

International Courts & Tribunals Interest Group Newsletter

Introductory Note

The International Courts and Tribunals Interest Group co-chairs and advisory board remain highly active in hosting and planning a series of interesting events. On September 29, 2020, ICTIG co-chair Freya Baetens and former co-chair Celia Goldman hosted a virtual roundtable discussion among international courts and tribunals, including interstate dispute resolution bodies, international criminal institutions, and international administrative tribunals, regarding their reactions to the COVID-19 pandemic. In order to foster a frank and robust conversation, this roundtable event was not open to the public.

ICTIG's next public events are scheduled for the first half of February 2021 (details below). We are also in the planning stages of several other great events in the first half of 2021 -- stay tuned!

We invite submissions to the newsletter on an ongoing basis, and encourage members to contribute case summaries, news items, publications, relevant announcements and opportunities, and their own professional news for inclusion in the next issue. For summaries and news items, please limit submissions to 300 words or fewer and indicate how you would like to be credited. All submissions may be sent via email with the subject "ICTIG newsletter submission" to Sara Ochs (sara.ochs@louisville.edu) and Lisa Reinsberg (lisa@ijrcenter.org).

-David Bigge & Freya Baetens, Co-Chairs

ICTIG Events

ICTIG 2021 Works-in-Progress Conference

The ICTIG will be holding a Works-in-Progress Conference on Friday, February 5, 2021. The conference will be entirely virtual and will be hosted by the UIC John Marshall Law School in Chicago, Illinois. We are currently accepting submissions for works in progress on any topic related to international courts or tribunals. Information regarding the call for papers can be found in the Opportunities section, below.

Rohingya Crisis Panel

On February 10, 2021 at 12:00 EST, the ICTIG will host a virtual panel on how the Rohingya crisis is being litigated in a series of disputes before various international courts and tribunals. More information will be forthcoming.

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International Courts & Tribunals Interest Group

CO-CHAIRS

David Bigge
Freya Baetens

EDITORS

Sara Ochs
Lisa Reinsberg

Views contained in this publication are those of the authors in their personal capacity. The American Society of International Law and this Interest Group do not generally take positions on substantive issues, including those addressed in this periodical.



Developments at International Courts & Tribunals

The Election of the ICC Prosecutor

By Sara L. Ochs

As reported in our [previous newsletter](#), the International Criminal Court is scheduled to elect a new Prosecutor as well as six new judges at the 19th Session of the Assembly of States Parties in mid-December. In June, the Committee on the Election of the Prosecutor issued a [report](#) containing a shortlist of four candidates for Prosecutor. The four short-listed candidates were interviewed by ICC States Parties and civil society organizations during a series of hearings. However, following the hearings, the States Parties were unable to reach a consensus on a candidate pursuant to recommendations contained in the Assembly of States Parties [Resolution](#) governing election procedures.

On November 13, the Bureau of the Assembly of States Parties adopted a [document](#) clarifying the process for moving forward with the Election of the Prosecutor. The document provided notice that the Committee on the Election of the Prosecutor would expand their consideration beyond the four shortlisted candidates to a number of other candidates originally interviewed by the Committee. These long-listed candidates will submit to public hearings similar to those in which the short-listed candidates participated, and the short-listed candidates will also participate in another round of hearings. The nomination period officially closed on November 22.

U.S. Sanctions against the ICC

By Sara L. Ochs

In response to the ICC Appeals Chamber's decision authorizing the ICC Prosecutor to proceed with an investigation into crimes against humanity and war crimes committed in Afghanistan, President Trump issued an [Executive Order](#) declaring a national emergency created by the ICC's "unusual and extraordinary threat to national security and foreign policy." The June Order authorized the imposition of sanctions against any "foreign person" who has directly engaged or materially assisted in the ICC's investigation, arrest, detention, or prosecution of nationals of the US or its allies.

On September 2nd, pursuant to this Executive Order, Secretary Michael Pompeo [designated](#) ICC Prosecutor

Fatou Bensouda and the ICC's Head of the Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Cooperation Division, Phakisa Mochochoko, for asset freezes and other financial and travel sanctions.

On October 1st, the Open Society Justice Initiative and four law professors - Diane Marie Amann, Gabor Rona, Milena Sterio, and Margaret deGuzman - [collectively filed a lawsuit](#) against the Trump administration, challenging the Executive Order as unconstitutional. The four individual plaintiffs, all of whom hold dual citizenship in countries outside the United States, have [explained](#) that they could be deemed "foreign persons" subject to sanctions under the Order, should they engage in scholarly or practical work that could be construed as supporting the ICC investigation in Afghanistan.

Kosovo Specialist Chambers Developments

By Sara L. Ochs

The Kosovo Specialist Chambers (KSC), the most recent hybrid criminal tribunal, held its first formal proceedings since its creation in 2017. The KSC and its prosecutorial unit, the Specialist Prosecutor's Office (SPO) were jointly created by the Kosovo Government and the European Union to prosecute alleged war crimes and crimes against humanity committed by the Kosovo Liberation Army during and after the 1999 Kosovo Conflict between Kosovo and Serbia. The SPO issued and confirmed its first indictments this year. In June, the Pre-Trial Chamber confirmed the SPO's [indictment](#) against [Salih Mustafa](#), the commander of a guerilla unit that operated under KLA control, for four charges of war crimes including arbitrary detention, cruel treatment, torture, and murder.

On October 26, the Pre-Trial Chamber confirmed the [indictment](#) against four additional high-ranking members of the KLA: [Jakup Krasniqi](#), [Rexhep Selimi](#), [Kadri Veseli](#), and [Hashim Thaçi](#). The men were charged with six counts of crimes against humanity, including murder, enforced disappearance of persons, and torture, as well as four counts of war crimes, including illegal or arbitrary arrest, torture, and murder. At the time the indictment was issued, Hashim Thaçi was serving as the President of Kosovo. He [resigned](#) from this position on November 5, the day the



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confirmed indictment was made public. Each of the five defendants has now made their initial appearance before the Tribunal, with each pleading not guilty to all charges against them.

Previous courts created to prosecute crimes committed during and after the Kosovo Conflict, such as the ICTY and Regulation 64 Panels, faced significant issues with witness and evidence tampering, and the KSC looks to be facing similar challenges. It has issued an indictment against the **head and deputy head of the KLA Army War Veterans' Association** for charges pertaining to witness intimidation and the publicization of confidential information regarding potential witnesses. The SPO has also **previously accused** defendants Hashim Thaçi and Kadri Veseli of engaging in a "secret campaign" to "obstruct the work of the Court in an attempt to ensure that they do not face justice." The cases against the named defendants will proceed through 2021.

Adoption of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

By Massimo Lando, School of Law, City University of Hong Kong

At a virtual ceremony hosted by Vietnam on 15 November 2020, the ASEAN member States (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam), together with Australia, Japan, New Zealand, the People's Republic of China, and South Korea adopted the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). RCEP is a mega-regional free trade agreement (FTA) which, upon entry into force following the ratification process, will give a substantial push towards eliminating tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade among its States parties. Areas regulated by RCEP include trade in goods, trade in services, intellectual property, as well as foreign direct investment. RCEP also includes numerous schedules of concessions which States parties have granted to each other under the agreement.

Chapter 19 of RCEP is dedicated to governing a sophisticated dispute settlement system, reminiscent of that of the World Trade Organization (WTO). While emphasising direct contacts between litigant States, especially by way of consultation, Chapter 19 of RCEP envisages a composite system

for the judicial settlement of disputes. Similar to the WTO's Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU), RCEP provides for the formation of Panels (of three to five members) to settle disputes between member States concerning the interpretation or application of RCEP itself. In addition, RCEP follows in the WTO's footsteps by proceduralising the process by which States implement Panel reports, including by providing for the right of States to suspend concessions. While the overall architecture of RCEP dispute settlement is similar to that of the DSU, the details show some considerable differences between the two systems. Perhaps the most important difference is RCEP's lack of both a centralised authority comparable to the WTO's Dispute Settlement Body (DSB), having the function of overseeing the settlement of disputes under the DSU, and of appellate review of Panel reports.

RCEP is the most ambitious FTA ever concluded, when considering the size of the economies it should positively affect. Some analysts have predicted that RCEP will contribute towards shifting the world's economic and financial centre of gravity towards East Asia. Whether and how its dispute settlement system will assist in achieving that prediction remains to be seen.

The Permanent Court of Arbitration and Mexico's Framework Cooperation Agreement

By Lucía Solano and Philipp Kotlaba

The Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) and the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs have concluded a "Framework Cooperation Agreement," an agreement that appears largely aimed at capacity-building in Mexico while laying the groundwork for a deeper partnership with the PCA Member State. The press release accompanying the agreement extolled, among other things, the organization of future seminars, workshops and similar events as well as increasing awareness of the PCA's activities in the region.

The PCA has also hinted at its interest in concluding a future Host Country Agreement with Mexico – potentially allowing them, in the future, to establish a legal framework under which future PCA-administered proceedings can be conducted in Mexico, an arrangement that could include access to or establishment of a facility in the country. The PCA currently has Host Country Agreements in force with Argentina,

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Chile, China (Hong Kong SAR), Costa Rica, Djibouti, India, Ireland, Malaysia, Mauritius, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Uruguay, and Viet Nam. The PCA also benefits from certain privileges and immunities in Austria.

ITLOS Elections

On October 1st, five new judges were **sworn in** at the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. Ms. María Teresa Infante Caffi of Chile, Mr. Jielong Duan of China, Ms. Kathy-Ann Brown of Jamaica, Ms. Ida Caracciolo of Italy, and Mr. Maurice Kamga of Cameroon will each serve a nine-year term.

Elections were also held for the President, Vice-President and President of the Seabed Disputes Chamber of the Tribunal. On October 2nd, Judge Albert Hoffmann of South Africa was elected as President and Judge Tomas Heidar of Iceland as Vice-President for the period of 2020-2023. On October 7, Judge Neeru Chadha of India was elected President of the Seabed Disputes Chamber of the Tribunal. She is the first female incumbent of this position.

Election of ICJ Judges

On November 12, 2020, the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council **elected** five members of the International Court of Justice. Judges Xue Hanqin (China), Peter Tomka (Slovakia), Julia Sebutinde (Uganda), and Yuji Iwasawa (Japan) were re-elected as Members of the Court, and Georg Nolte (Germany) was elected as a new Member of the Court. Each judge will serve for a nine-year term.

A controversy over ICJ judges serving as arbitrators in investor-State cases recently arose again with an **article** stating that Judge Peter Tomka accepted appointments to investor-State tribunals, despite an announcement by the President of the Court in 2018 that judges would no longer serve as arbitrators in international investment or commercial arbitration proceedings.

New Rules of Procedure for the AfCHPR

The African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights has published its new **Rules of Court**, which entered into force on September 25, 2020 and replace the 2010 version. Among other changes, the new Rules envision a pilot judgment procedure, clarify some practices and requirements with regard to applications and their admissibility, and incorporate gender parity and diversity standards for the Court's bureau and Registry.

First Female Registrar of the ECtHR

Mariarena Tsirli was sworn in on November 30, 2020 to begin her five-year term as the **Registrar** of the European Court of Human Rights. She is the first woman to hold this position.

Inter-American Development Bank Administrative Annual Report

The Executive Secretariat of the IDB Administrative Tribunal recently issued its **2019 Annual Report**, which, in addition to summarizing the IDB's judicial activity and achievements for 2019, also presents, for the first time, a specific section of data analysis on the Tribunal's jurisprudence that it hopes will be of interest to peer institutions and colleagues from other international administrative tribunals.

ICC Expert Review

Last year, the ICC **Assembly of States Parties commissioned** an Independent Expert Review to provide recommendations designed to enhance the "performance, efficiency, and effectiveness of the Court and the Rome Statute system." The Group of Independent Experts, chaired by former Judge Richard Goldstone, issued its Final Report on September 30, 2020. The comprehensive report spanned a multitude of topics across all units of the ICC, and included a total of 384 recommendations, 76 of which it identified as "prioritized recommendations." ■



New Publications

Books

We are proud to share that ICTIG members have recently published the following books:

- Michel Paradis, *Last Mission to Tokyo* (Simon & Schuster 2020) (which has been favorably reviewed in both the *New York Times* and the *Wall Street Journal*).
- Margaret M. deGuzman, *Shocking the Conscience of Humanity: Gravity and the Legitimacy of International Criminal Law* (Oxford University Press 2020).

Articles & Book Reviews

The **latest issue** of *The Law & Practice of International Courts and Tribunals*, published by Brill, is now available online. Likewise, the **Special Issue** of the African Journal of International Criminal Justice on the ILC Draft Articles on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Humanity, co-authored by Charles C. Jallohy and Leila Sadat, is also now available.

Additionally, ICTIG members have recently published articles including the following:

- Stuart Ford, *Can the International Criminal Court Succeed? An Analysis of the Empirical Evidence of Violence Prevention*, 43 *Loy. L.A. Int'l & Comp. L. Rev.* 101 (2020).

Notable Judgments & Decisions

ECtHR Interim Measures in Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict

Over the course of the recent escalation in hostilities in the Nagorno-Karabakh region, the European Court of Human Rights issued three sets of interim measures at the request of parties to the conflict. In September and October, the Court received requests for interim measures in the applications of *Armenia v. Azerbaijan*, *Armenia v. Turkey*, and *Azerbaijan v. Armenia*. In response, the Court applied Rule 39 of the Rules of Court, **calling on** "all States directly or indirectly involved in the conflict, including Turkey, to refrain from actions that contribute to breaches" of civilians' rights under the European Convention on Human Rights, and to respect their Convention obligations. On December 1, the Court lifted the interim measures in the case of *Armenia v. Turkey*, while the other interim measures remained in force. -LR

AfCHPR Decisions Concerning Elections in Côte d'Ivoire & Benin

The African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights has again addressed the organization and oversight of elections in Côte d'Ivoire and Benin in recent judgments and provisional measure orders. Earlier this year, both States **withdrew** from the Court's jurisdiction over individual and nongovernmental organization complaints; those withdrawals will take effect in 2021.

In September, the AfCHPR issued **provisional measures** in favor of former Ivorian president Laurent Gbagbo, ordering the State to stay Gbagbo's domestic conviction and sentence on theft charges pending its resolution of his corresponding complaint and to "remove all obstacles preventing [him] from enrolling in the voters' register" ahead of the October 2020 presidential elections.

In its judgments in *XYZ v. Benin*, *XYZ v. Benin (2)*, and *Houngue Eric Noudehouenou v. Benin*, the Court found violations in the oversight of elections and adoption of new requirements for presidential candidates. Among other conclusions, the Court held that the national electoral commission lacked independence and impartiality. The Court also held that the 2019 constitutional revisions that impacted the eligibility of would-be presidential candidates

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violated the principle of national consensus because the one-party National Assembly adopted the changes without broader consultation of the Beninese people. In prior provisional measures, the Court had directed Benin to remove obstacles to **Houngue Eric Noudehouenou's** candidacy in the 2021 presidential elections. -LR

ECJ Judgments in Privacy International and Other Cases

In two Grand Chamber judgments delivered on October 6, the Court of Justice of the European Union confirmed and clarified EU law on indiscriminate surveillance of electronic communications for the purposes of general crime prevention or national security. The judgments concerned Case C-623/17, *Privacy International*, and Joined Cases C-511/18, *La Quadrature du Net and Others*, C-512/18, *French Data Network and Others*, and C-520/18, *Ordre des barreaux francophones et germanophone and Others*, concerning data collection and retention powers in the United Kingdom, France, and Belgium. The Grand Chamber reiterated that Member States may not engage in general, indiscriminate retention of traffic or location data for these purposes.

However, the Grand Chamber did identify several exceptions. For example, States may derogate from their obligation to respect the confidentiality of electronic communications in the face of serious, genuine, and present or foreseeable threats to national security, when such derogations are provided by law and time limited. In addition, States may engage in targeted or expedited retention of digital communications data in order to combat serious crime and prevent serious threats to public security. The Court's **press release** provides a detailed summary of the judgments. -LR

ECOWAS Court of Justice Judgment in Zoghota Massacre

On November 10, the ECOWAS Court of Justice **delivered** its **judgment** in *Pakile Gnadowolo Kolie and Others v. Guinea*. The case concerned the 2012 attack by Guinean security forces in the Zoghota district, killing six people, in response to protests against mining operations in the area. In August 2012, locals had protested near an iron ore mining site owned by Vale and BSG Resources with regard to employment practices and "basic amenities promised" by

the companies and local authorities. On the night of August 3, the Guinean Defence and Security Forces attacked the community, opening fire, arresting and torturing individuals, and burning homes.

The ECOWAS Court held that Guinea had violated the right to life of those killed because security forces had no valid justification for their use of deadly force, especially when the Court could not give credence to the State's contention that the villagers had attacked the security forces as they arrived in the village at 1:00 in the morning. The Court also concluded that Guinea had violated the 15 applicants' rights to an effective remedy, freedom from arbitrary detention, and freedom from cruel or inhuman treatment. As reparation, the Court ordered Guinea to pay 240 million Guinean francs to each of the applicants and 160 million Guinean francs to the next of kin of the six deceased victims, and to execute the judgment within six months. -LR

IACtHR Judgment in Acosta Martínez v. Argentina

On October 14, 2020, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights **announced** its judgment in the case of **Acosta Martínez et al. v. Argentina**, which is particularly notable for its criticism of racial profiling. The case concerned the 1996 arrest, detention, and death in custody of José Delfín Acosta Martínez, a Black man from Uruguay who was an anti-racism advocate. Although Argentina recognized its international responsibility in the final stage of the proceedings before the Court, the judgment includes a close analysis of the facts, domestic law, and human rights standards.

The Court noted the prevailing context of anti-Black discrimination in Argentina and racial profiling by federal police in Buenos Aires. It found the public intoxication law pursuant to which police arrested Acosta Martínez to be too vague, and held his detention was arbitrary as a result. The Court also concluded that police had acted based on racial profiling rather than on a legitimate suspicion of criminal activity. As recognized by Argentina, the Court confirmed that the State had violated Acosta Martínez's rights to life, liberty, humane treatment, equality and non-discrimination, due process and judicial protection. The judgment directs Argentina to complete the relevant criminal investigations, train police on racial discrimination and profiling,

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Opportunities

Conferences, Webinars & Programs

New Professionals Career Lounge

As part of its Careers Lounge program, ASIL's **New Professionals Interest Group** will be hosting a Zoom session on December 10th with Dr. Ayelet Berman of the Centre for International Law. The session will run for an hour, with the presenter speaking on their career experience in the field of international law, and the remaining time reserved for Q&A and discussion. Registration is limited and on a first-come-first-serve basis. To register, please email npig@asil.org.

WILIG and MILIG Career Roundtable

On January 22, the ASIL Women in International Law Interest Group (WILIG) and the Minorities in International Law Interest Group (MILIG) will be hosting a roundtable discussion featuring diverse, accomplished professionals working in various fields of international law, who will offer professional

advice and insights for individuals pursuing careers in international law. Registration information is available [here](#).

Calls for Papers

ICTIG Interest Group Work-in-Progress Conference

The ICTIG will be holding a Works-in-Progress Conference on Friday, February 5, 2021. The conference will be entirely virtual and will be hosted by the UIC John Marshall Law School in Chicago, Illinois. We are accepting submissions on any topic related to international courts or tribunals. Please email an abstract (of 500 words or less) in Word or PDF format to ICTIG@asil.org and fords@uic.edu by January 15, 2021. Decisions will be made by January 22, 2021. If your paper is selected for presentation, please be prepared to submit a draft of your paper on January 29, 2021. We anticipate selecting between six and eight papers for presentation.

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establish an oversight body for complaints against police, and pay the damages and costs assessed by the Court.-LR

AfCHPR Advisory Opinion on Criminalization of Vagrancy

On December 4, the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights issued its latest **advisory opinion**, at the request of the Pan African Lawyers Union (PALU). The request asked the Court to assess the compatibility with African human rights instruments of various national laws criminalizing vagrancy offenses. PALU also asked the Court to indicate whether States had a positive obligation to repeal or amend such laws, which allow for the arrest or (internal) deportation of individuals on the basis of homelessness, unemployment, or being unable to "give a satisfactory account" of oneself.

The Court held that "vagrancy laws, both in their formulation as well as in their application...are not compatible" with the rights to non-discrimination and equality under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights because they criminalize a person's status, allow "discriminatory

treatment of the underprivileged and marginalized," and "depriv[e] individuals of their equality before the law." It further held that arrests without a warrant under such laws are disproportionate and discriminatory. The Court concluded that vagrancy laws or their application also violate the human rights to dignity, liberty, due process, freedom of movement, and protection of the family, as well as particular rights of women and children. Finally, the Court held that all States parties are obligated to either amend or repeal their vagrancy laws to bring them into conformity with African human rights standards.

On multiple prior occasions, the Court has held it was unable to give an advisory opinion because the requesting organization lacked the necessary status. Regarding a previous request for an advisory opinion by PALU, together with the Southern African Litigation Center, the Court **declined** to respond because the request related to a matter pending before the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. With this most recent advisory opinion, the Court found that PALU had the necessary status due to, *inter alia*, its memorandum of understanding with the African Union on joint activities. -LR ■



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Competition Law (in Pandemic Times): Challenges and Reforms Conference

Jean Monnet Module for Competition Law of Faculty of Law and Faculty of Economics in Osijek in cooperation with the Croatian Association for Competition Law and Policy is organizing international scientific conference "*Competition Law (in Pandemic Times): Challenges and Reforms*" taking place on May 13-14, 2021.

The **call for papers** indicates the deadline for abstract submissions is January 15, 2021.

PluriCourts Political and Legal Theory of International Courts & Tribunals Conference

PluriCourts at the University of Oslo is organising a virtual workshop to be held on June 21-22, 2021. The workshop aims to bring together scholars of philosophy, political theory and legal theory who study regional and international courts and tribunals, and in particular issues concerning the input and output legitimacy of international courts. The **call for papers** requests expression of interests, including a provisional paper title and an abstract of 400 words or less for submission by January 4, 2021.

10th Annual Cambridge International Law Conference

The Conference Convenor and Editors of the Cambridge International Law Journal welcome submissions for the 10th Annual Cambridge International Law Conference, which will be hosted online from March 18-20, 2021. The theme of the conference will be "National Sovereignty and International Co-operation: The Challenges of Navigating Global Crises." Submissions may be on any area of public or private international law and should raise issues relevant to the theme. More information on the submission process and the conference can be found on the call for papers.

Journal of International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict

The Journal of International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict / Humanitäres Völkerrecht (JILPAC / HuV) specialises in the legal analysis surrounding armed conflicts. The JILPAC focuses on the contemporary challenges of international humanitarian law and related fields, including inter-

national human rights law and international criminal law as well as on practical challenges of humanitarian aid and peace missions. The JILPAC publishes papers, commentaries, case notes, book reviews, and conference reports on current events and future developments of the law and of humanitarian action in both English and German. The JILPAC **invites submissions** of articles focusing on the following topics: Business and Human Rights (deadline: January 15, 2020); the protection of the child in international law (deadline: July 15, 2020).

The Politics of the Human Right to Water

This Special Issue of *Water* **invites contributions** on the politics of human rights: its origins, its uses, and its effects. The editors are interested in papers that trace the emergence of the right in political discourse and legal documents, its use by different actors for diverse political goals, and/or its impact in practice—whether in improving access or affecting underlying politics. This Special Issue is interdisciplinary, and encourages submissions from scholars and practitioners working in the social sciences, law, humanities, and natural sciences. The deadline for submissions is January 15, 2021.

Job Postings & Other Opportunities

Nominations for AJIL Board of Editors

The Nominating Committee of the Board of Editors of the **American Journal of International Law (AJIL)** is inviting nominations for the elections to the Board that will take place in the spring of 2021. Nominations are based primarily on quality and creativity of scholarship, as demonstrated in books, articles, and other written work appearing over a period of years, including, but not limited to, publications in AJIL and AJIL Unbound. Other factors taken into account include areas of expertise, professional perspective or discipline, as well as racial, ethnic, gender, and other types of diversity. Nominations, along with supporting statements and information, such as a curriculum vitae and a list of publications, should be sent to the AJIL Nominating Committee Chair, in care of AJIL's Administrative Editor: admin_ajil@law.duke.edu. Self-nominations are welcome. The deadline for nominations is January 15, 2021.

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Professor of International Human Rights Law, Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy

The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, established in 1933 as the first exclusively graduate school of international affairs in the United States, seeks to fill a **full-time faculty position in international human rights law**. Applications will be accepted until December 18, 2020.

Global Academic Fellow, Hong Kong University

Hong Kong University is inviting applications for **three Global Academic Fellows appointments** in the Department of Law, to commence in August 2021 or January 2022, for a period of two years. The Global Academic Fellows Programme was created to provide outstanding and aspiring legal academics with time and resources to transition into the global teaching market. Fellows will have access to an internationally leading faculty for mentorship, affiliation with related research centers, and funding for attending academic conferences to present their work. Other opportunities will include teaching appointees' own course or gaining experience in core courses, and organizing funded academic conferences in their field. Applications are due January 1, 2020.

Postdoc or Senior Researcher, Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law

The Max Planck Institute for the Study of Crime, Security and Law in Freiburg is now offering a position for a **Postdoc or Senior Researcher in the Department of Criminal Law** headed by Professor Dr. Tatjana Hörnle. Candidates should be interested in exploring scientific legal scholarship in criminal law theory, philosophy of criminal law or comparative criminal law. Candidates should hold a doctoral degree in law from a German university or from a renowned English-speaking university or law school. The deadline for applications is January 31, 2021. ■

Member News

ICTIG members, please send news of your promotions, new positions and appointments, awards, events, and other developments to share in the ICTIG Newsletter. See the first page of this newsletter for submission guidance.

David H. Moore, Wayne M. and Connie C. Hancock Professor of Law and Associate Director of the International Center for Law and Religion Studies at Brigham Young University Law School, was nominated by the State Department as the U.S. candidate for the Human Rights Committee. In September, he was elected by the States Parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to a brief term on the Committee.

