

International Courts & Tribunals Interest Group Newsletter

Introductory Note

We are excited about the several ICTIG events we are planning for the coming months. On December 16-17, we are holding a two-day symposium on the theme “International Law Without International Courts.” The event will feature 15 speakers from around the globe, addressing the ways in which international law is applied and enforced within and without courts. Program and registration information can be found [here](#).

On February 4, ICTIG will be hosting its annual Works In Progress event, in conjunction with University of Illinois Chicago School of Law. The deadline for abstracts to be considered for the conference is January 7. The Call for Papers was distributed on November 17, and can be accessed [here](#).

We have a number of other events in the works for later in 2022, and will provide more details as those events are finalized. In the meantime, we’d love to hear from you! Please consider a contribution to this newsletter to update us on recent events at international courts or tribunals, or recent professional news or publications.

-David Bigge & Freya Baetens, Co-Chairs

Developments at International Courts & Tribunals

EACJ Holds Hearings on Kenya’s Eviction of Mau Forest Residents

In September, the First Instance Division of the East African Court of Justice heard oral evidence in the case of *Professor Paul Kiprona Chepkwony v. Attorney General of Kenya*, which concerns the alleged mistreatment and forcible eviction of thousands of Mau Forest residents beginning in June 2018. The EACJ’s [press release](#) summarizes the parties’ arguments. The case, which was filed in September 2018, is significant because of the number of people impacted, the balancing of Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples’ rights with environmental conservation interests, and its relation to a landmark 2017 ruling from the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights concerning the Ogiek people’s rights to their ancestral lands in Mau Forest (*African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights v. Kenya*). The EACJ had previously denied the applicant’s request for interim measures to ensure evicted children’s access to schooling.

ECOWAS Court Suspends Proceedings Against Mali and Guinea

Following the suspension of Mali and Guinea from the Economic Community of West African States, the ECOWAS Court of Justice paused all proceedings concern-

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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.



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ing the two States on September 30. Per a statement by human rights organizations, the suspension of judicial proceedings remained in effect as of December 2.

KSC Conducts Trial against Gucati & Haradinaj

The Kosovo Specialist Chambers (KSC), the hybrid court created to prosecute atrocities committed during and following the Kosovo Conflict in 1999, commenced its first trial on October 7. The two defendants, [Hysni Gucati](#) and [Nasim Haradinaj](#), were charged by the Specialist Prosecutor's Office (SPO)—the prosecutorial arm of the KSC—with intimidating and retaliating against witnesses and violating secrecy of proceedings for broadcasting confidential information regarding the identities of potential witnesses. The SPO closed its case on November 10, 2021, and the Trial Panel subsequently denied the defendants' motions to dismiss charges. The Defense is scheduled to start its case on December 6.

ECtHR Adopts New Rules of Procedure

New [Rules of Court](#) took effect on October 18 at the European Court of Human Rights. The amendments, which the Court adopted in June 2021, include changes to the composition of the Grand Chamber (Rule 24) so that judges who relinquish a case from a chamber are not automatically included on the Grand Chamber bench for that case. Rules 93 and 94, concerning advisory opinion requests by national courts, have also been modified. The original Rules of Court (1959) and various language versions of the new rules are available on the Court's [Rules of Court webpage](#).

ICC Prosecutor Appoints Special Advisers

As of October, the new ICC Prosecutor, Karim Khan, has appointed 20 Special Advisers. Prosecutor Khan began his tenure with the ICC in June, succeeding former Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda. Under the authority provided by Rome Statute Article 42.9, Prosecutor Khan has appointed experts from various regions of the world to provide the Office of the Prosecutor with expertise from different legal systems and specializations. Prosecutor Khan appointed 17 experts in September and an additional three in October; these experts specialize in diverse areas of international criminal law, including genocide, sexual violence, slavery crimes, Islamic law, and gender persecution.

Guinea-Bissau and Niger Accept AfCHPR's Jurisdiction over Individual Complaints

Two States recently accepted the jurisdiction of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights over complaints presented by individuals and non-governmental organizations. On October 28, Niger deposited a declaration accepting individual and NGO complaints. On November 3, Guinea-Bissau deposited its declaration along with its instrument of ratification of the Protocol establishing the African Court, becoming the thirty-second party to the Protocol. Per Article 34 of the [Protocol](#), the ratification and declarations took effect on the date of deposit. While the Court announced the new acceptances in a [press release](#), neither the Court's [Declarations webpage](#) nor the African Union [treaties information](#) are updated with this information. With Niger and Guinea-Bissau's acceptance, a total of eight States currently allow individual and NGO complaints against them to the Court (excluding the four States that have previously withdrawn acceptance).

ICC Prosecutor Concludes Preliminary Examination and Adopts Cooperation Agreement with Colombia

On October 28, 2021, ICC Prosecutor Karim Khan concluded a [Cooperation Agreement](#) with the Government of Colombia, in which he recognized that the Colombian Government had demonstrated the ability and willingness to "administer justice" for crimes within the ICC's jurisdiction. The Office of the Prosecutor had initially opened a [preliminary examination](#) into the situation in Colombia in 2004, which focused on alleged crimes against humanity and war crimes committed within the context of an armed conflict between government forces, paramilitary armed groups, and rebel armed groups.

In the newly executed Cooperation Agreement, Prosecutor Khan recognized that the Colombian Government's efforts at providing justice for these crimes satisfied its requirements under the complementarity principle set forth in the Rome Statute. As a result, Prosecutor Khan officially closed the preliminary examination. The Cooperation Agreement requires Colombia to continue its accountability efforts, to regularly keep the OTP informed of its progress in investigations and prosecutions, and to provide the OTP with access

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to relevant records and documentation, as requested. It also provides the OTP with the opportunity to reconsider its assessment of complementarity—which could ostensibly lead to the reopening of the preliminary examination—in light of any “significant change in circumstances.”

Hilary Charlesworth Elected to the ICJ

On November 5, the UN General Assembly and Security Council elected Hilary Charlesworth as a member of the International Court of Justice. Judge Charlesworth, of Australian nationality, succeeds Judge James Crawford, who passed away on May 31, 2021. Judge Charlesworth is a professor at the Australian National University and University of Melbourne, and is an Associate Member of the *Institut de Droit International*. She also served as a judge *ad hoc* at the ICJ in the *Arbitral Award of 3 October 1899 (Guyana v. Venezuela)* and *Whaling in the Antarctic (Australia v. Japan)* cases. Judge Charlesworth will serve the remainder of Judge Crawford’s term, which expires in February 2024.

ICC Prosecutor Opens Investigation into Venezuela

Following a visit to Caracas in early November, ICC Prosecutor Karim Khan formally opened an investigation into the Situation in Venezuela. The Situation—which encompassed crimes against humanity allegedly committed in Venezuela—was initially referred to the OTP by Venezuela, and later referred again by another group of States Parties. Former Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda opened the preliminary examination into the situation in Venezuela in February 2018. In his [press release](#) announcing the opening of a formal investigation, Prosecutor Khan made clear his view that preliminary examinations should not “go on for inordinately long periods of time,” and the OTP should instead move forward with formal investigations “as soon as the criteria under the Rome Statute have been properly assessed on the basis of the best information available.” Despite the Venezuelan Government’s position that the requirements for the opening of a formal investigation had not been met, during his trip to Caracas, Prosecutor Kahn formalized a [Memorandum of Understanding](#) with Venezuelan President Nicolás Maduro Moros pursuant to which both the Venezuelan Government and the Office of the Prosecutor agreed to work collaboratively and cooperatively as the investigation moves forward.

ECtHR Launches Bulgarian Language Version of HUDOC Database

On November 8, the European Court of Human Rights announced that its HUDOC case law database is now available in Bulgarian, thanks to collaboration with the Bulgarian Ministry of Justice and Office of the Agent of Bulgaria before the Court. This means that the user interface can be viewed in the Bulgarian language, in addition to the existing English, French, Georgian, Russian, Spanish, Turkish, and Ukrainian versions. While the Court’s judgments are primarily available in English and French, the Court and external partners have translated some [informational materials](#) and more than [800 judgments](#) into Bulgarian.

Judges Elected to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights

On November 12, the General Assembly of the Organization of American States elected four members to six-year terms on the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, to begin on January 1, 2022. They are: Rodrigo Bittencourt Mudrovitsch (Brazil), Verónica Gómez (Argentina), Nancy Hernández López (Costa Rica), and Patricia Pérez Goldberg (Chile). The new members replace outgoing judges Eduardo Vio Grossi (Chile), Elizabeth Odio Benito (Costa Rica), Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni (Argentina), and Patricio Pazmiño Freire (Ecuador), whose terms conclude at the end of this year. Information on all the candidates, including those elected, is linked to in the [OAS background document](#).

The Court’s current members also elected a [new bureau](#) in November. Judge Ricardo Pérez Manrique was elected as President and Humberto Antonio Sierra Porto as Vice President, for a two-year period beginning January 1, 2022.

ECtHR Elects New Vice-President and Section President

On November 15, the European Court of Human rights elected Judge Síofra O’Leary (Ireland) as a Vice-President and Judge Marko Bošnjak (Slovenia) as a Section President. Their terms will begin on January 1, 2022. Additional information on Judge O’Leary and Judge Bošnjak, as well as on the Court’s composition, is available on the [Composition of the Court webpage](#).

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New Publications

Books

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

- Karen J. Alter & Laurence R. Helfer, *Trasplante jurídico de tribunales internacionales: El derecho y la política del tribunal de justicia de la comunidad Andina* (Universidad Externado de Colombia 2021).
- Patricia Galvão Teles & Manuel Almeida Ribeiro, *Teles and Manuel Almeida Ribeiro, Case-Law and the Development of International Law* (Brill 2021).

Articles, Essays, Book Chapters & Book Reviews

ICTIG members have recently published articles, essays, and book chapters including the following:

- Karen J. Alter, *From Colonial to Multilateral International Law: A Global Capitalism and Law Investigation*, 19 Int'l J. Const. L. 3 (2021).
- Stratis G. Georgilas, *The "Sparse Axiomatic Statement of Article 41" of the Statute of the International Court of Justice and the Court's Latest Orders: Pathemata Mathemata*, in Teles and Manuel Almeida Ribeiro, *Case-Law and the Development of International Law* (Brill 2021).

Notable Judgments & Decisions

ECtHR Finds No Violation in Belgian Courts' Rejection of Abuse Survivors' Claims Against Holy See

Chad Farrell

On October 12, the European Court of Human Rights ruled in the case of *J.C. and Others v. Belgium* that the Belgian courts had not violated the European Convention on Human Rights when dismissing a civil suit against the Vatican (the "Holy See"). The applicants, 24 Belgian, French, and Dutch nationals, alleged that they were the victims of sexual abuse by Catholic priests when they were children, and had filed suit in Belgium against the Holy See and several archbishops, bishops, and associations of religious orders. The Ghent Court of Appeal ruled that it lacked jurisdiction over the claim against the Holy See due to sovereign immunity. The applicants claimed that by declining jurisdiction, the Belgian courts denied them an opportunity to assert their claims against the Holy See in violation of Article 6(1), of the European Convention on Human Rights guaranteeing "a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law."

The ECtHR ruled in favor of Belgium, finding that the Court of Appeal had properly declined jurisdiction because it recognized the Holy See as having the attributes of a sovereign State. The Court of Appeal noted that the Holy See

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ICC Pauses Philippines Investigation to Address State's Deferral Request

In September, the Pre-Trial Chamber authorized the ICC Office of the Prosecutor (OTP)'s request to open an investigation into alleged crimes against humanity committed between 2016 and 2019 as part of the Republic of the Philippines' "war on drugs" campaign. However, on November 18, ICC Prosecutor Karim Khan notified the Pre-Trial Chamber of a request the OTP received from the Republic of Philippines for the OTP to defer its investigation pending the Republic of the Philippines' investigation of the same crimes. The OTP has temporarily suspended its investigative activities as it awaits further requested information from the Republic of Philippines to properly evaluate the scope and effect of the Deferral Request.

20th Assembly of the States Parties to the Rome Statute

The 20th Assembly of States Parties (ASP) to the Rome Statute of the ICC was held in The Hague from December 6 to 11. While the ASP allowed for limited in-person participation at the World Forum in The Hague, many more representatives attended virtually in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. In his opening remarks on December 6, ICC President Judge Piotr Hofmański painted an optimistic picture for the Court's future, opining that the ICC is "on a good path," and has "survived the most challenging period of institutional threats against it since its creation." This year's ASP was not tasked with any major elections aside from the selection of deputy prosecutors. ■



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was party to numerous international treaties and maintained diplomatic relations with 185 States worldwide. The Court of Appeal added that the complained acts fell within the State's public authority (*acta jure imperii*), and therefore were immune from suit in the domestic courts of other States. The ECtHR stated that it found nothing arbitrary or unreasonable in the Court of Appeal's approach, finding that its decision was consistent with international practice.

The ECtHR further noted that to the extent the applicants alleged that State immunity should be lifted in cases involving inhuman or degrading treatment, international law did not provide for the lifting of such immunity, even in cases of serious violations of human rights or *jus cogens* norms. The ECtHR cited, *inter alia*, the judgment of the International Court of Justice in *Jurisdictional Immunities of the State (Germany v. Italy)*, in which the Court held that Italy had violated Germany's jurisdictional immunity by allowing claims arising from German massacres of civilians during the Second World War to proceed in Italian courts.

The applicants had also referred to an exception to the principle of jurisdictional immunity in cases related to compensation for death or injury to the person, or damage to tangible property. The Court of Appeal had rejected this exception on the grounds that the alleged misconduct of the Belgian bishops could not be directly attributed to the Holy See, and the misconduct attributed to the Holy See was not committed on Belgian territory. The ECtHR found that the Court of Appeal's decision on this point had not been arbitrary or unreasonable.

The ECtHR thus concluded that the Court of Appeal's decision declining jurisdiction had not departed from the generally recognized principles of international law on State immunity, and the restriction on the right of access to a court could therefore not be regarded as disproportionate to the legitimate aims pursued.

ICJ Issues Judgment Concerning Maritime Delimitation in the Indian Ocean (Somalia v. Kenya)

Massimo Lando, Assistant Professor, City University of Hong Kong

On October 12, the International Court of Justice handed down its merits judgment in the maritime delimitation case between Somalia and Kenya. While Somalia had pleaded for a line equidistant from the coasts of either State, Kenya's

main argument was that there was a tacitly agreed boundary running along a parallel of latitude passing through the land boundary terminus between the parties. Somalia had also claimed that Kenya was internationally responsible for breaches of its sovereign rights in the delimitation area, which the Court rejected.

Although Kenya decided not to appear at the oral proceedings, it had participated in the written proceedings. The Court rejected Kenya's tacit agreement argument for want of evidence. The ICJ proceeded to delimit the boundary in three stages according to its established methodology. While the drawing of a provisional equidistance line (first stage) and the disproportionality test (third stage) were not controversial, the adjustment of the provisional line (second stage) was problematic. The Court accepted Kenya's argument that the provisional equidistance line inequitably cut off its coastal projections and, on that basis, decided to adjust that line.

However, the Court appears to have misread the line of authorities on which it relied to support its decision. Moreover, the basis for the Court's adjustment of the provisional line included taking into account the coast of a third State, Tanzania, which is reminiscent of a case-by-case approach to delimitation long-abandoned by international tribunals in favor of greater predictability. The Court's approach harkens back to a time when international tribunals would choose case-specific "appropriate" methodologies based on vague equitable principles, which was detrimental to certainty and meant that States did not know what to expect from judicial maritime delimitation. The abandonment of that case-specific approach since the ICJ's judgment in *Jan Mayen* (1993) is a welcome development, and not one the Court should, implicitly or explicitly, lightly disavow.

IACtHR Holds Colombia Responsible for the Kidnapping and Torture of a Female Journalist

Lucía Solano, Legal Adviser, Permanent Mission of Colombia to the United Nations in New York

In a judgment (Spanish only) issued on October 18, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights found Colombia internationally responsible for the violation of the rights to personal integrity, personal liberty, honor, dignity and freedom of expression to the detriment of journalist Jineth Bedoya Lima. The case concerned events that occurred in

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2000, when Bedoya was intercepted and kidnapped by paramilitaries and subjected to humiliating and extremely violent treatment, including verbal, physical, and physical aggressions. The Court noted the existence of “serious, precise and concordant indications” of State participation in the aforementioned events.

Due to these violations, the Court directed the State to investigate, prosecute, and punish those responsible, and ordered several measures of reparation to the victim. The Court also ordered the creation and implementation of training and sensitization plans for public officials, security forces and justice operators to ensure that they have the necessary knowledge to identify gender-based violence against women, and the creation of a center for the memory and dignity of all victims of violence against women in the context of the armed conflict.

The IACtHR issued a number of other significant decisions in October and November, in addition to the Jineth Bedoya judgment. The cases addressed a range of issues, including the criminalization of obstetric emergencies in El Salvador (*Manuela et al. v. El Salvador*), the application of parliamentary immunity in cases of femicide (*Barbosa de Souza et al. v. Brazil*), and the provision of health services to children with disabilities (*Vera Rojas et al. v. Chile*). The judgments are available in Spanish.

ECtHR Finds Discrimination in Compulsory Use of Father’s Surname

Lisa Reinsberg, International Justice Resource Center

On October 26, the European Court of Human Rights announced its judgment in *León Madrid v. Spain*, in which it held that Spanish law impermissibly discriminated against women by requiring that children bear the father’s surname followed by the mother’s surname in the event of a disagreement between the parents concerning the child’s last name. The judgment (French only) concerned an application brought by a single mother who had registered her daughter’s 2005 birth using her own surnames. After the child’s father brought a non-marital paternity suit, a judge determined that the child must have her father’s (paternal) surname, followed by that of her mother, pursuant to the law in place at the time. Because Spanish law did not allow national courts any discretion in such matters, the judge could not take into account the particular circumstances of the case, and the mother’s legal challenge was unsuccessful.

The ECtHR determined that the difference in treatment of the two parents was gender-based, and could not be justified simply by reference to tradition or social attitudes. The Court conceded that the Spanish law served the interest of legal certainty and that such a rule might be necessary in practice to resolve disputes. However, it concluded that Spain had not presented a sufficiently objective and reasonable justification for prohibiting any derogation from the rule, thereby requiring automatic imposition of the father’s surname first in every instance of disagreement. It noted that the same objectives could be achieved by requiring the mother’s surname to be used first, for example. As such, the Court unanimously found a violation of Article 14 (non-discrimination) in conjunction with Article 8 (respect for private and family life) of the European Convention on Human Rights, and directed the State to pay the applicant non-pecuniary damages and costs and expenses.

ICC Appeals Chamber Rejects Ali Kushayb’s Appeal Contesting Jurisdiction

Sara L. Ochs, Assistant Professor of Law, University of Louisville Brandeis School of Law

On November 1, the ICC Appeals Chamber unanimously rejected the appeal by Ali Abd-Al-Rahman (“Ali Kushayb”) against the Pre-Trial Chamber’s May 2021 decision rejecting his challenge to ICC jurisdiction. Ali Kushayb appears before the ICC on charges for crimes he allegedly committed between August 2003 and April 2004, in his role as a senior leader of the Militia/Janjaweed in the Wadi Salih and Mukjar Localities of Darfur, Sudan. In July, Pre-Trial Chamber II confirmed these charges, which include 31 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

In March 2021, Ali Kushayb’s defense submitted an application challenging ICC jurisdiction pursuant to Rome Statute Article 19(2). The application primarily argued that the UN Security Council referral of the Darfur Situation to the Court was improper because the resolution limited the territorial scope of the situation to Darfur, rather than Sudan as a whole, and that the principles of *nullem crimen sine lege* and non-retroactivity precluded jurisdiction over the charges against the defendant. The Pre-Trial Chamber rejected the challenge on May 17, 2021, and Ali Kushayb’s defense appealed.

In its November 1st decision, the Appeals Chamber rejected Ali Kushayb’s grounds for appeal, finding, among other

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matters, that the Pre-Trial Chamber did not err in concluding that the Security Council's resolution defining the situation before the ICC as involving Darfur—rather than Sudan as a whole—was proper. Specifically, the Appeals Chamber recognized that “a situation is defined by the scope of the criminal action allegedly committed within it, rather than by predetermined boundaries established for other purposes.” The Appeals Chamber further rejected Ali Kushayb's arguments grounded in *nullem crimen sine lege* and non-retroactivity, finding that the alleged crimes with which Ali Kushayb has been charged and which form the basis for the Situation in Darfur, were criminalized under international law at the time they took place.

The Prosecutor's case against Ali Kushayb will thus move forward. Trial is scheduled to commence before Trial Chamber I on April 5, 2022.

ECtHR Grants Interim Measures and Prioritizes Case of Saakashvili v. Georgia

Lisa Reinsberg, International Justice Resource Center

On November 10, the European Court of Human Rights indicated interim measures in the case of *Saakashvili v. Georgia*. The underlying complaint concerns the health of Mikheil Saakashvili, the incarcerated former Georgian president who went on hunger strike to protest what he has described as his “politically-motivated persecution.” Saakashvili contended that prison authorities failed to meet his medical needs or to give him access to his medical file, and requested transfer to a civilian hospital. While urging Saakashvili to end his hunger strike, the Court directed Georgia to update it on his health, to ensure his safety, and to provide appropriate medical care. At the same time, it granted the case priority under Rule 41.

IACtHR Holds Nicaragua in Contempt of Court for Non-Compliance with Provisional Measures

Lisa Reinsberg, International Justice Resource Center

On November 22, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights issued a resolution (Spanish only) regarding Nicaragua's failure to comply with provisional measures concerning political prisoners and their families. In a series of orders beginning on June 24, the Court had ordered Nicaragua to immediately release Juan Sebastián Chamorro García and other members of political parties in the oppo-

sition, having determined that they were being held incommunicado in inadequate conditions and without the necessary medical care, and that their detention carried an implicit message of intimidation for other members of the opposition ahead of national general elections.

In its November 22 resolution, the Court emphasized States' obligation to comply with provisional measures and reiterated that failure to do so can give rise to international responsibility. In view of Nicaragua's ongoing detention of the beneficiaries of the provisional measures, its failure to provide relevant information regarding its compliance, and its “rejection” of the Court's decisions, the Court characterized the State's position as apparent contempt of court. Given Nicaragua's “manifest in compliance” and the ongoing risks to the beneficiaries, the Court maintained the provisional measures and resolved to refer the matter to the OAS General Assembly in its annual report.

The State of Nicaragua recently indicated it plans to leave the Organization of American States by withdrawing from the OAS Charter, following OAS criticism of its elections. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights responded to the decision with regret, but reiterated its competence to monitor and protect human rights in Nicaragua in line with its treaty obligations.

AfCHPR Decides Legitimacy of Benin's Withdrawal of Acceptance of Individual Complaints

Lisa Reinsberg, International Justice Resource Center

Among the 14 judgments delivered by the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights on November 30, 12 concerned States that have withdrawn their acceptance of the Court's jurisdiction over complaints by individuals and non-governmental organizations. The Court again directly addressed the validity of such withdrawals in one of those cases, *Glory Cyriaque Houssou & Another v. Benin*. Based on the Court's press release, its analysis appears to closely follow its prior ruling on jurisdiction in *Ingabire Victoire Umuhoza v. Rwanda*, in which the Court determined that such withdrawals are permissible in view of rules on voluntary recognition of jurisdiction and the principle of State sovereignty. Accordingly, the Court upheld Benin's objection regarding its material jurisdiction, given that sole contention of the applicants' complaint - submitted after Benin's withdrawal was deposited but before it took effect - was that Benin's withdrawal violated their human rights. ■



Opportunities

Awards, Grants & Prizes

2022 Lieber Society Lieber Richard R. Baxter Military Writing Prize

The American Society of International Law's Lieber Society on the Law of Armed Conflict awards the Richard R. Baxter Military Prize for exceptional writing that significantly enhances the understanding and implementation of the law of war by an active member of the regular or reserve armed forces, civilian employees of an armed force/Ministry of Defense (or Department of Defense for the United States), or military service veterans, regardless of nationality. Submissions must be received by January 7, 2022. Further instructions are included in the [call for papers](#).

2022 Rosalyn Higgins Prize

The *Law & Practice of International Courts and Tribunals* is accepting submissions for the 2022 Rosalyn Higgins Prize. The annual award will recognize the author of an unpublished paper of between 8,500 and 10,000 words concerning the law and practice of the International Court of Justice. See the [announcement](#) for additional details and instructions. Submissions are due by April 30, 2022.

Conferences, Webinars & Programs

International Law Without International Courts: December 16-17

The International Courts and Tribunals Interest Group of the American Society of International Law will host a virtual conference on "International Law Without International Courts: Looking to History and Considering the Future," on December 16 and 17. Registration details will be available from the [ICTIG webpage](#).

Climate Change, Maritime Law and Ocean Governance: January 27 - 28

The Hong Kong Commercial and Maritime Law Centre at the City University of Hong Kong is hosting a virtual symposium on Climate Change, Maritime Law and Ocean Governance: Foreseeable Conflicts and Legal Remedies on January 27 and 28. Registration information and further program details are available on the Centre's [events webpage](#).

Workshop on the Political and Legal Theory of International Courts and Tribunals, Oslo: June 20-21

PluriCourts at the University of Oslo is organising a work-

shop on June 20-21, 2022 to bring together scholars of philosophy, legal theory, and political theory who study regional and international courts and tribunals (ICs), and in particular issues surrounding legitimacy and adjudication. More details, along with information to submit an abstract, are available in the [call for papers](#).

International Law and Technological Progress Conference 2022: June 23-24

The University of Aberdeen is organizing a [conference](#) to be held on June 23-24, 2022 that aims to explore challenges posed by technological progress to international law through three main themes: established frameworks and new technologies; international law in new environments; and non-State actors and technology. Abstracts for papers and proposals for panels will be accepted until December 20, 2021.

Eighth Annual International & Comparative Urban Law Conference: July 14-16

The Urban Law Center at Fordham University School of Law and the Peter A. Allard School of Law at University of British Columbia are [inviting](#) submissions for the Eighth Annual International and Comparative Urban Law Conference. The Conference will be held July 14-16, 2022. The deadline for submissions is January 14, 2022.

The 17th Annual Conference of the European Society of International Law: In/Ex-clusiveness of International Law: September 1-3

The 17th Annual Conference of the European Society of International Law will convene in Utrecht in the Netherlands from September 1-3, 2022. The main conference will be preceded by various workshops organised by the Society's Interest Groups on August 31 and September 1, 2022. The deadline for submission of abstracts is January 31, 2022. See the [call for papers](#) for more information.

4th International & Comparative Law Insolvency Symposium: November 11-12

IIT Chicago-Kent College of Law and the Chicago-Kent Law Review have [announced](#) that they are accepting submissions for their 4th International & Comparative Law Insolvency Symposium, which will be held on November 11 and 12, 2022. The deadline for submissions is February 18, 2022.

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Calls for Papers

Intergovernmental Organisations In-House Counsel Journal

The Association of Lawyers in Intergovernmental Finance and Development Organisations (ALIFDO) is accepting original submissions for the *Intergovernmental Organisations In-House Counsel Journal*. Abstracts are due by January 30, 2022, with accepted articles due by May 30. Articles may address any topic relevant to the work of organizations where ALIFDO has members, including the Asian Development Bank, World Bank, and International Monetary Fund, among others. See the [call for submissions](#) for additional details.

NUP Jean Monnet Working Papers

The Jean Monnet Chair of the Neapolis University Pafos (NUP) welcomes contributions by young and senior scholars for the online publication series “NUP Jean Monnet Working Papers”. They accept manuscripts on topics related to economic crime, money laundering, the financing of terrorism, asset recovery, asset freezes and confiscation, financial investigations, judicial cooperation in criminal matters, etc., with emphasis on the EU law dimension of the topic examined. Submissions will be reviewed on a rolling basis, and more information is available in the [call for papers](#).

Job Postings & Other Opportunities

Head, Gender and Children Unit, International Criminal Court

The Gender and Children Unit sits within the Prosecution Pillar of the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) and is comprised of staff with legal and other expertise. It focuses on three main areas namely, sexual and gender violence, crimes against and affecting children and the well-being of victims and witnesses. Further information on how to apply can be found on the [job posting](#). Applications will be accepted until December 19, 2021.

Legal Officer, U.N. Office of Legal Affairs

This position is located in the Office of the Legal Counsel (OLC), Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) in New York. See the [job posting](#) for further details and application instructions. Applications are due December 24, 2021.

Senior Adviser to the Prosecutor, The International Criminal Court

The Immediate Office of the Prosecutor (IOP) provides support to the Prosecutor in the day-to-day fulfilment of his functions, and is looking to hire a senior adviser for a two-year initial appointment, with the possibility of extension. See the [job posting](#) for further details and application instructions. Applications will be accepted until December 27, 2021.

Deputy Registrar, African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights

The AfCHPR is accepting applications for the post of Deputy Registrar, to be based in Arusha, Tanzania. See the [posting](#) for additional details and instructions. The application deadline is January 9.

Assistant Professor of Law, The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies Geneva, Switzerland

The successful candidate will be affiliated with the [Department of International Law](#). S/he will teach post-graduate courses and supervise master's dissertations and PhD theses in the Department of International Law. S/he may also be called upon to teach classes and supervise master's dissertations in the interdisciplinary programme, as well as contribute to executive education programmes. The Institute being interdisciplinary, the selected candidate should be interested in interdisciplinary dialogue, teaching and research. See the [job posting](#) for further details and application instructions. Applications are due January 10, 2022.

Board of Editors, The American Journal of International Law

The American Journal of International Law (AJIL) is inviting nominations for the elections to the Board of Editors that will take place in the spring of 2022. 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 14, 2022.



Opportunities —continued from page 9

Board membership requires a commitment to active service. Members are expected to review manuscripts that are submitted for publication, to participate in governance decisions, and to contribute in other ways to the operation of the Journal. In considering nominations, the Committee takes account of the quality and creativity of the candidate's work in the field and of their area and kind of expertise. The Committee also seeks to ensure that the Board benefits from the diversity that exists across the field of international law, especially among historically underrepresented racial and ethnic groups.

Project Officer, International Nuremberg Principles Academy

The successful candidate will have demonstrated knowledge of international criminal law (ICL), or alternatively in the field of human rights with an emphasis on international humanitarian law. He/she will work closely with the Senior Officer(s) and contribute to various projects at the same time. See the [job posting](#) for further details. The deadline for applications is January 15, 2022.

Judicial Fellowship Programme, International Court of Justice

The Judicial Fellows work on a full-time basis under the supervision of a Member of the Court and alongside the primary legal assistant of the judge. The Judicial Fellows can expect to attend the Court's public hearings, research and write memorandums on legal questions or factual aspects of the cases pending before the Court, and perform other duties assigned by their judge. The duration of the Fellowship is approximately ten months, from early September to June of the following year. Further informa-

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.

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).

tion is available on the [call for applications](#). The deadline for submissions is February 13, 2022.

Lawyers, Court of Justice of the European Union

The Court of Justice of the European Union seeks lawyers to join its roster for periodic, temporary openings within the Research and Documentation service. The Court seeks lawyers familiar with the laws and languages of its various Member States. See the [vacancies](#) page for details. Applications are accepted on a rolling basis and will be retained for 12 months. ■

Wishing you a very happy new year!