



# The Hague Academy of International Law

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Annual Report  
2018





The Hague  
Academy of  
International Law

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# Annual Report

2018



# 1. Foreword by the Secretary-General

## The Academy is the place par excellence where international law is discussed, theorized, taught and learned

Since 1923, the Academy has been the place par excellence where international law is discussed, explained, theorized, taught and learned. It is a crossroads, the only one of its kind in the world, where every year promising students and young professionals from almost 100 countries converge to celebrate their shared passion for international law, both public and private, by listening, discussing, studying and engaging in research with professors who, in the vast majority of cases, have preceded them on the benches of the room that was previously used for the Academy's courses or on the seats of the Grand Auditorium, before acquiring the experience and maturity that has qualified them, in turn, to offer the Academy a course of the highest standard.

## Studying international law is of the utmost importance, especially in periods of our history when points of reference are being lost

It is gratifying to note, year after year, that the younger generations have remained convinced that studying international law is of the utmost importance, including, and especially, in periods of our history when points of reference are being lost. Everyone can see that multilateralism is being decried; many deplore the fact that the most successful example of regionalism - the European Union - is being put into question; and almost all complain that diplomacy based on force, confrontation and "faits accomplis" is becoming widespread. The world is confused. But, fortunately, the Academy remains. Its attractiveness, which was confirmed once again in 2018, is witness to the fact that the younger generations very wisely want to understand and learn about international law, which both reflects centuries of evolution (e.g.



the slow ripening of human rights) and formulates the frameworks that are necessary for the development and preservation of humanity (e.g. space law and environmental law). This is very promising for the future.

And it is all the more remarkable given that, adding to the confusion of daily life, there is no shortage of fine minds to put international law on trial, to accuse it of all ills, to affirm its non-existence as law, or to predict the imminent demise of a discipline that is said to be outdated. It could deter young people from spending three weeks immersing themselves in international law during a Dutch summer!

Indeed, such criticisms can make an impression, or make people doubt, especially since in some circles they are dominant, feed upon each other, and ultimately lead to the belief that they reflect an unavoidable reality. But in general, when we look closely, what the most aggressive commentators call international law, whose non-existence, uselessness, injustice, or failure they assert, is not in fact international law as it exists and is practiced in international relations and before international courts and tribunals. It is not much of a caricature to say that the harshest of these critics falsely present international law as having the ambition of bringing happiness on earth then, finding that it does not do so, blame it for its failure, and bury it as incapable of keeping its promises.

But what is remarkable is that this kind of discourse seems to leave most people skeptical, in particular those who choose to attend the Academy's courses, since they are well aware that international law has far more modest ambitions than those attributed to it.

Others observe more carefully that international law is not taught in the same way all over the world, which could raise the question of its truly international character. In the same vein, one could also come to question the relevance of an educational institution of world stature devoted to the teaching and studying of international law, such as the Academy. Would it not be better to study international law "at home", because "at home" it is not understood in exactly the same way as abroad? Since the main vocation of contemporary jurists is to apply international law "at home", why should they bother to look into a version of international law for which they will not necessarily have any use?

The obvious answer is that the Academy doesn't "compete" with national universities but completes and deepens their education. It is widely acknowledged that the teaching of international law is not standardized, and there is no doubt that approaches vary from one continent to another. "Schools" also diverge from one university to another, or even within the same university. The application of international law by national courts also varies, and any reliance upon international law before the United States Supreme Court may not necessarily have much in common with what is said before the International Court of Justice. Yet the Academy reflects this reality. Within the Academy there

is no exclusivity. There is no imposed "doctrine", no thought that is proscribed, no course that cannot be taught, if it concerns international law and if it is taught with talent and a-propos. On the contrary, since the Curatorium invites professors from each continent to give their best lectures in The Hague, the most diverse sensitivities and cultures can be presented there, as far as international law is concerned.

I am convinced - and the behavior of the many students who come to the Academy supports this conviction - that international law, and the Academy that is dedicated to it, can never fall victim to the most popular doubts that have just been mentioned.

It remains to be clarified why it is relevant to propose a brand new programme of courses every year to be delivered in the Grand Auditorium of the Academy at the Peace Palace, and beyond that, why it is useful in the contemporary world.

### **International law is neither monolithic, nor is it devoid of room for debate or dead - or poorly lit - angles**

On the first point we must keep in mind that the courses change every year because international law is neither monolithic, nor is it devoid of room for debate or dead - or poorly lit - angles. There are also multiple points of view. Everyone can claim to interpret the texts according to their own judgement, even when a court has put an authoritative (if often relative) end to the question, academic freedom *oblige*. Everyone can argue that a particular provision of a convention is remarkably well drafted, or on the contrary that it is terribly disappointing; that a particular treaty is outdated or perfectly topical; or that a particular judgment is based on questionable reasoning. Controversy is not only useful, it is often desirable. Moreover, before international judges and arbitrators, the most skillful jurists confront each other by defending opposing positions, for the greatest benefit of the judges, who are presented with all the dimensions of the issues in debate, thus enabling them to judge on the basis of full knowledge of those issues. Moreover, the dispute is sometimes just as strong, and even homeric, within the courts and tribunals themselves, since judges and arbitrators obviously do not always



agree with each other. Moreover, there is nothing to prevent a lawyer from undertaking a rethinking of the sources of international law, or sovereignty, or from demonstrating that international law is imperialist, sexist, non-democratic, etc... Who would complain if one were to seek solutions to new problems on the basis of established law, if the results were fruitful, or if one were to provide a coherent and well-articulated overview of an issue that is generally addressed in a disorderly manner, on a case-by-case basis, with reference to different sets of rules that do not fit well together? The General and Special Courses given at the Academy address all of these issues, which are constantly being renewed: they improve the understanding of international law and expose it to new insights. These courses are far from lacking a critical dimension, since they are never limited to a simple description of the legal phenomena that they are studying. Everything can be said, everything can be written, as long as this is done from the perspective of a lawyer and with talent, as is the case for the lecturers who are invited to give courses at the Academy. And the result is always enlightening and exciting.

### **International law offers a valuable tool not only for pacifying international relations, but also for bringing nations together to face their common problems and provide a framework for shared ideals.**

For what concrete result? It is true that international law alone does not prevent violence between nations. Military violence, sometimes; economic violence, often; verbal violence, trivialized by the advent of Twitter and

other social media networks; all these types of violence persist. But international law generally helps to mitigate and deter them, and offers a valuable tool not only for pacifying international relations, but also for bringing nations together to face their common problems and provide a framework for shared ideals. International law does not bring happiness on earth. It is less ambitious. But it is an obvious vector for progress. Teaching it, studying it, learning to master its use, as has been done at the Academy since 1923, and again in 2018, is not only relevant; it is vital.

### **Thanks**

It is without a doubt because they are convinced of the above that institutions and personalities gave their support to the Academy in 2018. The complete list is included in this report, and each State, institution and personality mentioned must be warmly congratulated. It is my pleasure to do so in the name of the Curatorium, and I am pleased to thank in particular, on behalf of the Curatorium, the Embassies of Peru, Italy, Germany, Chile and Japan in The Hague, who are among our strongest supporters. I also note with pleasure that the Embassies of Kuwait and Qatar have joined the group of our supporters.

The funding of scholarships allowing students to participate in our sessions should also be acknowledged as exemplary. In this regard, I salute the particularly high financial efforts made by the Government of Switzerland, the STIP Foundation, Professor Pieter Jan Kuijper, SHELL, and the City of The Hague.





## 2. Activities and events in 2018

### 2.1. Regular Academic Activities

#### 2.1.1. Summer Courses on Public and Private International Law

The Summer courses constituted the main activity of the Academy in 2018. These courses are intended for students or practitioners with a solid knowledge of public or private international law. They are delivered in English or French and translated simultaneously into the other language. The Academy's Curatorium entrusts these courses to renowned scholars, diplomats and practitioners from various institutions around the world.

##### 2.1.1.1. General and Special Courses, Seminars and Short Courses

The Public International Law Session was held from 9 to 27 July 2018. It was formally opened by the Secretary-General, with the Inaugural Lecture then given by Mr. Rodman R. Bundy on *The Practice of International Law*.

During this lecture, the speaker not only gave an overview of the practice of international law, but also provided advice, based on his own experience, to students who wish to devote their career to international law.

The General Course on public international law was given by Prof. Alain Pellet. Under the title *Public International Law from a Practical Perspective - Advocating a Theory of Reality*, Professor Pellet presented a comprehensive overview of international law in its various dimensions, and highlighted the new developments within this field.

As regards the Special Courses on public international law, the variety of topics and also the way in which the courses were given and the degree of specialisation of the courses ensured an interesting programme for all the attendees. The topics covered were International Law and Technology (Prof. Carlos Esposito), *The Return of Displaced Cultural Objects to Their Countries of Origin* (Prof. Keun-Gwan Lee), *The Protection of the Rights of Individuals in African International Law* (Prof. Fatsah Ouguergouz), *Reparation in International Adjudication*

1 | Professors and attendees of the 2018 Summer Courses on Public International Law



1

(Prof. Photini Pazartzis), *The International Climate Change Regime* (Prof. Lavanya Rajamani), and *The Immunities of States and International Organizations in Domestic Legal Systems* (Prof. Dan Sarooshi).

The Private International Law Session was held from 30 July to 17 August 2018. It was formally opened by the Secretary-General and followed by the Inaugural Lecture delivered by Prof. Jean-Michel Jacquet on *Private International Law and International Commercial Arbitration*.

The General Course on private international law, which this year was entitled *The Legal Framework of International Commercial Relations*, was given by Prof. Luca G. Radicati di Brozolo.

The Special Courses on private international law dealt with very diverse topics, and this was very much appreciated. The courses given by Prof. Marc-Philippe Weller (*The Tripartite Method of Contemporary Private International Law*) and Prof. Louis d'Avout (*Enterprise and the Conflict of Laws*) allowed both the bases and the limits of the foundations and techniques of private international law to be identified. Prof. Gilles Cuniberti dealt with *The Foundation of the Effect of Foreign Judgments*, while Chief Judge Pamela Wood discussed

*Extraterritorial Enforcement of Regulatory Laws*. Prof. Cristina González Beilfuss dealt with a question of family law, namely *Party Autonomy in International Family Law*, while Prof. Felix Dasser concentrated on an aspect of international arbitration: *Soft Law in International Commercial Arbitration*. Finally, Prof. Ruth Okediji gave a course on *Developing Countries and the International Intellectual Property System*.

The official list of the 2018 lecturers and of the topics they addressed appears on the poster for the 2018 Summer Courses; see Annex 1.

In 2018, for the third year in a row, the Academy organized two special short courses on European Union Law and Comparative Law, exclusively for the attendees of the Private International Law period. The Curatorium considers these two intensive sessions, of six hours each, to be particularly useful for students from outside the European Union, who are not necessarily acquainted with the specificities of the legal order of the European Union, and for attendees wishing to refresh their basic knowledge of comparative law. In 2018, the course on the fundamentals of European Union Law was taught in French by Prof. Catherine Schneider, coordinator of the Jean Monnet Center of Excellence at Pierre Mendes

2 | Ms. Suzanne Zhou (Australia) receives the Diploma from the Jury



France Grenoble 2 University. The course on Comparative Law was offered with the generous support of the International Academy of Comparative Law and was taught in English by Prof. Matthias Lehmann, Director of the Institute of International Private and Comparative Law at the University of Bonn.

### 2.1.1.2. Directed Studies and Diploma

Alongside the courses, Directed Studies sessions are specifically offered to very advanced students, who wish to prepare themselves for the Diploma examination of the Academy, or who are simply interested in participating in seminars that delve more deeply into questions of public or private international law, without sitting the examination.

The Directors of Studies for the Public International Law period were Prof. Pierre Bodeau-Livinec and Mr. Constantinos Salonidis, and for the period of Private International Law Profs. Stéphanie Francq and Dulce Margarida de Jesus Lopes.

The written examination on Public International Law took place on Tuesday 24 July from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m., on the following subject:

“In this connection, it should be emphasized that the Court possesses an inherent jurisdiction enabling it to take such action as may be required, on the one hand to ensure that the exercise of its jurisdiction over the merits, if and when established, shall not be frustrated, and on the other, to provide for the orderly settlement of all matters in dispute, to ensure the observance of the “inherent limitations on the exercise of the judicial function” of the Court, and to “maintain its judicial character” (Northern Cameroons, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1963, at p. 29). Such inherent jurisdiction, on the basis of which the Court is fully empowered to make whatever findings may be necessary for the purposes just indicated, derives from the mere existence of the Court as a judicial organ established by the consent of States, and is conferred upon it in order that its basic judicial functions may be safeguarded.” Nuclear Tests (Australia v. France), Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1974, p. 253, at 259 (§23).

Please discuss the excerpt above, with reference both to practice, not limited to that of the ICJ, and theory”.

Nine candidates who had been selected from the Directed Studies sat the written examination. Two of them were admitted to take the oral examination, at the end of which one candidate was awarded the Diploma: Ms. Suzanne Zhou (Australia).

The Jury was composed of Professor Jean-Marc Thouvenin (President), Prof. Alain Pellet, Prof. Pierre Bodeau-Livinec, and Mr. Constantinos Salonidis.

The written examination on Private International Law took place on Tuesday 15 August from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m., on the following subject:

T. Von Mehren, “Choice of Law and the Problem of Justice”, Law and Contemporary Problems, Vol. 41, N.º 2, 1977, p. 42:

“(…), one who expects to achieve results in multistate cases that are as satisfying in terms of standards of justice and of party acceptability as those reached in purely domestic cases is doomed to disappointment”. Please discuss.

Six candidates who had been selected from the Directed Studies to enter for the Diploma took the written examination. Two of them were admitted to take the oral examination. Following that examination no candidate was awarded the Diploma.

The Jury was composed of Prof. Jean-Marc Thouvenin (President), Prof. Luca Radicati di Brozolo, and Profs. Stéphanie Francq and Dulce Margarida de Jesus Lopes.

### 2.1.1.3. Afternoon Lectures

Distinguished speakers, either academics or practitioners, who are chosen from amongst high-ranking personalities from the political, diplomatic or legal worlds, give lectures in the afternoons of certain weeks on various topics that are of great interest to students, in that they often provide them with different or complementary views as compared with their usual fields of study.

For the Public International Law period, the following lectures were given: H.E. Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf, President, International Court of Justice: "The Inner Workings of the World Court for the Production of its Decisions"; H.E. Sergio Gerardo Ugalde Godinez, Ambassador of Costa Rica to the Kingdom of the Netherlands: "Managing Litigation Before the ICJ"; H.E. Péter Kovács, Judge at the International Criminal Court: "International Criminal Justice Day Lecture"; Mr. René Lefeber, Legal Adviser and Head of the International Law Division of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "The Practice of Multilateral Decision-Making"; Ms. Jessica Joly-Hébert and Mr. Asier Garrido-Muñoz, Law Clerks at the International Court of Justice: "The Work of the ICJ's Judges"; Mr. Brooks Daly, Deputy Secretary-General and Principal Legal Counsel of the Permanent Court of Arbitration: "The Permanent Court of Arbitration"; Mr. Philippe Lortie, First Secretary at the Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference on Private International Law: "The Hague Conference on Private International Law"; and Mr. Marko Oberg, Legal Officer, Special Tribunal for Lebanon: "International Criminal Tribunals - an Insider's View".

For the Private International Law period, the following lectures were given: Mr. Brooks Daly, Deputy Secretary-General and Principal Legal Counsel of the Permanent Court of Arbitration: "The Permanent Court of Arbitration"; Mr. Thomas John, Attaché and Principal Legal Officer at the Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference on Private International Law: "The Hague Conference on Private International Law"; and Ms. Florence Zaoui, Legal Officer at the International Court of Justice: "The International Court of Justice".

The full list is reproduced in Annex 2.

### 2.1.1.4. Doctoral Networking Meetings

Doctoral students from different countries who are working on identical or related topics are given the opportunity to meet regularly throughout the session, under the guidance of a lecturer or practitioner who is specifically assigned for this purpose. These doctoral networking meetings allow students to share their views, insights and different approaches with respect to issues relating to their research topics, leading to reciprocal exchanges that can of course be continued after their time at the Academy.

The meetings during the Public International Law period were led by Mrs. Freya Baetens, Professor at the University of Oslo, and the meetings during the Private International Law period were led by Ms. Maja Groff, Senior Legal Officer at the Hague Conference on Private International Law.

### 2.1.1.5. Embassy Programme

A significant number of ambassadors responded to the Academy's request to host groups of students to explain to them the mission and role of an ambassador, so that the students can better understand the realities of international life, thus receiving an essential complement to the legal aspects that they study at the Academy. The ambassadors were kind enough to offer refreshments to the students on these occasions. In 2018, more than 700 students were hosted by 64 embassies.



## KEY FIGURES SUMMER COURSES

### Courses, Seminars, Lectures

**75**

hours of courses

**36**

hours of seminars

**12**

afternoon lectures

### Embassy Programme

**64**

visits

### Registered Attendees

**652**

attendees

**342**

Public International Law

**310**

Private International Law

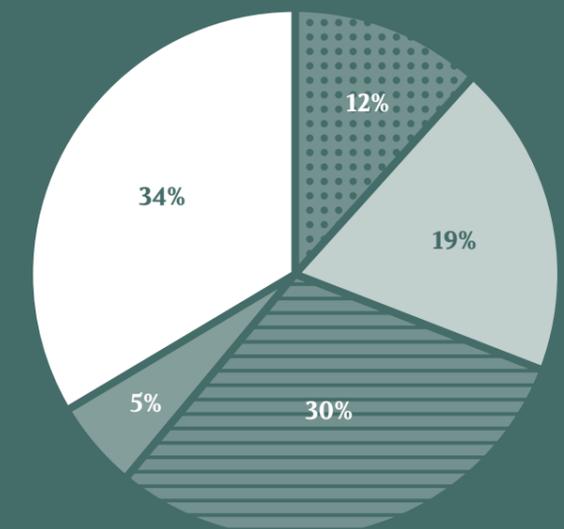
**±100**

different countries

**107**

scholarships awarded

Geographical distribution of the attendees of the two 2018 Summer Courses



### 2.1.2. Centre for Studies and Research

In 2018, the Centre for Studies and Research in International Law and International Relations dealt with the theme: “International Inspections”. As usual, the Centre took place directly after the Summer Courses between 20 August and 7 September and was directed by an Anglophone and a Francophone Director of Research: Mr. Christian Tams (English-speaking section), Professor of International Law at the University of Glasgow, and Ms. Anne-Laure Chaumette (French-speaking section), Reader at Paris-Nanterre University.

The Centre brought together 24 advanced students to conduct individual research on a particular aspect of the general theme. Only those articles produced by participants under the direction of the Directors of Research that meet the Academy’s scientific standards are to be published, in accordance with the individual assessments made by the Directors. Each article constitutes a chapter in the final publication. For those participants whose contributions are retained, the Centre is an opportunity to enrich the list of their work by adding a publication in their name – and this is particularly relevant for those who intend to pursue an academic career.

The programme, which is freely determined by the Directors, also comprised collective meetings within the language groups, joint meetings between the two language groups, individual discussions, a guest lecture by Prof. Stefan Oeter and a visit to the OPCW. In general, most of the time was devoted to working in the Peace Palace Library.



### 2.1.3. External Programme

The External Programme is a regional programme that has taken place annually for almost 50 years and, to the extent possible, in turn in Africa, Asia and Latin America, upon the invitation of a foreign government. This intensive programme not only allows each individual participant to develop his or her knowledge of aspects of international law that are of particular interest to the region, but also to build up a network with attendees from different neighboring countries.

The External Programme is designed for approximately 20 nationals of the host State and 20 who are nationals of other countries in the region. Participants’ travel expenses and accommodation are taken care of and they are not required to pay a registration fee.

The 43rd External Programme was held in Singapore and was co-organised by the Academy and the Attorney General’s Chambers, with the support of the Ministry of Law of Singapore. It took place from 23 to 30 November 2018 and dealt with *Contemporary Questions of International Economic Law*.

On Friday, November 23rd, the programme was opened with an official ceremony followed by a dinner offered by the host country. During the Saturday and Sunday, participants attended lectures focusing upon the host country and visited certain attractions (National Gallery Singapore, Gardens by the Bay).

Between 25 and 30 November, the participants attended a full week of Seminar-Courses on a variety of topics, given by international and Singaporean legal experts.

The courses were as follows: Prof Diane Desierto: *Articulation Between International Trade Law and Other International Law Rules*; Prof. Freya Baetens: *The Articulation between Global, Regional and Local international Trade Rules: Negotiating and Implementing International Trade Rules*; Prof. Nico Schrijver: *Non-Trade and Non-Investment Concerns in International Economic Dispute Settlement*; Prof. Pietro Franzina: *Regulating Transnational Activity of Business Entities: Actors and Processes*; Mrs. Loretta Malintoppi : *Litigating International Investment Disputes*.



The One-Hour Lectures were the following: Ms. Daphne Hong: *Singapore’s Role in International Law*; Ms. Danielle Yeow: *Mega-Regional Trade Agreements – The Way Forward ?*; Mr. Luke Goh, *An Overview of Singapore’s Economic Policy*; Prof. Danny Quah: *Trade War ?*; Mr. Jansen Calamita, Prof. Locknie Hsu and Mr. Ong Chin Heng: *Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) Reforms*; Prof. Jean-Marc Thouvenin: *Economic Sanctions*; Mr. Ong Keng Yong: *ASEAN Economic Integration*; Amb. Tommy Koh: *An Overview of Singapore’s Foreign Policy*; The last day a panel discussion on *Enforcement of Arbitral Awards and Settlement Agreements* rounded off the programme. The panelists were Ms. Nathalie Morris-Sharma, Ms. Lucy Reed, and Ms. Koh Swee Yen.

For the full list of courses and lectures see Annex 3.

The selected participants were from Singapore and the ASEAN countries (Brunei, Philippines, Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, Indonesia and Thailand). They were very appreciative of the programme, particularly for its legal density and the subjects of the courses.

Finally, the week was concluded with a closing ceremony and the delivery of certificates of attendance to the participants by the Secretary-General of the Academy.

3 | Professors and researchers of the 2018 Centre for Studies and Research in front of the OPCW

4 | Professors and participants of the 2018 External Programme at Gardens by the Bay

### 2.1.4. Advanced Course on International Criminal Law

From 12 to 16 November 2018, The Hague Academy held its fourth Advanced Course on International Criminal Law. The course drew on the unique environment and the rich expertise of The Hague in international law to provide in-depth understanding, discussion and training in theory and practice of international criminal law. The course’s special focus was on International Criminal Law in an Age of Innovation: New Technologies and Changing Enforcement Strategies. Professor Carsten Stahn, of the Grotius Centre for International Legal Studies of Leiden University, was once again the scientific coordinator of the course.

The programme started with a discussion of the state-of-the-art and challenges of combating cyber-criminality. It then explored new trends and challenges in the monitoring and investigation of international crimes through novel technologies, including evidentiary challenges. It included a discussion of the interplay of institutional mechanisms in the Syrian context. It then reviewed trends and developments in mutual legal assistance and cooperation.

The course had 33 participants from all parts of the world, mostly professionals (e.g., OHCHR, Eurojust, Interpol, domestic judges, prosecutors, defence lawyers, NGOs, advisers) and academics with a special focus on international crime. This contributed to a high level of expertise and facilitated a significant degree of interaction with lecturers and among course participants. The Academy invited diplomats from selected embassies to attend the course.

Lecturers included some of the leading experts and practitioners in the field, including Prof. David Kaye, UN Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression; Ms. Alexa Koenig, Executive Director, Berkeley Human Rights Centre; Ms. Michelle Jarvis, Deputy Head, International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism on Syria; Prof. Mark Pieth, University of Basel; Prof. Theodore Christakis, Université Grenoble Alpes, IUF, French Digital Council, and William Wiley, Executive Director, Commission for International Justice and Accountability and Bellingcat.

## 2.2. Events

### 2.2.1. Commemoration of Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali

On June 21st 2018, The Hague Academy of International Law was the fitting setting for an informal gathering of friends, dignitaries, colleagues and former students of Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, who was a member of the Curatorium of the Academy for over 30 years and presided it for over 15 years, to commemorate his life and legacy.

Guests from all over the world, from many walks of life and of all ages, gathered in the beautiful Auditorium, in the presence of Mrs. Leia Boutros-Ghali, to reminisce about and celebrate the extraordinary life of Egypt's famous politician and diplomat who had acted as Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Speakers included, on behalf of the State of Egypt: H.E. Mr. Mohammed Fayek, President of the Egyptian Council for Human Rights and a former student of Dr. Boutros-Ghali; H.E. Mr. Ahmed Farouk, Assistant Minister for Legal Affairs and H.E. Mr. Amgad Abdel Ghaffar, Ambassador of Egypt in the Netherlands.

Ms. Saskia Bruines, Deputy Mayor of The Hague and Alderman for Education, Knowledge Economy and International Affairs, spoke of the great impact that Dr. Boutros-Ghali had had on the development of the City of The Hague and its reputation as the Capital of Peace and Justice. Further speakers, on behalf of The Hague Academy of International Law, were H.E. Ms. Xue Hanqin, Vice-President of the International Court of Justice and a former member of the Curatorium, who had worked closely with Dr. Boutros-Ghali and had many warm memories of him; Prof. Geneviève

Bastid-Burdeau, a former Secretary-General, who recounted her first meeting with him and told of her many years of personal friendship with the family. She recalled her years of work under his authority, and the multiple facets of this great man's likeable personality, as did, later on, Prof. Yves Daudet, President of the Curatorium and also a former Secretary-General of the Academy. As the last official speaker, Dr. Bernard Bot, a former Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Carnegie Foundation, also spoke of his experiences with Dr. Boutros-Ghali, after which Professor Daudet opened the floor to anyone in the audience who wished to say a few words.

Mr. Stéphane Lopez, Permanent Representative at the European Union of the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), took this opportunity to speak eloquently of the contribution that Dr. Boutros-Ghali had made to the continuing role of the OIF in promoting communication over conflict, and of his admiration for Dr. Boutros-Ghali as a man.

The afternoon concluded with a reception offered by the City of The Hague in the main hall of the Academy where many more stories and reminiscences and plans for the future were exchanged.

Judge Tomka focused his remarks on what is perhaps the most important part of the work of the Court, i.e. its deliberative process resulting in the elaboration and adoption of the Court's judgments and advisory opinions.

Professor Daudet, who has sat as a Judge *ad hoc* in several cases before the Court, described the role of the Judge *ad hoc* in this process. He observed a certain current tendency of States to appoint foreigners. Former Judges of the Court are also often chosen, whose knowledge of the institution can obviously be expected to make their role more effective. Prof. Daudet discussed the role of the Judge *ad hoc*, which is necessarily different from that of the members of the Court, as there is no actual need for a sixteenth Judge on the bench.

As the deliberative process of the ICJ is shrouded in mystery, since its content is and must remain confidential, the audience very much appreciated having the opportunity to learn more about the inner workings of the Court. A number of questions were addressed to the panelists.

More than 100 lawyers and diplomats from UN Member States participated in the event, which was generously sponsored by the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Brazil, France, Gabon, Mexico and Singapore and the Governments of the Netherlands and Andorra.

### 2.2.2. Side Event at the United Nations in New York

The Academy organized a side event during International Law Week in the course of the 73rd session of the United Nations General Assembly. On 24 October 2018, United Nations Day, a panel discussion took place on "The Making of a Judgment by the International Court of Justice". The discussion was moderated by Professor Jean-Marc Thouvenin. The panellists were H.E. Judge Peter Tomka, a former President of the Court and Member of the Curatorium, and H.E. Judge *ad hoc* Yves Daudet, President of the Curatorium.

5 | Speakers at the Commemoration of Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali

6 | Speakers at the Commemoration of Dr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali

7 | Mrs. Leia Boutros-Ghali and Mr. Stéphane Lopez

8 | Side Event at the United Nations





## 3. Publications

In 2018 the Academy published the books mentioned below.  
These publications are distributed by Brill Publishers (<http://www.brill.com>).

### 3.1. The Collected Courses and the Pocketbooks Series

The following volumes of Collected Courses were published in 2018:

#### *Volume 387*

**Yves Lequette, Les mutations du droit international privé: vers un changement de paradigme? (General Course)**



In the sense of the philosophy of science, the word “paradigm” is usually used to designate, within a discipline, a block of ideas, which founds it and are received by those who practice it. By using the expression “paradigm change,” Yves Lequette notes that we are witnessing an upheaval of ideas, which, in private international law, leads to a change of model, a kind of scientific revolution. The author presents an analysis of the conflictual paradigm, exposes the impossibility of completion of this paradigm, and its criticism. He discusses how to remedy this situation and the two essential factors involved in the evolution, which is at the origin of a new paradigm: globalization and fundamentalization. This new paradigm is then analyzed by focusing on its two components: the role of the will and the method of recognizing situations. Finally, the author offers a critical analysis of the new paradigm, and examines the extent to which it is likely to meet the traditional objectives of private international law.

#### *Volume 388*

**Michael Joachim Bonell, The Law Governing International Commercial Contracts : Hard Law versus Soft Law (Inaugural Lecture)**



The International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) was the first to attempt to “codify” the general part of international contract law. In this course, Michael Joachim Bonell first presents a brief description of the UNIDROIT Principles. The author then focuses on the three, at least in this context, most relevant ways in which the Principles are used in practice. These are the rules of international law governing contracts, the means of interpreting and supplementing international law, and the means of interpreting and supplementing domestic law. The UNIDROIT Principles, prepared by a group of independent experts from all major legal systems and geo-political areas of the world, represent a private codification or “restatement” of international contract law. The author also comments on the role of law enforcement in the context of international commercial contracts.

**Burkhard Hess, The Private-Public Divide in International Dispute Resolution (Special Course)**



Almost every legal system knows the distinction between private and public law. This distinction is primarily found in continental law systems, but it is not unknown in the common law world. In this course, Burkhard Hess focuses on the dispute between the public and the private sectors. The author explains that both the areas of public and private international law may (and should) play a complementary role in the resolution of international disputes. He depicts the expanding reach of private law dispute resolution facilities in growing platforms of globalized interchanges. The author explains the considerable developments that are still taking place in international law since the beginning of the twentieth century. He examines the regulatory changes in dispute resolution both in cross-border and genuinely international settings. The author also discusses arbitration as a process for private dispute resolution.

*Volume 389*

**Horatia Muir Watt, Discours sur les méthodes du droit international privé (des formes juridiques de l'inter-altérité) (General Course)**



The choice of the method by which private international law organizes the meeting of local law with foreignness refers to an invisible background. In this course, Horatia Muir Watt proposes an analysis to better understand the deeper, often unconscious, issues of methodological choices. She divides the course into three parts. The first part brings together the methodological choices that correspond to the partitioning model and are composed mainly of the study of examples, borrowed from national or international contexts. In the second part of the course, the author deals with the methodological expressions of the liberal model. In private international law, this is the approach presented as dominant, which has emerged in the middle of the last century on the wings of liberalization of the borders in Western Europe. The author devotes the third part, the most prospective one, to legal pluralism and the modes of reasoning that accompany it.

*Volume 390*

**Alan Scott Rau, The Allocation of Power between Arbitral Tribunals and State Courts (Special Course)**



It is understood that the “jurisdiction” of an arbitral tribunal rests on the parties’ consent to submit to a binding arbitration determination. In this course, Alan Scott Rau deals with the ultimate question running across the law of arbitration, which is the allocation of responsibility between State courts and arbitral tribunals. Every modern regime of arbitration takes the separability, or the independence, or the autonomy of the agreement to arbitrate as the foundation stone of the entire structure. It is possible to characterize just about every conceivable objection to arbitration as implicating the “jurisdiction” of the arbitrators - in the sense that it may be possible to question the presence of “consent” to submit to the process. Attentiveness to the expectations of the parties is critical to the extent of the arbitration of the courts. The course explores whether this exercise of autonomy extends to the very legal foundation of the arbitration agreement itself.

*Volume 391*

**Antônio Augusto Cançado Trindade, Les tribunaux internationaux et leur mission commune de réalisation de la justice : développements, état actuel et perspectives (Special Lecture)**



In this Special Lecture, Judge Cançado Trindade addresses what he calls “the prehistory of International Tribunals” and their contemporary emergence. He then draws lessons from the past, and considers international justice beyond the sole inter-State dimension. He then analyses successively the expansion of the international jurisdiction and what can bring the enlargement of the consultative jurisdiction. He goes on discussing the importance of general principles of law, as well as the interactions between international law and domestic law, which witness the unity of law. Finally, Judge Cançado Trindade identifies the next challenges and perspectives.

**Fernando M. Mariño Menéndez, The Prohibition of Torture in Public International Law (Special Course)**



In this course, Fernando M. Mariño Menéndez presents a study of prohibition of torture and the international standards based on the obligations under international law to prevent, investigate, and punish torture and ill-treatment (IT). The act of torture has a “dual dimension” in law: proscribed as an internationally wrongful act by the State, it is classified as an “aggravated” individual gold felony offense in internal law. The author discusses the principle of non-refoulement, which constitutes a norm of general international law as it applies erga omnes. Pursuant to the prohibition of torture and IT, the United States has the obligation to prevent the perpetration of torture and ill-treatment in its internal law and, where appropriate, to exercise jurisdiction to initiate proceedings, condemn those responsible for such acts, and remedy any harm caused unlawfully. The author also points out some issues of international responsibility in breaches of international law on the prohibition of torture.

**Christophe Swinarski, Effets pour l'individu des régimes de protection de droit international (Special Course)**



The author presents an overview of the synergies between international humanitarian law and international human rights law and discusses the concept of protection in international law. He deals with the normative presence of the human person in international law and seeks confirmation in the modalities of the presence of the human person in constituent acts of the international normative texture. The author provides information on the Martens Clause, which has undergone profound changes in recent years. He outlines the contours of sovereignty in metamorphoses following humanization and takes into account the semantic challenges that the protection of the individual has brought before the body of international law and the needs to adapt to the new situation.

**Jean-Pierre Cot, L'éthique du procès international (Inaugural Lecture)**



In this lecture, Jean-Pierre Cot examines the issue of ethics of the international trial both on the bench and before the bench.

*Volume 392*

**Fabián Novak, The System of Reparations in the Jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (Special Course)**



The Inter-American Court of Human Rights has both contentious and advisory jurisdiction. In this course, Fabián Novak first presents a general overview of the Court tracing its origins to the idea formed at the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, held at Chapultepec, in February 1945. The author discusses the general aspects of reparations in international law in the context of the obligation to make reparations, as a basic principle, of the State in which the offense has been committed. He discusses the three main forms of reparation that can be used singly or in combination: restitution, satisfaction, and compensation. The author also talks about the influence of judgments of the Inter-American Court on the domestic law of the United States. The International Criminal Court (ICC) has adopted some standards of the Inter-American Court, such as the notions of emotional and physical suffering. These examples evidence the positive influence of the Inter-American Court on the ICC.

**Georg Nolte, Treaties and their Practice – Symptoms of their Rise or Decline (Special Course)**



Treaties are binding legal texts and come into existence by a political and legal process. In this course, Georg Nolte describes the development of some important treaties from the perspective of their practice with an aim to explore the meaning of different forms of practice for the life of treatments and for their interpretation. The author outlines the major peace treaties that existed prior to the UN Charter and discusses the issue of collective security under the Charter. He talks about human rights treaties, the WTO agreements, and the investment treaties as well as the environmental treaties and their respective practices. An overview of the interpretation of treaties by their practice follows before a conclusion by the author, which covers some comparative observations.

*Volume 393*

**Carmen Tiburcio, The Current Practice of International Co-Operation in Civil Matters (Special Course)**



International cooperation, together with the determination of the applicable legislation and jurisdiction, are the three main objectives of the study of private international law. In this course, Carmen Tiburcio first provides a brief introduction on cooperation and private international law and explores the parameters of international cooperation. She defines cooperation and analyzes if it is relevant and the situations where it is required. The author emphasizes on the need for cooperation between States and traces the history of cooperation in noncriminal matters, right from the ancient world. The basic principles of cooperation in civil matters are sovereignty, proximity, reciprocity, and public policy. The author talks about the role of private parties, as the individual should be the final consideration of all law, including international law. She examines whether there is an obligation for cooperation and a need for statutory authorization. The author also discusses the issue of language in international cooperation.

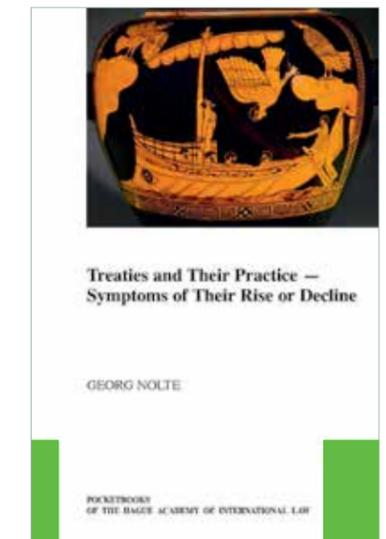
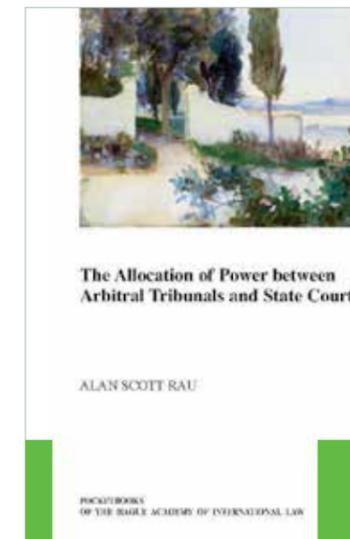
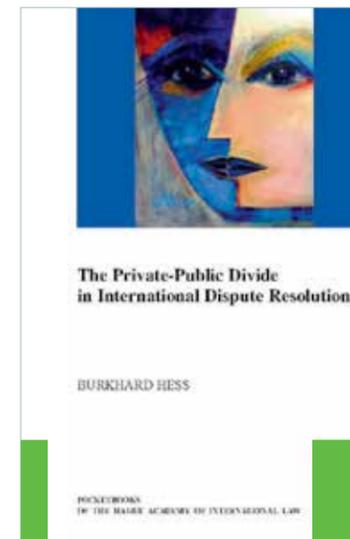
**Jaime Ruiz de Santiago, Aspects juridiques des mouvements forcés de personnes (Special Course)**



From the 19th century, human migratory movements have reached very significant proportions. The phenomenon of migration owes its importance not only to its increasing growth, but also to its importance in international law. In this course, Jaime Ruiz De Santiago explores some of the characteristics of these migratory movements and the consequences that they have had on the level of international law. The author outlines some of the characteristics of international refugee protection in the organized international society. He specifies how the various forced movements of the people are presented. These may include refugee movements, movements of internally displaced persons in their own country of origin, migratory movements caused by economic reasons, and the movements of slaves and victims of human trafficking. The phenomenon of increasing migration represents an opportunity that presents itself and highlights a requirement of international legal consciousness.

**The following Pocketbooks were published in 2018:**

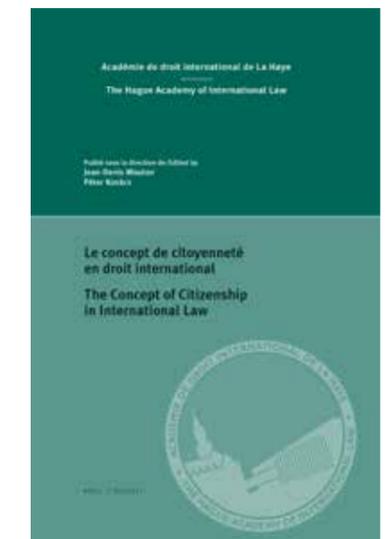
- Burkhard Hess, The Private-Public Divide in International Dispute Resolution (Special Course)
- Alan Scott Rau, The Allocation of Power between Arbitral Tribunals and State Courts (Special Course)
- Georg Nolte, Treaties and their Practice – Symptoms of their Rise or Decline (Special Course)



**3.2. The Centre for Studies and Research**

**The following volume of the work of the Centre was officially launched in 2018:**

- The Concept of Citizenship in International Law, edited by Jean-Denis Mouton and Péter Kovács





## 4. Organization of the Academy

### 4.1. Curatorium

The Curatorium is responsible for the scientific management of the Academy. It determines its policy and activities, draws up its annual programmes, and selects lecturers to be invited from among the most highly qualified academics and practitioners in international law. It usually meets twice a year.

To be able to fulfill its mission successfully, the Curatorium itself is comprised of renowned legal experts from different parts of the world, thus ensuring a geographical balance in its composition.

In 2018, the Curatorium had 18 members: Professor Yves Daudet, President (France), Dr. Beat Hess, Vice-President (Switzerland), Judge Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco), Professor (Ms.) Katharina Boele-Woelki (Germany), Judge Antônio A. Cançado Trindade (Brazil), Professor (Ms.) Hilary Charlesworth (Australia), Professor Diego P. Fernández Arroyo (Argentina), Professor (Ms.) Maarit Jänterä-Jareborg (Sweden), Professor Bing Bing Jia (China), Professor Maurice Kamto (Cameroon), Professor Djamchid Momtaz (Iran), Professor (Ms.) Yuko Nishitani (Japan), former Judge Raymond Ranjeva (Madagascar), Professor Nico J. Schrijver (the Netherlands), Judge Linos-Alexandre Sicilianos (Greece), Judge Peter Tomka (Slovakia), Professor Tullio Treves (Italy), and Mr. Peter D. Trooboff (United States of America).



9 | *The members of the Curatorium*

## 4.2. Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General for Administrative Affairs

The Secretary-General of the Academy, who is always a professor of international law, is entrusted with scientific and educational matters, and represents the Curatorium on all such matters vis-à-vis other institutions. He implements the decisions taken by the Curatorium and may make proposals to it.

Mr. Jean-Marc Thouvenin, Professor at Paris Nanterre University, took office in 2017. The Secretary-General is assisted by a Deputy Secretary-General for Administrative Affairs, Ms. Monique Legerman, who is also Head of the Secretariat of the Academy.



## 4.3. Administrative Board

The Administrative Board is responsible for the practical and financial management of the Academy. It is traditionally composed of Dutch nationals. In 2018, the President of the Council was Dr. Bernard R. Bot, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

The Council had 6 other members in 2018: Baron Diederik C. van Wassenauer, Mr. Frank A. M. Majoor, Dr. Elisabeth M. Wesseling-van Gent, Mr. Wiet (L.W.L.) de Bruijn, Dr. Marinke Steenhuis and Mr. Joost van Lanschot.

## 4.4. Treasurer and Financial Management

The Administrative Council appoints a Treasurer for the Academy. Currently the position is held by Mr. Erik de Baedts, Director-General of the Dutch Carnegie Foundation, who has been appointed for a term of 5 years. The Treasurer is responsible for the Academy's finances and the management of the staff of the Secretariat. He implements the decisions of the Council and those of the Curatorium that have financial implications. The Treasurer is assisted by Mrs. Andrea Möller-Kramer, Head of the Financial Department of the Academy.

## 4.5. Secretariat

Under the authority of the Deputy Secretary-General for Administrative Affairs, the Secretariat is entrusted with the day-to-day administration of the Academy and the practical organization of its activities. In 2018 it was composed of 4 staff members: Ms. Anna Vasilyeva, General Affairs Officer, Ms. Sabriena van Rijn, General Affairs Officer, Ms. Daphne Tengbergen, Registration and General Affairs Officer and Ms. Vanina Guenier, Registration and General Affairs Officer.

## 4.6. Publications Manager

The majority of the academic activities of the Academy have resulted in a number of specific publications. The most famous is the Collected Courses series, which is comprised of the Summer Courses delivered since 1923. In addition to the printed version, the complete collection also exists in electronic format.

Since 2008, certain courses published in the Collected Courses series have also been published separately as pocketbooks and as e-books.

To streamline the production of its publications the Academy has appointed a Publications Manager. This position is currently held by Ms. Simone Cartier. The distribution and marketing of the publications is carried out by Brill Publishers.



10 | Ms. Monique Legerman and Prof. Jean-Marc Thouvenin

11 | Secretariat staff and 2018 summer assistants



## 5. Finances

### 5.1. Financial Overview 2018

The Academy's income is primarily derived from the registration fees of the participants in its various programmes. In addition to these fees, the revenues from the sales of its publications, most significantly from the Collected Courses series, are an important contribution to support the activities of the Academy.

Donations from governments, institutions, foundations and private persons have always been crucial for the Academy.

The General Assembly of the United Nations regularly draws the attention of the UN Member States and interested organizations to the contribution that the Academy makes to the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law, and consequently recommends that they should subsidize the programmes of the Academy. The most recent General Assembly Resolution to that effect is A/RES/75/557 of 13 November 2018, paragraphs 23 and 24 of which specifically mention the Academy.

The Academy received voluntary contributions from 20 countries in 2018. These contributions were very much appreciated.



## 5.2. Country Contributions

The following States generously subsidized the activities of the Academy in 2018:

- Belgium – Federation Wallonia-Brussels
- Chile
- China
- Cyprus
- Denmark
- Germany
- India
- Italy
- Japan
- Jordan
- Republic of Korea
- Kuwait
- Peru
- Philippines
- Poland
- Qatar
- Singapore
- Sweden
- Thailand
- Turkey

## 5.3. Scholarship Sponsors

The sponsors mentioned below generously allocated scholarships to the Academy, allowing selected beneficiaries to attend the 2018 Summer Courses.

### States:

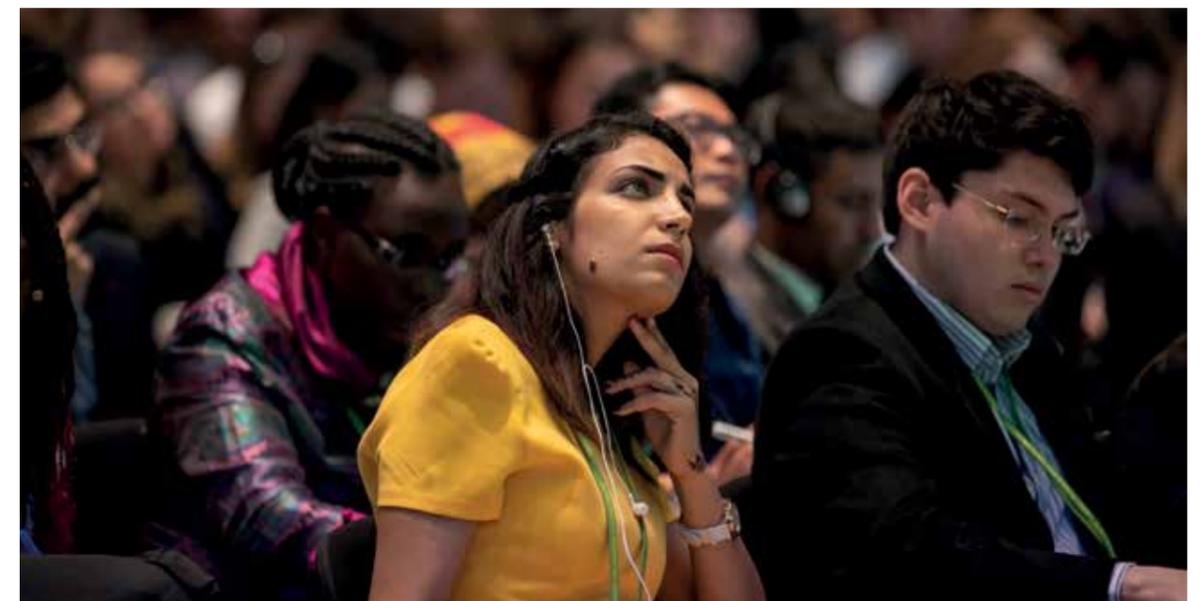
- Austria: **2** scholarships
- Belgium - Wallonia-Brussels International: **2** scholarships
- Israel - Scholarships in memory of Professor Shabtai Rosenne: **5** scholarships
- Jordan: **4** scholarships
- Switzerland - Emer de Vattel Scholarships: **12** scholarships
- Thailand: **2** scholarships

### Institutions:

- City of The Hague (Netherlands): **6** scholarships
- École doctorale de droit international de l'Université Paris 1 (France): **2** scholarships
- Éditions A. Pedone (France): **1** scholarship
- Lutfia Rabbani Foundation (Netherlands) - Scholarships for International Law in memory of Mr. Pieter Vreede: **3** scholarships
- Organisation Intergouvernementale de la Francophonie - OIF (France): **5** scholarships
- The Rotary Clubs of The Hague (Netherlands): **5** scholarships
- SHELL (Netherlands): **6** scholarships
- Stichting ter bevordering van internationaal privaatrechtelijk onderzoek - STIP (Netherlands): **15** scholarships
- Société française pour le droit international - SFDI (France): **2** scholarships
- The Hague Academy of International Law (Netherlands): **18** scholarships

### Personalities:

- G. Bastid-Burdeau (France) - Scholarship in memory of J. Basdevant: **1** scholarship
- B. and C. Bot (Netherlands): **1** scholarship
- Ch. N. Brower (United States): **1** scholarship
- Dame R. Higgins (United Kingdom): **1** scholarship
- Prof. Kanehara (Japan): **1** scholarship
- P. J. Kuijper (Netherlands) - Scholarships in memory of Professor van Panhuys: **10** scholarships
- L. Malintoppi (Italy) - Scholarship in memory of Professor A. and Mrs. P. Malintoppi: **1** scholarship
- B. Roth (France) - Scholarship in memory of E. Frankenstein: **1** scholarship





## 6. The Peace Palace Library

The Peace Palace Library is an indispensable tool for attendees of the Academy's programmes. To all intents and purposes, during the Summer Courses, the Peace Palace Library functions as The Hague Academy's library.

In 2018, the library supplied the attendees of the Summer Courses with online bibliographies containing relevant legal literature and full text documentation, as reading materials suggested by the professors invited to teach at the Academy. The availability of these legal resources, made accessible over the Internet for distant and remote end-users, enabled attendees to prepare for the session well in advance. As is the tradition every summer, the opening hours of the Peace Palace Library were extended during the courses, both on working days and on Saturdays.

The Peace Palace Library also traditionally supports the work of the Centre for Studies and Research, and in 2018 produced the initial bibliography that the Directors and participants used as a basis for their research on international inspections. The library further facilitated the task of the researchers during their stay in The Hague by opening up the rich resources of its collection to them.

Finally, the library also provided participants with the reading materials prescribed by the lecturers of the External Programme and the Advanced Course on International Criminal Law.

Annex 1. Poster of the 2018 Summer Courses



# THE HAGUE ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW 2018

**Curatorium:**  
 Prof. Yves Daudet (President)  
 Dr. Beat W. Hess (Vice-President)  
 Judge Mohamed Bennouna  
 Prof. Katharina Boele-Woelki  
 Judge António A. Cançado Trindade  
 Prof. Hilary Charlesworth  
 Prof. Diego P. Fernández Arroyo  
 Prof. Maarit Jäntherä-Jareborg  
 Prof. Bing Bing Jia  
 Prof. Maurice Kamto  
 Prof. Djamchid Momtaz  
 Prof. Yuko Nishitani  
 Former Judge Raymond Ranjeva  
 Prof. Nico J. Schrijver  
 Judge Linos-Alexandre Sicilianos  
 Judge Peter Tomka  
 Prof. Tullio Treves  
 Mr. Peter D. Trooboff

**Secretary-General of the Academy:**  
 Prof. Jean-Marc Thouvenin

## SUMMER COURSES

First Period: 9 - 27 July 2018  
**PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW**

Second Period: 30 July - 17 August 2018  
**PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW**

<p><b>Inaugural Lecture</b> The Practice of International Law</p> <p><b>* General Course</b> Public International Law from a Practical Perspective - Advocating a Theory of Reality</p> <p><b>International Law and Technology</b></p> <p><b>The Return of Displaced Cultural Objects to Their Countries of Origin</b></p> <p><b>* The Protection of the Rights of Individuals in African International Law</b></p> <p><b>* Reparation in International Adjudication</b></p> <p><b>The International Climate Change Regime</b></p> <p><b>The Immunities of States and International Organizations in Domestic Legal Systems</b></p>	<p><b>Rodman R. BUNDY</b> Partner at Eversheds Harry Elias, Singapore</p> <p><b>Alain PELLET</b> Emeritus Professor at Paris-Nanterre University</p> <p><b>Carlos ESPÓSITO</b> Professor at the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid</p> <p><b>Keun-Gwan LEE</b> Professor at Seoul National University</p> <p><b>Fatsah OUGUERGOUZ</b> President of the United Nations Commission of Inquiry on Burundi</p> <p><b>Photini PAZARTZIS</b> Professor at the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens</p> <p><b>Lavanya RAJAMANI</b> Professor at the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi</p> <p><b>Dan SAROOSHI</b> Professor at the University of Oxford</p>	<p><b>* Inaugural Lecture</b> Private International Law and International Commercial Arbitration</p> <p><b>General Course</b> The Legal Framework of International Commercial Relations</p> <p><b>* Enterprise and the Conflict of Laws</b></p> <p><b>* The Foundation of the Effect of Foreign Judgments</b></p> <p><b>Soft Law in International Commercial Arbitration</b></p> <p><b>Party Autonomy in International Family Law</b></p> <p><b>Developing Countries and the International Intellectual Property System</b></p> <p><b>* The Tripartite Method of Contemporary Private International Law</b></p> <p><b>Extraterritorial Enforcement of Regulatory Laws</b></p>	<p><b>Jean-Michel JACQUET</b> Honorary Professor at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva</p> <p><b>Luca G. RADICATI di BROZOLO</b> Professor at the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Milan</p> <p><b>Louis d'AVOUT</b> Professor at Paris II University (Panthéon-Assas)</p> <p><b>Gilles CUNIBERTI</b> Professor at the University of Luxembourg</p> <p><b>Felix DASSER</b> Adjunct Professor at the University of Zurich</p> <p><b>Cristina GONZÁLEZ BEILFUSS</b> Professor at the University of Barcelona</p> <p><b>Ruth L. OKEDIJI</b> <i>Jeremiah Smith Jr. Professor</i> at Harvard Law School</p> <p><b>Marc-Philippe WELLER</b> Professor at the University of Heidelberg</p> <p><b>Diane Pamela WOOD</b> Chief Judge at the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit</p>
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\* Lecture delivered in French, simultaneously interpreted into English.

### DIRECTED STUDIES FOR DIPLOMA CANDIDATES AND ADVANCED STUDENTS

Directors of Studies:

<p><b>English-speaking section:</b> Constantinos SALONIDIS, Senior Associate at Foley Hoag LLP, Washington D.C.</p> <p><b>French-speaking section:</b> Pierre BODEAU-LIVINEC, Professor at Paris-Nanterre University</p>	<p><b>English-speaking section:</b> Dulce Margarida de Jesus LOPES, Professor at the University of Coimbra</p> <p><b>French-speaking section:</b> Stéphanie FRANCO, Professor at the University of Louvain</p>
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## CENTRE FOR STUDIES AND RESEARCH

20 August - 7 September 2018

Research topic: INTERNATIONAL INSPECTIONS

**Directors of Research:**  
**English-speaking section:** Christian J. TAMS, Professor at the University of Glasgow  
**French-speaking section:** Anne-Laure CHAUMETTE, Reader at Paris-Nanterre University

The Hague Academy of International Law, Peace Palace, Carnegieplein 2, 2517 KJ THE HAGUE, The Netherlands

For all information, please visit the website: <http://www.hagueacademy.nl>

## Annex 2. Afternoon Lectures - 2018 Summer Courses

### Public International Law period:

- H.E. Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf, President, International Court of Justice: “The Inner Workings of the World Court for the Production of its Decisions”.
- H.E. Sergio Gerardo Ugalde Godinez, Ambassador of Costa Rica to the Kingdom of the Netherlands: “Managing Litigation Before the ICJ”.
- H.E. Péter Kovács, Judge at the International Criminal Court: “International Criminal Justice Day Lecture”.
- Mr. René Lefeber, Legal Adviser and Head of the International Law Division of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs: “The Practice of Multilateral Decision-Making”.
- Ms. Jessica Joly-Hébert and Mr. Asier Garrido-Muñoz, Law Clerks at the International Court of Justice: “The Work of the ICJ’s Judges”.
- Mr. Brooks Daly, Deputy Secretary-General and Principal Legal Counsel of the Permanent Court of Arbitration: “The Permanent Court of Arbitration”.
- Mr. Philippe Lortie, First Secretary at the Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference on Private International Law: “The Hague Conference on Private International Law”.
- Mr. Marko Oberg, Legal Officer, Special Tribunal for Lebanon: “International Criminal Tribunals - an Insider’s View”.

### Private International Law period:

- Mr. Brooks Daly, Deputy Secretary-General and Principal Legal Counsel of the Permanent Court of Arbitration: “The Permanent Court of Arbitration”.
- Mr. Thomas John, Attaché and Principal Legal Officer at the Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference on Private International Law: “The Hague Conference on Private International Law”.

- Ms. Florence Zaoui, Legal Officer at the International Court of Justice: “The International Court of Justice”.

## Annex 3. Seminar-Courses and One-Hour Lectures - 2018 External Programme

### Seminar-Courses:

- Prof. Diane Desierto, University Notre Dame USA: “Articulation Between International Trade Law and Other International Law Rules”.
- Prof. Freya Baetens, Professor, University of Oslo, Leiden University: “The Articulation between Global, Regional and Local international Trade Rules: Negotiating and Implementing International Trade Rules”.
- Prof. Nico Schrijver, Leiden University: “Non-Trade and Non-Investment Concerns in International Economic Dispute Settlement”.
- Prof. Pietro Franzina, Ferrara University: “Regulating Transnational Activity of Business Entities: Actors and Processes”.
- Mrs. Loretta Malintoppi, Arbitrator, Essex Chambers: “Litigating International Investment Disputes”.

### One-Hour Lectures:

- Ms. Daphne Hong, Director-General, AGC International Affairs Division: “Singapore’s Role in International Law”.
- Ms. Danielle Yeow, Deputy Director-General, AGC International Affairs Division : “Mega-Regional Trade Agreements – The Way Forward?”.
- Luke Goh, Deputy Secretary (Trade), MTI: “An Overview of Singapore’s Economic Policy”.
- Prof. Danny Quah, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy: “Trade War?”.
- Mr. Jansen Calamita, Principal Research Fellow, Centre for International Law; Prof. Locknie Hsu, Singapore Management University; Mr. Ong Chin

Heng, Senior State Counsel, AGC International Affairs Division: “Investor State Dispute Settlement Reforms”.

- Prof. Jean-Marc Thouvenin: “Economic Sanctions” .
- Mr. Ong Keng Yong, Deputy Chairman, S Rajaratnam School of International Studies: “ASEAN Economic Integration”.
- H.E. Mr. Tommy Koh (Ambassador-at-Large, Ministry of Foreign Affairs): “An Overview of Singapore’s Foreign Policy”.
- Ms. Natalie Morris-Sharma, Director for International Legal Group, Ministry of Law; Ms. Lucy Reed, Director, Centre for International Law; Ms. Koh Swee Yen, Partner, Wong Partnership: “Enforcement of Arbitral Awards and Settlement Agreements”.

## Annex 4. Lectures - 2018 Advanced Course on International Criminal Law

- Opening Keynote: Prof. David Kaye, University of California, Irvine School of Law, UN Special Rapporteur on the Promotion and Protection of the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression: “International Human Rights Accountability in The Digital Age”.
- Panel Discussion: Prof. David Kaye; Mr. Félim McMahon, Technology and Human Rights Program Director, Berkeley Human Rights Centre; Ms. Cristina Ribeiro, Investigation Coordinator, International Criminal Court; Mr. Nigel Povoas, Special Tribunal for Lebanon: “New Technologies and International Criminal Justice: Opportunities, Threats and Challenges”.
- Mr. Gilles Dutertre, Senior Trial Lawyer, International Criminal Court: “International Criminal Law and New Technologies: An ICC Perspective”.
- Ms. Teresa Magno, Vice-Chair of the Cybercrime Team, Eurojust: “Cybercrime and Electronic Evidence: Experiences from Practice”.
- Dr. Alexa Koenig, Executive Director, Berkeley Human Rights Centre; Mr. Félim McMahon, Technology and Human Rights Program Director, Berkeley Human Rights Centre: “Human Rights Fact-Finding and Collection of Open-Source Material”.
- Prof. Göran Sluiter, University of Amsterdam: “New Technologies and Procedural Challenges (Evidence, Due Process)”.
- Dr. Alexa Koenig and Ms. Lindsay Freeman, Berkeley Human Rights Centre; Mr. Virgil Ivan-Cucu, EUROMED Justice: “Guidelines on Treatment of Open Source Evidence: State-of the art ”.
- Dr. Emma Irving, Leiden University: “Role and Responsibilities of Social Media Providers”.
- Dr. William Wiley, Executive Director, Commission for International Justice and Accountability (CIJA): “Privatization of Fact-Finding and Investigative Bodies – Insights from Practice”.
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