 June about the events in the area of Vukovar during the relevant period of 1991 and 1993.



John McElligot

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

On 25 June 2013, Defence Counsel representing Sredoje Lukić filed the *Corrigendum to the Motion on Behalf of Sredoje Lukić Seeking Reconsideration of the Judgment Rendered by the Appeals Chamber on 4 December 2012* ("the Motion"). Drawing from a standard in Čelebići, the Motion argues that the Lukić Appeals Judgment was given *per incuriam* and that there exists a clear error of reasoning demonstrated by a subsequent Judgment. Moreover,

it asserts these issues have led to an injustice and that the Appeals Chamber should exercise its power to reconsider the Lukić Appeals Judgment, specifically in relation to Sredoje Lukić's conviction.

The Appeals Chamber determined that it does not have jurisdiction to reconsider final Judgments in the Žigić case in 2006. However, the Motion submits that the Žigić Appeals Chamber misconstrued the

standard in *Čelebići* and in doing so, turned the jurisprudence against any reconsideration of final judgments where there are no new facts.

Arguing that the Lukić Appeals Judgment was given *per incuriam*, the Defence provides that the Appeals Chamber failed to observe *stare decisis* in various instances. The Motion indicates that certain identification evidence used to corroborate hearsay evidence was not scrutinised according to the standard established by the Appeals Chamber in Kupreškić.

Per Incuriam

The Latin phrase *per incuriam* means "through lack of care". In legal documents, it is often used to refer to judgments that do not refer to statutory law or to relevant precedent. A judgement that has been decided *per incuriam* does not need to be considered as precedent. In the Lukić Motion, establishing that the Appeals Judgment was issued *per incuriam* leads to the argument that the Appeals Chamber violated the Defendant's fair trial rights, which resulted in an injustice (i.e. Lukić's conviction).

In addition, it is argued that the Appeals Chamber erred in accepting hearsay evidence from unidentified sources. Finally, the Appeals Chamber's alleged departure from jurisprudence is argued to be a violation of the Defendant's right to fair trial and thus, an injustice.

The Motion further submits that the Perišić Appeals Judgment demonstrates a clear error of reasoning in the Lukić

Appeals Judgment. In Perišić, the Appeals Chamber acknowledged that "specific direction" remains an element of aiding and abetting liability and that Perišić's conviction was reversed because not all elements of aiding and abetting had been proved beyond reasonable doubt. Considering that there was no finding of specific direction in Lukić, the Motion asserts that this has led to the unjust conviction of Lukić'.

In support of the Motion, an Amicus Brief by Professors T. Zwart and G.G.J. Knoops was also filed with the Appeals Chamber. The *Amicus Curiae* submits that reconsideration of the Lukić case is justified and overall seeks to substantiate all arguments in the Motion.

The Motion respectfully requested that the Appeals Chamber reconsider the Appeals Judgment or reopen appeals proceedings due to injustices resulting from the admission of certain hearsay evidence. The Motion also suggested as relief that the Appeals Chamber remit the case to a new Trial Chamber for a new trial relating to the Pionirska Street incident.



Sredoje Lukić

LOOKING BACK...

International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

Five years ago...

A political and historical page turned with the arrest of Radovan Karadžić in Belgrade on 23 July 2008. His arrest, after 12 years on the run, was particularly welcomed by the European Union and the United States, which considered it as a fundamental step on the road of fighting impunity.

Indicted for genocide, crime against humanity and war crimes, Radovan Karadžić had to build his defence before the ICTY against charges related to crimes in the 1992-1995 war. This arrest on 23 July 2008 has clearly marked the beginning of a historical trial which continues today.

The trial started on 26 October 2009, with the Defence case having commenced in October 2012. Karadžić represents himself, being assisted by his legal advisor Peter Robinson and having a standby team lead by Defence Counsel Richard Harvey.



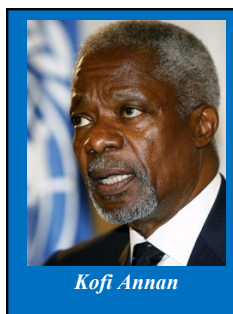
Radovan Karadžić

International Criminal Court

Fifteen years ago...

On 17 July 1998 Kofi Annan, Former UN Secretary-General, declared at the signing of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court: "The establishment of the Court is still a gift of hope to future generations, and a giant step forward in the march towards universal human rights and the rule of law".

As a decisive step towards ending impunity, the international community adopted the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court at the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, which was held in Rome from 17 June to 17 July 1998. This Convention was revered by governments, legal experts and representatives of civil society at this historical conference.



Kofi Annan

The ICC is the world's first permanent and universal court and 17 July, established as International Justice Day, will always remind the world of the historical achievements of the ICC.

NEWS FROM THE REGION



Bosnia and Herzegovina

Parliament of Republika Srpska Adopts Declaration

The Parliament of Republika Srpska (RS) adopted a Declaration regarding the 1992-1995 conflict between Bosnian Serbs, Muslims and Croats. The declaration states, "it was a civil war with a significant degree of international involvement". Nikola Bastinać from the Alliance of Independent Social Democrats Party noted that reconciliation is hindered for all sides, including Serbs, unless the lack of collective responsibility is corrected.

The Declaration was initiated by the RS War Veterans Association, but reflects the general Serb consensus that an equal apportionment of blame needs to be attributed to all sides in the conflict. RS Parliament Speaker Igor Radojičić has indicated that he will soon appeal to the UN General Assembly to review the ICTY's past judgments and convictions. The Bosniak delegation from RS condemned the Declaration as one-sided and not conclusive to the reconciliation process.

The Declaration concluded with the desire to foster better relations between the Muslim (Bosniak)-Croat Federation and the Bosnian Serbs by intensifying dialogue about the nature and consequences of the civil war.



Serbia

EU Leaders Agree To Open EU Membership Talks

The EU has agreed to open EU accession negotiations with Serbia in what is being lauded as a historic decision. The president of the EU, Herman Van Rompuy, stated that the talks will begin no later than January 2014.

The EU decision was a result of efforts between Serbia and Kosovo to normalise their relations in April. Kosovo declared its independence from Serbia in 2008, sparking a bitter relationship between the two when Serbia refused to recognise its independence. Serbia's attempt to establish cooperation with its neighbour, is seen as a step towards maintaining peace, which likely played a role in the EU decision to open accession negotiations.

Croatia recently joined the EU on 1 July 2013 as its 28th member state.

NEWS FROM OTHER INTERNATIONAL COURTS



The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

Omar Soliman, Intern on the Nuon Chea Defence Team

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



Sydney Schanberg

On 17 June 2013, the Co-Prosecutors filed a Response to Nuon Chea Defence team's appeal (made in late May) against the Trial Chamber's decision to renew the severance of the Case 002 Closing Order. A week later, the Nuon Chea team filed a Reply to this

Response to correct what the Defence viewed as significant errors therein. The Reply reiterated the Defence position that S-21 is not representative of the Closing Order as a whole and that the views previously expressed by the Defence with regard to the severance of the Closing Order have no bearing on the determination of the Appeal.

The Nuon Chea team also made a request for five more witnesses to testify regarding an alleged Khmer Rouge policy to purge soldiers of the Lol Nol regime. The Trial Chamber granted the request with respect to one witness, who is scheduled to testify in July 2013. In early June, the court heard the testimony of

American journalist Sydney Schanberg, who was questioned *via* video link from New York, primarily on the contents of his diary and a number of articles he wrote for The New York Times whilst in Cambodia during the Democratic Kampuchea period.

In the last week of June, the court heard a series of document presentation hearings, during which the Prosecution presented key documents that will be used to substantiate its case.

The Defence teams have objected to these hearings on numerous occasions, claiming that the Trial Chamber has gone beyond the scope of the trial by allowing the Co-Prosecutors and the Civil Parties to present documents on Joint Criminal Enterprise which is not part of Case 002/01. The Nuon Chea Defence has also objected to documents presented that refer to Nuon Chea's involvement in S-21, arguing that these are irrelevant to the limited scope of Case 002/01.

S-21

Security Prison 21, also known as Tuol Sleng, was one of 150 execution centres of the Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia.

DEFENCE ROSTRUM

Lecture On Responsibility And Control In International Criminal Law

by Brad Sorrentino

On Wednesday 26 June, the Supranational Criminal Law lecture series welcomed guest speakers Dr Kristen Boon of Seton Hall University and Dov Jacobs of the Grotius Centre on Wednesday 26 June. The topic of the lecture was 'Responsibility and Control in International Criminal Law and Beyond' and was held at The Hague Institute for Global Justice.

Boon discussed the elasticity of the doctrine of effective control, which leads to uneven application among areas of law. For example, in international criminal law, tribunals have arguably lowered the threshold for effective control in order to achieve a desired result. As a practical matter, this has also been done in an effort to combat terrorism.

Both speakers examined the concept as applied to the state and to the duty to prevent human rights violations. They posed the question of whether this duty to prevent exists within the ability to control or as part of an affirmative duty to maintain public order and investigate through oversight mechanisms. The speakers opined that a brighter line may be drawn when the Supreme Court of the Netherlands decides the DUTCHBAT case this September. They also explored the concept of control in the context of drone use and the expansion of statehood, as a way to increase accountability in the grey areas of international law.

DUTCHBAT was a Dutch Battalion under command of the UN in the UN Protection Force operation in the former Yugoslavia in 1994 and 1995.

The Hague Prize for International Law 2013

by Sarah Coquillaud

On 27 June 2013, The Hague Prize for International Law was awarded to Egyptian Professor Georges Abi Saab and British Professor Sir Elihu Lauterpacht.

Since 2002, the biennial prize has been awarded to individuals or organisations that have made an outstanding contribution to the development of public or private international law or to the advancement of the rule of law in the world. For the first time since its establishment, two recipients of the prize were selected: Professor Georges Abi-Saab and Professor Sir Elihu Lauterpacht.

Abi-Saab received the award for his distinguished career as an academic, author, counsellor, speaker, as well as for his role as a judge and arbitrator in many international disputes. He is well-known for his

“modern Third World perspective” on international law and for his human rights advocacy. Abi-Saab is currently Professor of International Law at the Graduate Institute of International and Development studies in Geneva.

Lauterpacht was recognised for his significant contributions to international law. In addition to practicing before the English courts, the ICJ and other international jurisdictions, Lauterpacht has made a remarkable impact through his international legal publications. He has been an editor of the International Law Reports since 1960 and introduced the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal Reports. Furthermore, Lauterpacht instituted the Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, a research centre at the University of Cambridge.

ADC-ICTY and ICLB Mock Trial

by Charline Pasteur & Marialejandra Moreno Mantilla

On 29 June 2013, the ADC welcomed the 2013 edition of the ADC-ICTY/ICLB Mock Trial.

Defence Counsel Colleen Rohan gave a preparatory lecture on Thursday 27 June. The participants benefited from Rohan’s extensive experience as a criminal lawyer, who provided basic and required skills necessary for conducting effective direct examinations, cross examinations and presenting oral motions.

Coming from disparate cultural and legal backgrounds, the 25 participants were given tools and advice to act in accordance with the requirements of international criminal justice. Rohan cautioned the participants “everything is real: the courtroom, the judges, the robes”.

The Mock Trial was held on Saturday 29 June in Courtroom 3 of the ICTY. The bench was comprised of Judge Bakone Justice Moloto, Judge Alphons M. m. Orie and Defence Counsel Colleen Rohan and Gregor Guy-Smith. The participants were divided into three Defence teams and a Prosecution team and were given a challenging trial involving three accused and two prosecution witnesses. Every participant had the opportunity to test her or his oral skills in court. In addition, with guidance from the judges, the teams

fast learned the importance of teamwork, preparation, attention to detail and conformity with procedural rules.

At the end of the day, the judges gave the participants feedback and provided them with essential advice for their futures as legal practitioners.

The ADC-ICTY would like to express its sincere gratitude to Judge Moloto, Judge Orie, Colleen Rohan and Gregor Guy-Smith for their time, support and dedication to legal education.

Please find pictures at the following link:

<http://tinyurl.com/owd3gz6>



Participants and Judges

BLOG UPDATES AND ONLINE LECTURES

Blog Updates

Kevin Jon Heller, **Why the ICTY's "Specifically Directed" Requirement Is Justified**, 2 June 2013, available at: <http://tinyurl.com/lzpazb9>

Kirthi Jayakumar, **The Hidden Story: Male Victims of Sexual Violence in Conflict**, 12 June 2013, available at: <http://tinyurl.com/mdqm8ab>

Kevin Jon Heller, **Was the Expert Letter on Palestine Buried by the President of the ASP?**, 28 June 2013, available at: <http://tinyurl.com/kdgx8ym>

Raphaelle Rafin, **ECtHR: Srebrenica Relatives Complaint about UN's Immunity from National Jurisdiction in Civil Case Inadmissible**, 28 June 2013, available at: <http://tinyurl.com/p2b5psg>

Online Lectures

Rebuilding broken states with Ashraf Ghani, July 2005, published by TEDGlobal:

<http://tinyurl.com/l3nsa8>

Our Foreign Affairs Constitution: The President, Congress, and the Making of International Law with Oona A. Hathaway, 12 January 2012, published by Dartmouth College:

<http://tinyurl.com/np9fyv8>

Do International Institutions Matter? With Edward Luck, 29 October 2007, published by Columbia University:

<http://tinyurl.com/n3uffsu>

International Law and The Nature of Security with Richard Falk, published by University of California:

<http://tinyurl.com/qdlmtbm>

PUBLICATIONS AND ARTICLES

Books

Marie-Luisa Frick and Andreas Th. Müller, Eds. (2013), *Islam and International Law: Engaging Self-Centrism from a Plurality of Perspectives*, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.

Oded Friedmann (2013), *The Possibility of the ICJ and the ICC Taking Action in the Wake of Israel's Operation "Cast Lead" in the Gaza Strip*, Peter Lang GmbH.

Yvonne Dutton (2013), *Rules, Politics, and the International Criminal Court*, Routledge.

Marielle Matthee, Brigit Toebes, and Marcel M.T.A. Brus, Eds. (2013), *Armed Conflict and International Law: In Search of the Human Face - Liber Amicorum in Memory of Avril McDonald*, T.M.C. Asser Press.

Chiseche Salome Mibenge (2013), *Sex and International Tribunals: The Erasure of Gender from the War Narrative*, University of Pennsylvania Press.

Michael P. Scharf (2013), *Customary International Law in Times of Fundamental Change: Recognizing Grotian Moments*, Cambridge University Press.

Articles

Kai Ambos (2013), "Punishment without a Sovereign? The *Ius Puniendi* Issue of International Criminal Law" *Oxford Journal of Legal Studies*, Volume 33, Issue 2.

Shachar Eldar (2013), "Exploring International Criminal Law's Reluctance to Resort to Modalities of Group Responsibilities: Five Challenges to International Prosecutions and Their Impact on Broader Forms of Responsibility", *Journal of International Criminal Justice*, Volume 11, Issue 2.

Nicholas Lanoie (2013), "Exposing the Hidden Soul of Guilt: Corporate Accomplice Liability in International Criminal Law", *Mediterranean Journal of Human Rights*, Volume 16, Issue 1-2.

Sarah M.H. Nouwen (2013), "Legal Equality on Trial: Sovereigns and Individuals Before the International Criminal Court", *Netherlands Yearbook of International Law*, Volume 43.

Jelena Obradović-Wochnik (2013), "The 'Silent Dilemma' of Transitional Justice: Silencing and Coming to Terms with the Past in Serbia", *International Journal of Transitional Justice*, Volume 7, Issue 2.

Darren Vallentgoed (2013), "The Last Round? A Post-Gotovina Reassessment of the Legality of Using Artillery Against Built-up Areas", *Journal of Conflict and Security Law*, Volume 18, Issue 1.

HEAD OFFICE**ADC-ICTY**

ADC-ICTY
Churchillplein 1
2517 JW The Hague
Room 085.0870
Phone: +31-70-512-5418
Fax: +31-70-512-5718

Any contributions for the newsletter
should be sent to Isabel Düsterhöft at
iduesterhoeft@icty.org

WE'RE ON THE WEB!

WWW.ADCICTY.ORG



The ADC-ICTY would like to express its appreciation and gratitude to ADC Assistant Jesse Huppenbauer who has been with the ADC since February 2013. We would like to thank him for his hard work and dedication and wish him all the best in the future!

EVENTS**Long Road to Afghan Peace: State-Building and Post-2014 Challenges**

Date: 11 July 2013

Location: Schouwburgstraat 2, The Hague

More Info: <http://tinyurl.com/ku3lv25>

Debate: Is the Media Doing the World Justice?

Date: 16 July 2013

Location: Javastraat 26, The Hague

More Info: <http://tinyurl.com/pyt7tqr>

Conference Achieving Sustainable Peacebuilding: Retrospect and Prospect

Date: 29 August 2013

Location: Sophialaan 10, The Hague

More Info: <http://tinyurl.com/plfuzx3>

Conference on International Courts in their Social and Political Contexts

Date: 20-21 September 2013

Location: Copenhagen, Denmark

More info: <http://tinyurl.com/pdxekw8>

OPPORTUNITIES**Finance and Administrative Assistant**

Permanent Court of Arbitration
Closing date: 15 July 2013

Trial Support Assistant

International Criminal Court
Closing date: 06 September 2013

Professor/Associate Professor in International Law

Graduate Institute of International and Development
Studies, Geneva, Switzerland
Closing date: 30 September 2013