



JUDGE AYDIN SEFA AKAY AND DR. AUGUSTIN NGIRABATWARE



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MICT News

Prosecutor v. Ngirabatware (MICT-12-29)

A binding decision was issued by the President of MICT on 31 January 2017 ordering Turkey to release Judge Akay from detention after proceedings in the case of Ngirabatware came to a standstill.

In sum, the order states that Turkey is to cease all legal proceedings against Judge Akay and to take all necessary measures to ensure his release from detention 'as soon as practicable', but not later than 14 February 2017. The order is binding on Turkey under

the UN Security Council Chapter VII Resolution 1966, which requires State parties, including Turkey, to comply with orders issued by the MICT.

This order was issued in the context of a one-sided dialogue between the Mechanism and the Republic of Turkey, the latter ignoring multiple requests for intervention. Judge Akay, a member of the Appeals Bench in the case of Ngirabatware, has been detained by Turkish authorities since 21 September 2016 in spite of his diplomatic immunity. The UN Office of Legal Affairs has also previously

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asserted Judge Akay's immunity under the UN Convention on Privileges and Immunities and requested his immediate release.

The Republic of Turkey was invited to present written submissions on 28 November 2016 and oral submissions on 17 January 2017. Neither of these requests were honoured by Turkey.

As a consequence, the proceedings in the case of Ngirabatware have halted in spite of an approved request for review of conviction filed on 8 July 2016. While the issue of the replacement of Judge Akay was discussed, this proposal was rejected by the MICT as it would threaten judicial independence. In other words, replacing Judge Akay would allow for external authorities to influence the judges, which would compromise the independence of the judiciary and the rule of law.

While the Mechanism is generally reluctant to intervene in domestic jurisdictions, this order was deemed 'entirely appropriate and necessary' to ensure that the review proceedings can be concluded. Moreover, the decision states that there is a clear authority to order a state to terminate proceedings against individuals who enjoy immunity.

Judge Akay's release is also being sought pursuant to domestic legal proceedings and through an application before the European Court of Human Rights, but to no avail so far.

The provisional release of Ngirabatware was denied on several grounds.

Prosecutor v. Galić (MICT-14-83-ES)



Stanislav Galić

A second application for early release by Stanislav Galić, currently serving a life sentence in Germany, has paved the way for a decision by the MICT in which the conditions of eligibility for early release are clearly set out. In sum, Galić argued that his early release is warranted as the domestic law of the country where he is serving his sentence, Germany, allows for the release of convicted persons who have served 15 years of imprisonment.

The President of the MICT, Judge Theodor Meron, rejected Galić's argument in a decision of 18 January 2017. In relying on previous judgments by the European Court of Human Rights, the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, and on the ICCPR, Judge Meron stated that eligibility for early release of persons convicted by the ICTY falls exclusively within the discretion of the President. Nevertheless, he stated that domestic practices are to be taken into account as per Article 26 of the Statute of the ICTY.

Notably, this decision reiterated the current MICT practice of allowing for early release in cases where the convicted persons have served two-thirds of their sentence, and extended this practice to those serving life sentences. In applying this two-thirds framework to sentences of life imprisonment, Judge Meron considered taking the longest fix-term sentence given and affirmed on appeal as a reference point – 45 years in the case of Kajelijeli. Consequently, a sentence of life imprisonment is to be treated as equivalent to more than a 45 year sentence. In turn, this means that Galić should be eligible for early release upon having served more than two thirds of 45 years, i.e. more than 30 years. At the time of the decision, Galić had been incarcerated for 15 years.

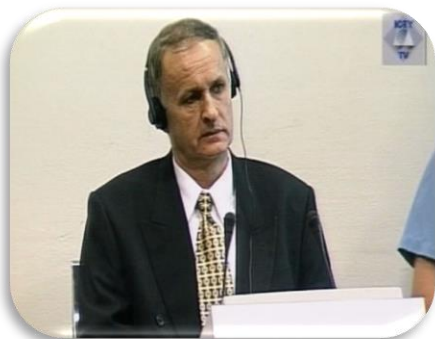
Nevertheless, this decision also stated that the two-thirds framework is solely one of the ways in which a convicted person can apply for early release, as Article 26 of the ICTY Statute allows for consideration in accordance with the domestic law of the country where the sentence is being served. In this sense, Galić would be eligible for early release as he satisfies the requirements under German law, i.e. 15 years of imprisonment.

However, in spite of Galić's eligibility under German law, his request was denied due to the gravity, duration and extent of the crimes that he had committed.

Stanislav Galić was initially convicted by the Trial Chamber of the ICTY to 20 years imprisonment on several counts of war

crimes and crimes against humanity. In November 2006, the Appeals Chamber extended his sentence to life imprisonment.

Prosecutor v. Krstić (MICT-13-46-ES.1)



Radislav Krstić

On 30 June 2016, an application for early release has been filed by Radislav Krstić.

Krstić was initially sentenced to 46 years imprisonment by the ICTY for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, but he had his sentence reduced to 35 years on appeal. On 20 December 2004, he was transferred to the UK to serve his sentence. He was subsequently transferred to the Republic of Poland on 19 July 2013 to serve the remainder of his sentence.

In December 2016, a Decision was issued by the MICT President denying Krstić's request on account of the gravity of his crimes and his failure to demonstrate the existence of any special circumstances warranting his early release. This decision reiterated the fact that under Article 26 of the ICTY

Statute, a pardon or commutation of sentence shall be considered by the MICT if the applicant is eligible for early release under the domestic law of the state where he is serving his sentence. Nevertheless, a pardon or commutation of the sentence remains within the discretion of the President of the MICT.

Under the Polish Criminal Code, a convict may be granted early release after having served half of his sentence or after having served 15 years in the case of a sentence of 25 years. The District Court of Warsaw also noted that the maximum term of imprisonment executable in Poland is 25 years. As such, Krstić met the requirements for early release under domestic law.

Nevertheless, the President of the MICT, Judge Theodor Meron, reiterated in his decision that early release falls exclusively within the discretion of the MICT. As such, Krstić's application was rejected due to the gravity of the crimes for which he was convicted and due to his failure to prove the existence of any special circumstances which would warrant his release prior to serving two-thirds of his sentence.

Prosecutor v. Nahimana (MICT-13-37-ES.1)

Ferdinand Nahimana, a former history professor and founder of Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines, filed an application for early release after having been sentenced to 30 years imprisonment by the

ICTR in 2003. He was convicted of genocide, conspiracy to commit genocide, incitement, persecution and extermination.



Ferdinand Nahimana

At the time when this application was filed, he was serving his sentence in Mali.

Nahimana's application was met with a favourable response from President Meron on 5 December 2016. In sum, the Decision acknowledged that although the crimes of which he was convicted are very grave, he does qualify for early release under the two-thirds framework. Nahimana completed two-thirds of his sentence on 27 March 2016. This, paired with the fact that he has shown signs of rehabilitation, have led to a decision granting his early release.

In total, 10 genocide perpetrators convicted by the ICTR have been granted early release.

News from other International Courts

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

Francesca Braga (Legal Intern Meas Muth Team) and Natasha Naidu (Legal Intern Ao An Team)

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December

Nuon Chea Defence

In December 2016, the Nuon Chea Defence Team participated in the final stages of the Case 002/02 trial.

The Defence engaged in the examination of witnesses testifying on the role of the accused, the nature of armed conflict and events surrounding internal purges.

Furthermore, the Defence participated in the Trial Management Meeting on 8 December which addressed the final stages of Case 002/02. In this meeting, the parties discussed the length of the Closing Briefs and deadlines for their submissions, and the schedule for the hearing of Closing Statements. Moreover, the parties discussed the modalities and timing of submissions on applicable law, and the impact of the Supreme Court Chamber's Appeal Judgement in Case 002/01 on the Case 002/02 proceedings. The Defence reiterated its request for an extension of time for the deadline for submissions and the length of the Closing Brief due to the complexity of the legal issues and facts, and

the number of witnesses who have appeared in Case 002/02.

Khieu Samphân Defence



Khieu Samphân

In December, the Khieu Samphân Defence Team remained fully engaged in preparing and attending the hearings in Case 002/02 regarding the armed conflict and the role of the accused.

The Defence also presented oral submissions and filed several motions.

On 9 December, the Defence presented oral submissions regarding the admission of an allegedly original document from the S-21 prison, which the Trial Chamber recently obtained from a German academic, Professor Walter Heynowski. The Defence

submitted that should the document be admitted, Professor Heynowski and witnesses Duch (chairman of S-21) and Suos Thy (S-21 employee) had to be recalled in order to assist the Trial Chamber in assessing the reliability of the document.

On 15 December, the Defence filed a response to the International Co-Prosecutor's ("ICP") request seeking certification prior to the disclosure of documents from Cases 003 and 004, pursuant to a new disclosure procedure requested by the International Co-Investigating Judge (E319/63/1).

On the same day, the Defence orally responded to an ICP request to hear two new witnesses (E452). The Defence argued that the motion was untimely and in breach of the Trial Chamber's deadlines regarding new documents and new witness requests (E421/4).

On 20 December, at the request of the Trial Chamber, the Defence filed submissions on the use of the testimony of Sar Sarin, a civil party who refused twice (in Case 002/01 and again in Case 002/02) to testify after he was examined by the Prosecution and before his examination by the Defence (E453/1).

The Defence submitted that, due to the lack of confrontation, all his statements should be considered as statements in lieu of oral testimony. Therefore, every statement related to the acts and conduct of the accused is inadmissible. Furthermore, considering Sar Sarin's behavior and unreliability, no probative value at all can be given to his other statements.

Meas Muth Defence

In December, the Meas Muth Defence Team filed one Request, one Letter, and one Reply to the Office of the Co-Investigating Judges ("OCIJ"), which have all been classified as confidential. The Defence continues to review material on the case file and to prepare submissions to protect Mr. Meas Muth's fair trial rights and interests.

Ao An Defence

In December, the OCIJ issued a Notice of Conclusion of Judicial Investigation against Ao An and an Order for Severance of Ao An from Case 004. Prior to and following the notice, the Defence filed the following: (1) Urgent Request for Page Extension; (2)

Application to Seize the Pre-Trial Chamber with a View to Annulment of Written Records of Interview of Three Investigators; (3) Motion to Reconsider Decision on Filing of Responses to International Co-Prosecutor's Request for Investigative Action to Place Maps and Case 002 Materials onto Case File 004; (4) Request to Place Certain Documents Pertaining to Henri Locard on the Case File; (5) Request for Extension of Time Limit for Requesting Further Investigative Action; and (6) Request for Clarification.

It further filed three Notices of Appeals against the International Co-Investigating



Ao An

judge's decisions on Ao An's seventh, tenth and twelfth requests for investigative action.

Finally, the team continued to review all materials on the Case File in order to participate in the investigation and prepare other filings to safeguard Ao An's fair trial rights.

Yim Tith Defence

In December, Yim Tith Defence Team continued to analyse the contents of the Case File in order to participate in the investigation, prepare Mr. Yim Tith's defence and endeavour to protect his fair trial rights.

Im Chaem Defence

In December, the Im Chaem Defence Team filed a request related to the public statement issued by the Co-Prosecutors in regard to their final submissions. The Defence is currently preparing for the remaining proceedings of the pre-trial stage of Case 004/01 and endeavours to safeguard Ms. Im Chaem's fair trial rights and interests.

January

Nuon Chea:

In January 2017, the Nuon Chea Defence team participated in the final weeks of evidentiary hearings in Case 002/02. The Nuon Chea Defence, along with other parties, gave submissions to the Trial Chamber on the status of the remaining

charges within Case 002. The Nuon Chea Defence team argued that there is no legal necessity for a third trial to proceed. Also, the Nuon Chea Defence submitted that the crime site of Krouch Chhmar should be included in the scope if a third trial proceeds. Furthermore, the Nuon Chea Defence

argued that a new panel of judges should be appointed to adjudicate a third trial to avoid the risk of bias. After the end of evidentiary hearings, the Nuon Chea Defence has been preparing the Closing Brief.

Khieu Samphân:

In January 2017, the Khieu Samphân Defence team remained fully engaged in preparing and attending the hearings in Case 002/02.

On 11 January, the final day of evidentiary hearings, the Trial Chamber invited the parties to present oral submissions on the remaining charges in Case 002. The Defence submitted that the trial Judges should exercise their inherent power to terminate proceedings on the remaining charges because the violations of Mr. Khieu Samphân's rights to legal certainty and to be tried within a reasonable time are such that no fair trial can be held.

Thereafter, the Defence started to prepare its Closing Brief in Case 002/02.

Meas Muth:

In January, the Meas Muth Defence filed three motions with the OCIJ, which have all been classified as confidential. The Defence continues to review material on the case file and to prepare submissions to protect Mr. Meas Muth's fair trial rights and interests.

Im Chaem:

In January, the Im Chaem Defence team's request related to the public statement issued by the Co-Prosecutors in regard to their final submissions was reclassified as public. The Defence is currently preparing various requests for reclassification of filings and endeavours to safeguard Ms. IM Chaem's fair trial rights and interests

throughout the remaining proceedings of the pre-trial stage of Case 004/01. **Ao An:**

In January, the Ao An Defence filed three appeals against the International Co-Investigating Judge's decisions on Ao An's seventh, tenth and twelfth requests for investigative action. In addition, the Defence also filed the Thirteenth Request for Investigative Action. Finally, the Defence continues to review all materials on the Case File and prepare other filings to safeguard Mr. Ao An's fair trial rights.

Yim Tith:

The Yim Tith Defence continued to analyse the contents of the Case File in order to participate in the investigation, prepare Mr. Yim Tith's defence and endeavour to protect his fair trial rights.



Special Tribunal for Lebanon

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Witness overview

On 1 December, PRH 017 continued his testimony from 30 November. The witness had been employed by the Hariri family since 1997 and performed administrative duties relating to the late Prime Minister's schedule. Defence Counsel for Mr Ayyash cross-examined PRH 017 on statements he gave to the UNIIC in May and December 2006 and May 2010. The witness was also

questioned about information he provided in a confidential summary in May 2009. The witness was then questioned about payments he prepared and delivered for Mr Hariri, his relationships with Lebanese General Ali El-Hajj and about the meetings that took place between late Prime Minister Hariri and the Secretary General of Hezbollah, Mr Hassan Nasrallah, in early 2005.



Salim Jamil Ayyash

Protected witness PRH 416 returned to continue his December 2015 testimony. The witness worked as a bodyguard for someone he knew as Sami Issa until late January 2005. The Prosecution claims that "Sami Issa" was an alias of former Accused Mr Mustafa Badreddine. The witness was questioned about his July 2016 statement, and he explained that when the investigators showed him the six photographs he identified the individual as Sami Issa. PRH 416 was also shown a short video where he identified Mr Issa. Following examination by the Prosecution, the witness was cross-examined by Counsel for Mr Ayyash on the interview he gave to the investigators in July 2016, including questions the interviewers asked about Mr Issa's physical appearance; in addition to the photos he was shown.

On 5 December, the Prosecution requested the admission of approximately 140 exhibits into evidence. The exhibits consisted of passport applications and subscriber records from the Lebanese telephone company Ogero.



Mustafa Amine Badreddine

On 6 December, protected witness PRH 470 testified before the Trial Chamber. The witness worked for several years for a person he knew as Sami Issa. During his examination-in-chief, the witness confirmed the four statements he gave to Prosecution investigators in June 2015, November 2015, May 2016, and June 2016.

Defence Counsel for Mr Ayyash cross-examined the witness on the meetings he had with Prosecution investigators and about the six photos of Mr Issa that they showed him. The witness then explained that he was surprised to see photos of the man he knew as Mr Issa referred to in the media as the former Accused Mr Badreddine.

On 7 December, protected witness 539, who previously worked for the UNIIC and the STL, returned to continue his 16 September 2016 testimony.

Counsel for Mr Merhi cross-examined the witness on the interviews and meetings he conducted while working with the UNIIC and the Prosecution office at the STL. He was specifically asked about a meeting he had with the President of the Progressive Socialist party in Lebanon, Mr Walid Jumblatt, in January 2006, and the testimony Mr Jumblatt gave to the STL.

On 12 December and 13 December, Mr Ibrahim Itani, the Religious Affairs Coordinator of the Future Movement political party, testified before the Trial Chamber.



Hassan Habib Merhi

Defence Counsel for Mr Ayyash cross-examined the witness about the general application process and the preparations that are taken in relation to the Hajj pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia. He explained that a Moarref submits Hajj applications to the director-general of the Security General along with all of the necessary documents for Hajj passports to be issued.

Mr Itani was shown a 2005 Hajj application form and passport of the Accused Salim Ayyash and his wife, which he confirmed to be the documents required for Hajj in the year 2005. Mr Itani was re-examined by the Prosecution Counsel about certain aspects of Hajj documentation. Prosecution Counsel then proceeded with the request to assign exhibit numbers to Hajj application exhibits.

News from the Region

Bosnia and Herzegovina



The US Issues Sanctions against President Milorad Dodik For Defying the Constitutional Court of Bosnia

The US Treasury has issued sanctions against the President of Republika Srpska, Milorad Dodik, for his role in defying the Constitutional Court of BiH. John E. Smith, the Acting Director of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control, stated that Dodik's actions obstructed the Dayton Accords and that they therefore pose a significant threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of BiH.

On 9 January, Dodik led celebrations for a public holiday, 'The Day of Republika Srpska', which had been previously banned by the Constitutional Court. Furthermore, he also advocated and held a referendum intended to gather public support for the holiday. The Constitutional Court had banned the holiday on account of it being

closely connected to an event in the Serbian Orthodox Church calendar and therefore discriminatory towards non-Serbs.

Dodik's advisor, Aleksander Vranješ, stated that this was a 'desperate move' from a US administration that is on the leave and that it expects this situation to change with the new administration. Aleksandar Vučić, Serbia's Prime Minister, stated that it was not realistic that Belgrade will follow suite to the US.

The sanctions consist of blocking all of Dodik's property or interest in property within the US jurisdiction. Moreover, US citizens are prohibited from entering into transactions with him.



Serbia

Belgrade Bar Association Blocks Former Chief War Crimes Prosecutor from Practising

Vladimir Vukčević, Serbia's first and so far only Chief War Crimes Prosecutor, accused the Bar Association of Belgrade of unjustly preventing him from practising law in Serbia due to not prosecuting enough cases having Serbs as the victims. Vukčević denied any bias on his part in the course of his work as a prosecutor and stated that he only tried cases in accordance with the law.

Vukčević further stated that he was accused of a lack of patriotism by Vladimir Petrović, a member of the Bar Association's governing board. In response, Petrović told Al Jazeera Balkans that numerous cases of war crimes committed against Serbs were sent to the Prosecution by state security but 'remained in the drawer'. President Tomislav Nikolić

had also previously stated that 'Vukčević needs to pay attention to what he is digging up in Serbia', following an announcement that the prosecution would investigate crimes committed in Kosovo in 1999. Vukčević continued by stating that the Government of Serbia was putting pressure on the judiciary and that it was responsible for 'the devastating destruction of [state] institutions'.

Vukčević stated that he will wait for an official explanation from the Bar Association of Belgrade before issuing a formal complaint about his treatment.

*The Vladimir Petrović referred to in this article is not the ADC Member with the same name.



Kosovo

Former Kosovo PM Ramush Haradinaj Accuses Serbia of Abusing the Law by Seeking His Extradition

Ramush Haradinaj, who was arrested in France on 4 January 2017 under a Serbian arrest warrant, accused Belgrade of abusing the law by seeking his extradition on 'unjust' war crimes charges. Haradinaj stated that he has carried out his obligation to local and international law, as he has already been acquitted twice by the ICTY. Nevertheless, Serbian officials claim that they have evidence that Haradinaj was involved in other war crimes for which he has yet to be prosecuted.

Protests in Kosovo also began amid claims that the arrest was simply

a malicious political act. These allegations were however denied by the French Foreign Ministry who insisted that France maintains close and friendly relations with Kosovo.

Haradinaj was released on bail and put under judicial supervision on 12 January by a French court. He is currently prohibited from leaving France while the issue of extradition is being weighed by the French authorities.

Looking Back...

International Criminal Court (ICC)

Five years ago...

A conference was organised by the International Criminal Court on 14 to 16 February 2012 in order to mark and discuss the Court's first decade of activity. The conference, which took place in Sydney, was opened by the President of the ICC, Judge Sang-Hyun Song, who thanked the organisers for bringing together such a large number of experts to discuss the ICC's work and impact in its first 10 years. In a session titled 'From punishment to prevention: reflections on the future of International criminal justice', the President weighed the ICC's contribution to preventing mass atrocities, while also stressing that it is just a fragment of a wider array of mechanisms crucial for peace, stability and the protection of human rights. Joining in on the dialogue on gender justice and lessons from Africa, the Deputy Prosecutor Bensouda emphasised the fact that impunity is not an academic, abstract notion and that the 'African commitment to ending impunity is a reality'.

On the second day, 15 February, the President of the Assembly of States Parties, Tiina Intelmann, raised three main points, namely that the numerous achievements of the Rome Statute system must be consolidated; that the number of states parties ought to be expanded particularly in Asia and the Pacific Islands; and that efforts must continue in order to ensure that states have implemented the necessary legislation to facilitate cooperation with the court.

The last day of the conference, 16 February, culminated in a roundtable discussion between the ICC President, Deputy Prosecutor and Registrar, and 11 states parties of the Pacific Islands Forum. The debate sought to explore the current involvement of PIF States in the Court and how progress can be made towards the full implementation of the Rome Statute in this particular region.

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)

Ten years ago...

On 23 February 2007, the Trial Chamber of the ICTR sentenced Josph Nzabirinda, nicknamed 'Biroto', to 7 years imprisonment on 1 count of murder as a crime against humanity.

Biroto, a former Youth Organiser of Ngoma Commune, had been arrested in Brussels on 21 December 2001 and transferred to the UN Detention Facility on 20 March 2002. Although Nzabirinda initially pleaded not guilty to the charges on 27 March 2002, he later entered a guilty plea on 14 December 2006 to one count of murder as a crime against humanity. This guilty plea followed an amendment dated 9 December 2006 by the Prosecution to the indictment, which now contained solely this count. Under the initial indictment, he was

charged with 4 counts of genocide, conspiracy to commit genocide, and extermination and rape as crimes against humanity.

Among the aggravating factors considered by the Chamber were his level of education and his abuse of moral authority as he was held in high esteem by the local population and especially by the youth. As to the mitigating factors, the ICTR weighed his guilty plea, his good character prior to the events of 1994 his assistance to certain Tutsi victims, and his lack of a criminal record.

Joseph Nzabirinda was released on 19 December 2008 after he served his 7 year sentence in a UN Detention Facility in Arusha.

International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)

Fifteen years ago...

On 12 February 2002, the trial of Slobodan Milosević began following his arrest in Belgrade and his subsequent transfer to The Hague. Under the indictment, he was charged with 66 counts of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes committed in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo between 1991 and 1999.

The Prosecution case lasted 2 years during which more than 295 witnesses testified and over 5,000 exhibits were presented to the court. The Defence had the same amount of time to present its case, totalling 466 hearing days each lasting several hours.

Milosević was found dead on 11 March 2006 in his cell in The Hague based UN Detention Unit. He had died of a heart attack after a long history of heart problems and high blood pressure.

The Tribunal returned no verdict on the charges.



Slobodan Milosević

Blog Updates and Online Lectures

Blog Updates

The International Criminal Court in Crisis? By Tanja Altunjan and Dr. Aziz Epik. Blog is available [here](#).

The UN's Apology Won't Heal Disease, But it's a First step to Justice. By Beatrice Lindstrom. Blog is available [here](#).

A New International Legal Regime for a New Reality in the War Against Drugs. By Guillermo J. Garcia Sanchez. Blog is available [here](#).

Online Lectures and Videos

What Steps Can and Should the ICC Take to Secure the Arrest and Surrender of Indictees? A lecture by Ambassador David J. Scheffer. For more information, click [here](#).

Criminal Law and Procedure; Genocide and International Law. A lecture by William A. Schabas, Professor of International Law at the University of Ireland. For more information, click [here](#).

What is an International Crime? A lecture by Professor Kevin Jon Heller, Chair in Criminal Law at the University of London. For more information, click [here](#).

Publications and Articles

Books

Gerhard von Glahn and James Larry Taulbee (2017), **Law Among Nations**, Routledge

Cassandra Steer (2017), **Translating Guilt**, Asser Press

Christian Coons and Michael Weber (2016), **The Ethics of Self-Defense**, Oxford University Press

Mitchel P. Roth (2017), **Global Organized Crime**, Routledge

Articles

Vincent Chetail, **"Sovereignty and Migration in the Doctrine of the Law of Nations"**, (2017) European Journal of International Law, Volume 27, Issue 4, Pp. 901-922

Elder Haber, **"The Meaning of Life in Criminal Law"**, (2016) Rutgers University Law Review, Volume 68, Issue 2, Pp. 763-808

Marina Aksenova, **"Symbolism as a Constraint on International Criminal Law"** (2017) Leiden Journal of International Law

Calls for Papers

The IIT Kharagpur's 3rd National Colloquium has issued a call for papers on the topic, "Interdisciplinary Legal Research". The deadline is 24 February 2017. For more information, click [here](#).

The Journal of Legal Studies has issued a call for papers on different topics relating to the crucial developments in the legal field. Deadline is 15 March 2017. For more information, click [here](#).

Events

Future Force Conference: Fostering a Rule of Law Culture

Date: 10 February 2017

Location: The Hague Institute for Global Justice, The Hague

For more information, click [here](#).

Round Table 'Strategic Human Rights Litigation'

Date: 17 February 2017

Location: University of Amsterdam

For more information, click [here](#).

Engaging with International Law Theories: Why Bother?

Date: 1 March 2017

Location: Graduate Institute Geneva

For more information, click [here](#).

Trial Advocacy Training

Date: 18 March 2017

Location: ADC-ICTY, The Hague

For more information, click [here](#).

Opportunities

Associate Legal Officer (P-2), The Hague

International Court of Justice

Deadline: 10 March 2017

For more information, click [here](#).

Associate Legal Officer (P-2), Phnom-Penh

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Deadline: 22 February 2017

For more information, click [here](#).

Legal Officer (P-3), The Hague

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Deadline: 23 March 2017

For more information, click [here](#).

Legal Officer (P-3), New York

Office of legal Affairs

Deadline: 12 February 2017

For more information, click [here](#).

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