

UNITED NATIONS ALLGEMEINE ERKLÄRUNG DER MENSCHENRECHTE VEREINTE NATIONEN DÉCLARATION UNIVERSELLE

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Program

International Conference

Paving the Path of Human Rights: Synergies between International Criminal Law and UN Agenda 2030

3 and 4 May 2019

Courtroom 600, Nuremberg Palace of Justice
Bärenschanzstraße 72, 90429 Nuremberg, Germany



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International Conference

Paving the Path of Human Rights: Synergies between International Criminal Law and UN Agenda 2030

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Welcome Address

On behalf of the International Nuremberg Principles Academy, we would like to welcome you to the international conference “Paving the Path of Human Rights: Synergies between International Criminal Law and UN Agenda 2030”. The conference is dedicated to the advancement of the United Nations Resolution “Transforming the World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” by reflecting on its interplay with the field of international criminal law.

With a focus on the Sustainable Development Goal 16 (SDG 16), which strives to promote “peace, justice and strong institutions”, the event will dwell on the underlying values of international criminal law to explore common areas towards the creation of peaceful, prosperous, and inclusive societies globally.

Many historical developments demonstrate that the International Military Tribunals of Nuremberg and Tokyo were a landmark for the international human rights movement, and they have had a strong influence on the making of a number of crucial conventions and legislations, including the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Since then, the connection between the fields of human rights and international criminal law has been on the ascendency, and today, their interrelation is undeniable.

Following their adoption in September 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals in the UN Agenda 2030 have modified the landscape for the creation of governmental policies and the definition of priorities in relation to human rights. In recognition of the potential contribution of SDG 16 to the protection of the “peace, security and well-being of the world”, as it is enshrined in the Preamble of the Rome Statute, this conference is indeed timely to identify the key developments in the implementation of the Agenda as a basis for the creation of new strategies for their attainment.

We are confident that this event will highlight the significance of SDG 16 for the promotion of synergies between the UN Agenda 2030 and the field of international criminal law, the protection of vulnerable communities and the fight against impunity. This will be achieved through the panel discussions on topical themes including: Building the Foundations for Justice and Rule of Law, International Cooperation and Strengthening Institutions to Prevent Conflict, Remedy and Protection of Vulnerable Groups, Human Rights Defenders at Risk, and Mechanisms of Protection of Human Rights Defenders.

We are very pleased to welcome high-level international experts, scholars, and practitioners who have an important role in the future development and direction of the Sustainable Development Goals and the field of international criminal law. We would therefore like to thank the speakers and panel chairs for their participation in the event.

We also thank our guests for their engagement and continuous support of our work in advancing the fields of international criminal law and human rights with the clear objective as defined by the UN Agenda 2030: to stimulate action in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet leaving no one behind.

Klaus Rackwitz
Director

International Nuremberg Principles Academy

Dr. Viviane Dittrich
Deputy Director



Morning Session

9.30–9.45

Opening Remarks

Klaus Rackwitz, Director, International Nuremberg Principles Academy
Dr. Thomas Dickert, President, Higher Regional Court of Nuremberg
Dr. Ulrich Maly, Lord Mayor, City of Nuremberg

9.45–10.15

Keynote Address

Dr. Navi Pillay, former High Commissioner, United Nations High Commission for Human Rights; former Judge, International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and International Criminal Court; President, Advisory Council of the International Nuremberg Principles Academy

10.15–10.45

Coffee Break

10.45–12.30

Opening Dialogue: Current Reflections on UN Agenda 2030

Chair:

Dr. Noora Arajärvi, Associate, Hertie School of Governance

Speakers:

Dr. Sam Muller, Chief Executive Officer, The Hague Institute for Innovation of Law

Betty Kaari Murungi, Member, Advisory Council of the International Nuremberg Principles Academy

12.30–13.45

Lunch

Afternoon Session

13.45–15.15

Panel I: Building the Foundations for Justice and Rule of Law

Chair:

Dr. Glauca Boyer, Policy Advisor, United Nations Development Programme

Speakers:

Maaïke de Langen, Head of Research for the Task Force on Justice, Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies

Dr. Bertrand Ramcharan, former Acting High Commissioner, United Nations High Commission for Human Rights

Dr. Marieke Wierda, Rule of Law Coordinator, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs

15.15–15.30

Short Break

15.30–17.00

Panel II: International Cooperation and Strengthening Institutions to Prevent Conflict

Chair:

Prof. Markus Krajewski, Chair of Public Law and International Law, Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg

Speakers:

Dr. Helen Ahrens, Director of the DIRAJus Project, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

Dr. Philipp Ambach, Chief of the Victims Participation and Reparations Section in the Registry, International Criminal Court

Dr. Paloma Durán y Lalaguna, Head of Division Global Partnerships and Policies, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

17.00–17.15

Short Break

17.15–17.45

Presentation of Courtroom 600

Henrike Claussen, Director, Memorium Nuremberg Trials

17.45–18.30

Visit of the Memorium Nuremberg Trials



Morning Session

9.30–11.00

Panel III: Remedy and Protection of Vulnerable Groups

Chair:

Betty Kaari Murungi, Member, Advisory Council of the International Nuremberg Principles Academy

Speakers:

Prof. Sébastien Jodoin, Assistant Professor, McGill University

Dr. Katie Kuschminder, Assistant Professor, Maastricht University and UNU-Merit

Dr. Siobhán McInerney-Lankford, Senior Counsel, World Bank

11.00–11.30

Coffee Break

11.30–13.00

Panel IV: Human Rights Defenders at Risk

Chair:

Ramón Muñoz Castro, Director, Red Internacional de Derechos Humanos

Speakers:

Judge Reine Alapini-Gansou, Judge, International Criminal Court

Dr. Jonas Christoffersen, Executive Director, Danish Institute for Human Rights

Daniel Joloy, Senior Policy Advisor, Amnesty International

13.00–14.00

Lunch

Afternoon Session

14.00–15.30

Panel V: Mechanisms of Protection of Human Rights Defenders

Chair:

David Tolbert, Visiting Scholar, Duke University; Member, Advisory Council of the International Nuremberg Principles Academy

Speakers:

Basil Fernando, Director of Policy and Programs, Asian Human Rights Commission

Robert Mugisa, Senior Programme Officer, The Human Rights Centre Uganda

Dilnoza Satarova, Human Rights Adviser, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

15.30–15.45

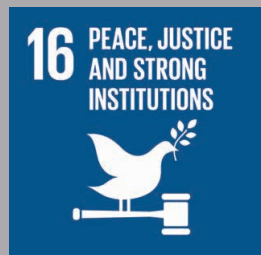
Short Break

15.45–16.30

Closing Remarks

Dr. Rainer Huhle, Member, United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances; Co-Founder, Nuremberg Human Rights Center: “Declaring Human Rights and Punishing their Violations – A Strange Divide”

Dr. Viviane Dittrich, Deputy Director, International Nuremberg Principles Academy



United Nations document

Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

A/RES/70/1

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
- 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development



Opening Remarks

Klaus Rackwitz

Director, International Nuremberg
Principles Academy

Klaus Rackwitz studied law at the Universität zu Köln, and was appointed as a judge in 1990, where he presided over criminal and civil cases at courts of first instance and at courts of appeal. He was one of the first judges in Germany heading a task force, which was established to improve the use of computers in the judicial work of judges and prosecutors. Mr. Rackwitz's experience in modern technology for courts led to his engagement in the Advance Team of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in The Hague in 2002. Subsequently, from January 2003 until September 2011, he served as the Senior Administrative Manager of the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC. From 2011 to September 2016, he served as Administrative Director of Eurojust, the European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit. He has previously worked in the field of IT law and has lectured for several years on civil law, commercial law and IT law at the Universität zu Köln, Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf and at the Technische Akademie Wuppertal. Since March 2013, he is a member of the Supervisory Board of The Hague Institute for Innovation of Law, an advisory and research institute for the justice sector. Since 2016, he has been the Director of the International Nuremberg Principles Academy.

Dr. Thomas Dickert

President, Higher Regional Court
of Nuremberg

Dr. Thomas Dickert is the President of the Higher Regional Court of Nuremberg. He represents the Free State of Bavaria in the Foundation Board of the International Nuremberg Principles Academy. From 2011 until April 2018, he was Head of the Department of Budget, Construction, IT, Organization, Security and Statistics at the Bavarian State Ministry of Justice. Prior to this position, Dr. Dickert held several other positions at the Bavarian State Ministry and at different courts in Bavaria, including the Higher Regional Court of Munich and the Regional Court of Ingolstadt. He studied law at the Universität Regensburg and did his legal traineeship in Regensburg.

Dr. Ulrich Maly

Lord Mayor, City of Nuremberg

Dr. Ulrich Maly is the Social Democratic Mayor of Nuremberg. Dr. Maly attended the Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, where he graduated with a doctorate in political science in 1990. The same year, he became Secretary of the SPD-party group in the Nuremberg City Council, and became City Treasurer in 1996. He was elected Mayor of Nuremberg in 2002 and has been re-elected twice (2008 and 2014). Dr. Maly's term of office has been guided by what he refers to as the solidarity-based politics of "Municipal Politics in Dialogue". He is also a member of the board of the N-ERGIE (energy supply company) and the airport of Nuremberg.

Keynote Address

Dr. Navi Pillay

former High Commissioner, United Nations High Commission for Human Rights; former Judge, International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and International Criminal Court; President, Advisory Council of the International Nuremberg Principles Academy

Dr. Navi Pillay served as High Commissioner for Human Rights at the United Nations (UN) from 2008 to 2014. Aside from that, she has championed many human rights issues with which she herself had direct experience, having grown up as a member of the non-white majority under the Apartheid regime in South Africa. After studying law in Natal, South Africa, Dr. Pillay worked on behalf of the victims of racial segregation as a criminal defense lawyer and as an activist for the anti-Apartheid movement. Later, Dr. Pillay earned a Master's degree under a graduate program at Harvard Law School. In 1988, she became the first South African to be awarded the degree of Doctor of Juridical Science at Harvard Law School. In 1995, after the end of Apartheid, she was appointed to the Supreme Court of South Africa as a limited term judge. In the same year, she was appointed as Judge to the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, where she served for a total of eight years, including four years as President. Later she served at the International Criminal Court for five years. Dr. Pillay is the co-founder of Equality Now, an international women's rights organization.

Opening Dialogue: Current Reflections on UN Agenda 2030

The opening dialogue will introduce and critically reflect on the United Nations document “Transforming the World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (UN Agenda 2030) and its relation to the field of international criminal law (ICL). Although the core discussions of the conference will center around SDG 16, which strives to “promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”, it is important to reflect on the objectives of the document as a whole. The opening dialogue will create the basis and foundation for the analysis that will be undertaken by the panel discussions during the two-day conference.

For this reason, the dialogue will focus on one of the most important aspects of the UN Agenda 2030: the creation of voluntary review mechanisms for States and its impact on governmental decision making processes. The objective of these mechanisms is to “conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels, which are country-led and country-driven”. Currently, the commitment of the states to present national reports has been honored by 22 governments in 2016 (including Germany), 43 governments in 2017, 46 governments in 2018, and 50 governments have already committed to present it in 2019. Also, these voluntary national reviews serve the purpose of sharing lessons from the experiences of each national program and thus are an extremely useful tool to develop a coordinated action for the implementation of the UN Agenda 2030.

For the creation of a strategic action towards the objectives of the UN Agenda 2030, it is fundamental to have the right information to define public policies that guide the political will of the different stakeholders in the same and necessary direction. The Sustainable Development Goals have specific “Targets” to be advanced by 2030. Under each one of them, “Indicators” have been identified by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators with the intention to collect data about the real situation of human rights globally. Until its creation, the coverage and assessment of information was difficult and, only with few exceptions like the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund, it turned out complex for international organizations to evaluate the real situation in many countries. With the adoption of the UN Agenda 2030, a new tool for the decision-making process has been put in place for the creation of informed strategies with the objective to have peace and prosperity for people and the planet.

The proliferation of international treaties, conventions, and resolutions has contributed to the expansion and promotion of the scope for the protection of human rights and further increased access to justice for persons affected by conflicts. As it will be emphasized by the deliberations of the panels, the system of ICL shares many foundational objectives with the field of human rights. Various ICL institutions have mandates that are related to or also rely on the work of human rights monitoring mechanisms and commissions. The UN Agenda 2030 is conscious of these shared objectives and has included elements that aim to build peaceful societies, provide justice, help the reconstruction of affected societies, and promote accountability and the general wellbeing of the world.

Taking into consideration its genesis and state of implementation, the opening dialogue will further provide inputs regarding the current discussion about the evolution and future of the UN Agenda 2030.



Chair

Dr. Noora Arajärvi

Associate, Hertie School
of Governance

Dr. Noora Arajärvi is an international lawyer. Currently, she works at the Hertie School of Governance and as a consultant for the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies at the University of Oxford. Her past positions include lectureships at the University of Central Lancashire and the University of the West Indies, and a postdoctoral fellowship with the Berlin Potsdam Research Group, “The International Rule of Law – Rise or Decline?”. Having received her Ph.D. at the European University Institute, Dr. Arajärvi has also been a visiting researcher at the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law in Heidelberg and Fordham University in New York City. She also served as Associate Rule of Law Officer in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, reporting on the sessions of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Goals. Her publications include “The Rule of Law in the 2030 Agenda” (*Hague Journal on the Rule of Law*, 2018) and a chapter on the drafting process of the Sustainable Development Goal 11 (*The Globalization of Urban Governance*, 2018). She is also the author of *The Changing Nature of Customary International Law: Methods of Interpreting the Concept of Custom in International Criminal Tribunals* (2014).

Speakers

Dr. Sam Muller

Chief Executive Officer, The Hague
Institute for Innovation of Law

Dr. Sam Muller is the Founding Director and Chief Executive Officer of The Hague Institute for Innovation of Law (HiIL). An international lawyer by training, he now works on justice strategy and innovation, connecting knowledge about needs and what works with justice change processes that make a difference. The clients he has worked for include governments, international businesses and leading civil society organizations. Dr. Muller also serves as Executive Director of the Justice Leadership Foundation and led the team that set up the Wildlife Justice Commission (WJC). Before his work at HiIL, he was closely involved in setting up the International Criminal Court and worked for United Nations Relief and Works Agency, International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and Leiden University. He holds a law degree and a doctorate from Leiden University and has published and spoken extensively on various topics, focusing mainly on legal trends and strategy, justice leadership, justice innovation, and international justice issues. He serves on various boards, including WJC, the Hague Journal on the Rule of Law, the Hague Academic Coalition, The Hague Institute for Global Justice, and the Dr. Hendrik Muller’s Vaderlandsch Fonds. He is active within the World Economic Forum, where is now a member of the Global Future Council on Technology, Values and Policy.

Betty Kaari Murungi

Member, Advisory Council of
the International Nuremberg
Principles Academy

Betty Kaari Murungi is a lawyer with 30 years of experience in the practice of law on various levels and ten years of experience in the management and governance of non-governmental and non-profit organizations. Ms. Murungi was educated at the University of Nairobi and the Kenya School of Law. She spent a year as a Visiting Fellow at the Harvard Law School’s Human Rights Program researching Transitional Justice mechanisms. Ms. Murungi has broad experience in transitional justice processes, women’s human rights, constitutionalism, and governance. She co-founded the Urgent Action Fund Africa, served as Vice Chairperson and Commissioner to the Kenya Truth Justice and Reconciliation Commission and as the Africa representative on the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims at the International Criminal Court. Ms. Murungi served as the Senior Transitional Justice Advisor to the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, in South Sudan. Recently, she served as Member of the Independent Commission of Inquiry for the Occupied Palestinian Territory appointed by the United Nations Human Rights Council.

Panel I: Building the Foundations for Justice and Rule of Law

Panel I will focus on the relevance of SDG 16 and the protection of sustainable development by ICL. In many countries, the economic, environmental, and social consequences of war and conflicts remain among the root causes of the many issues that the UN Agenda 2030 aims to rectify. This is particularly relevant since this specific goal recognizes the debilitating effects of violence and political instability on the institutions of a state. In the analysis of the Sustainable Development Goals, it is necessary to acknowledge their interrelation as they are directly connected to the foundational objectives of ICL and human rights. For this reason, SDG 16 is generally considered to lie at the center of the other Sustainable Development Goals, due to the crucial role it plays in laying a firm foundation for stable societies. Therefore, providing effective access to justice is the key component of building and maintaining the rule of law in any society, and it is important that the institutions and mechanisms are operative, transparent, and independent. Without this foundation, there will always be challenges for the protection of civil, political, economic, cultural, social, and environmental rights. In connection with ICL, functioning justice mechanisms are especially crucial for post-conflict societies in the delicate process of rebuilding everyday lives. The objectives of SDG 16 are particularly relevant at a time when various targets within the goal identify the threats to electoral democratic systems. It is essential for the advancement of the objectives of the UN Agenda 2030 that an inclusive development process is compliant with the standards of international law in connection with access to justice. Further, there exists the need for establishing strong and fair state structures. This panel will explore how state behaviour can be positively influenced by building genuinely strong rule of law mechanisms, strengthening existing structures that guarantee this right even to the most disadvantaged and empowering both local and international actors.

The key questions are, *inter alia*: What are the various dimensions that connect development, justice and the field of ICL? How does this affect the implementation of the UN Agenda 2030 in fragile states and states facing conflict? How can sustainable development strengthen the rule of law and lead to the realization of justice in these states?

Chair

Dr. Glauca Boyer

Policy Advisor, United Nations
Development Programme

Dr. Boyer has over 15 years of experience working with the United Nations in strategic planning and policy development on issues related to governance, rule of law, security, and peacebuilding. She has worked with various UN departments, programs, and agencies providing technical advice and support to post-conflict recovery and stabilization in several countries (Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Colombia, Comoros, Congo-Brazzaville, Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia/Aceh, Nigeria, Niger, Philippines, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda). Since joining the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2006, she has co-chaired various UN inter-agency groups and contributed to drafting Secretary-General's Policy and Executive Committee submissions, reports, inter-agency standards, and position papers. Since the adoption of UN Agenda 2030, she is focused on supporting conflict-affected countries to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 16 to significantly reduce all forms of violence and conflict-related deaths. She has also implemented Leaving No One Behind solutions for refugees, internally displaced persons, victims of gender-based and sexual violence, as well as forced recruitment and persons with disabilities. She has also contributed to the formulation of the Lake Chad Basin Strategy on prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration for Persons Formerly Associated with Boko Haram. She has a Law Degree from the University of Sao Paulo, and a Ph.D. in International Relations and International Law from The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies.



Speakers

Maaïke de Langen

Head of Research for the Task Force on Justice, Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies

Maaïke de Langen is currently the Head of Research for the Task Force on Justice, which is part of the Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies project at New York University's Center on International Cooperation. Ms. de Langen started her career as a researcher and project manager with the Van Vollenhoven Institute for Law, Governance, and Development of Leiden University. She joined the United Nations Development Programme as program officer in the Chad Country Office and later became business analyst in New York. As policy specialist on Legal Empowerment of the Poor for UNDP in New York, she was involved in drafting the Report of the Commission on Legal Empowerment of the Poor and created UNDP's first global project on Legal Empowerment of the Poor. Ms. de Langen also led and shaped the Department for Strategy and Policy of the National Ombudsman Institute in the Netherlands. She returned to Mali in 2014, where she designed the Dutch bilateral program on Security and Rule of Law from 2014 to 2018.

Dr. Bertrand Ramcharan

former Acting High Commissioner, United Nations High Commission for Human Rights

Dr. Bertrand Ramcharan was the Acting High Commissioner for Human Rights of the United Nations from 2003 to 2004. During his three decades with the UN, Dr. Ramcharan served in the Centre for Human Rights as Special Assistant to the Director, as the Secretary-General's Chief Speechwriter, as Director of the Office of the Special Representative for the Secretary-General in the United Nations Protection Force, as Director of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, as political adviser to the peace negotiators in the Yugoslav conflict, and as Director in the UN Political Department, focusing on conflicts in Africa. He also served as President of the Universal Periodic Review Info for two years. A barrister of Lincoln's Inn, with a doctorate in International Law from the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) earned in 1973, Dr. Ramcharan was Adjunct Professor of International Human Rights Law at Columbia University and has written or edited some twenty books and numerous articles. He holds the Diploma in International Law of the Hague Academy of International Law, where he has also been Director of Studies.

Dr. Marieke Wierda

Rule of Law Coordinator, Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dr. Marieke Wierda is a Dutch lawyer, born and raised in Yemen and educated in the United Kingdom and the United States. Dr. Wierda has 20 years of experience in transitional justice, starting with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (1997–2000), and then joining the International Center for Transitional Justice where she worked for a decade (2001–2011). She worked extensively on transitional justice in Sierra Leone, Uganda, Lebanon, and Afghanistan. From 2007, she was appointed Criminal Justice Director and was based in Beirut (2007–2009) and Kabul (2009–2010). In 2011, she was an advisor to a United Nations Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary General to advise on accountability for the final phases of the conflict in Sri Lanka. In October 2011, after the Revolution in Libya, she joined the United Nations Support Mission as the Transitional Justice Advisor. She is the author of many book chapters and articles on international criminal law and transitional justice, including a book on international criminal evidence, co-authored with Judge Richard May. Currently she is the Rule of Law Coordinator at the Netherlands Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Panel II: International Cooperation and Strengthening Institutions to Prevent Conflict

Panel II will explore how international cooperation, institutional engagement, and strengthening institutions to prevent conflict can be done effectively in a myriad of challenging scenarios, especially during emergencies, hostilities, and other extraordinary situations potentially threatening the stability of a state. The speakers will discuss the importance of empowering different institutions at all levels to achieve the goal of promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, including the importance of the legal framework of the UN system for human rights protection. As the nature of these challenges changes, the conference will focus on the steps required for the effective implementation of the UN Agenda 2030. The origins of some of the most devastating recent conflicts and violent extremist movements were due to the vacuums that appeared as a result of institutional failure at regional and international levels. This failure has led to widespread violence affecting the peaceful co-existence of many historically connected communities. It is therefore crucial that in these situations, the gaps in the institutional architecture are addressed with a nuanced understanding of the ensuing situation in individual conflicts. This requires the investment of resources in stronger institutions designed to face the consequences of conflicts, including in the ICL field, with a particular understanding of local needs and the promotion of collaboration between institutions with similar mandates. This coordination is also required in a wide spectrum of interrelated areas such as conflict early warning, mediation, transitional measures, peacekeeping, and post-conflict access to justice. This culture of institutional engagement will prevent the risk of doing harm and arbitrary intervention in delicate societies where such actions could have devastating consequences. Preventive action has been essential at key crisis points in preventing the escalation of various conflicts worldwide. In complex scenarios, the UN system and other institutions are now redesigning part of their mandate to take preventive action in delicate environments. Further, peace building initiatives are vital to promote sustainable development in societies with diverse identities and cultures as real development will not occur without peace.

The key questions are, *inter alia*: How can ICL institutions and international cooperation at all levels be improved to promote sustainable development? What is the role of preventive action and reconciliation processes for sustainable development? How can stronger institutional engagement across the spectrum of institutions working in this context help to prevent conflict?

Chair

Prof. Markus Krajewski
Chair of Public Law and Inter-
national Law, Friedrich-Alexander-
Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg

Professor Markus Krajewski holds the Chair of Public Law and International Law at Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg since 2010. Previously, he taught at King's College London and at Universität Potsdam. He is one of the program directors of the M.A. in Human Rights program and Chairperson of the Interdisciplinary Research Centre for Human Rights Erlangen-Nürnberg (CHREN). Professor Krajewski also chairs the Board of Trustees of the German Institute for Human Rights and is Secretary-General of the German Branch of the International Law Association. His research focusses on international economic law, human rights, European external relations, and the law of public services.



Speakers

Dr. Helen Ahrens

Director of the DIRAJus Project,
Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit

Dr. Helen Ahrens is a German lawyer with a Ph.D. from Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel and Max Planck Institute for Foreign Law and Private International Law in Hamburg. She has worked with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) since 1992. Key activities comprise appraisal, implementation, evaluation, and monitoring of projects within the context of legal and judicial reforms and the promotion of human rights in Latin America, South Africa, and Asia. In addition, Dr. Ahrens has organized and participated in several conferences within Europe, Latin America, and Asia dealing with challenges arising out of the globalized law and its impact on national legal systems. Furthermore, she has co-edited several books, published various articles and contributed concept papers to expert workshops and seminars. Since 2013, she has been the director of the project “Regional International Law and Access to Justice in Latin America – DIRAJus” agreed upon between the Organization of American States and the German Government and financed by the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development. One of its partners is the Inter-American Court of Human Rights based in the city of San José, Costa Rica.

Dr. Philipp Ambach

Chief of the Victims Participation and
Reparations Section in the Registry,
International Criminal Court

Dr. Philipp Ambach is the Chief of the Victims Participation and Reparations Section in the Registry of the International Criminal Court. Prior to that, he worked for more than six years in the Presidency of the ICC as the President’s Special Assistant. During that time, and with special leave from the Judiciary, he also participated as a Legal Officer in the reorganization of the ICC Registry as one of the two team leaders. Before that, Dr. Ambach worked for four years as an associate legal officer in the Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, as well as in the Registry of the ICTY. After finishing his Master’s degree in law at the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and subsequent employment at the Regional Court of Düsseldorf, he was accepted at the Cologne Public Prosecutor’s Office as prosecutor. Dr. Ambach holds a Ph.D. in international criminal law from Freie Universität Berlin. He has published a number of contributions on various topics in the area of international criminal as well as humanitarian law. Dr. Ambach regularly lectures on international criminal law topics at various institutes.

Dr. Paloma Durán y Lalaguna

Head of Division Global Partnerships
and Policies, Organisation for Economic
Co-operation and Development

Dr. Durán y Lalaguna is a development professional with 20 years’ experience. From 2014 to 2018, she was the Director of the Sustainable Development Goals Fund, an international multi-donor and multi-agency development mechanism created by the United Nations to support sustainable development activities through integrated and multidimensional joint programs in 23 countries. Prior to this, she was MDGF Senior Advisor at the United Nations Development Programme from 2012 to 2014. Dr. Durán y Lalaguna has a strong academic background. From 2005 to 2012, she was Full Professor at the Law School in the Universidad Complutense and is the author of many books and papers that focus on human rights. She has extensive experience in conducting and leading research and publications. She also held senior level positions at various Ministries in Spain, including being Counsellor for Human Rights and Social Affairs at the Permanent Mission of Spain to the UN (2001 to 2005). Dr. Durán y Lalaguna, holds Ph.D. degrees in Political Science and International Studies from Universidad de Educacion a Distancia, Spain, and in Comparative Law from the Universidad de Navarra, Spain. Currently she is the Head of the Global Partnerships and Policies Division in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) – Directorate for Development Cooperation.

Presentation of Courtroom 600

Henrike Claussen

Director, Memorium
Nuremberg Trials

Henrike Claussen is a historian and Director of the Memorium Nuremberg Trials. She studied history and art history at the Universität zu Köln, where she received her Master’s degree in Modern History, History of Arts and Archaeology with focus on German history after World War II. She worked as Research Associate at the Documentation Centre Nazi Party Rally Grounds in Nuremberg and the White Rose Foundation in Munich. From 2007, Ms. Claussen worked as Project Coordinator and Curator for the establishment of the Memorium Nuremberg Trials, which was opened in November 2010 by the City of Nuremberg.

Visit of the Memorium Nuremberg Trials

Panel III: Remedy and Protection of Vulnerable Groups

Panel III will give emphasis to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies through the protection of vulnerable groups by ensuring access to remedy once violations of human rights have occurred. The incalculable damage caused to the societal infrastructure and environmental resources by conflict contributes to the lack of development long after its termination. It is important to better understand the needs of societies in this context while considering the nuances required for their development. Without this awareness, the true foundational objectives of the UN Agenda 2030 will continue to be evasive for various communities and remain unfulfilled. The challenges regarding the nature of protection to vulnerable groups have significantly changed in recent times. With most modern conflicts leading to more civilian than military deaths, it is important to increase and strengthen the safeguarding mechanisms that protect minorities, refugees, and other vulnerable groups. This reality is exposed by the changing nature of the challenges of providing judicial remedy and prosecuting perpetrators of serious crimes. In this regard, access to remedy is among the most fundamental tenets of the international human rights system. However, various practical, societal, and legal factors continue to impede the victims of human rights violations and international crimes from obtaining the due reparations for the harm suffered. This is particularly problematic in the case of societies in or at risk of conflict. It is crucial that a culture of recognition and respect for international standards of fairness, due process, and independent mechanisms providing remedy to individuals should be ensured. For this reason, the speakers will identify the impact of the protective tools available in the field of ICL and their capacity to foster deterrence against crimes from being committed. The panel will analyze the integrated and complementary approaches needed for domestic and international institutional reform. It will further delve into the complex and challenging scenarios that have to be overcome to provide inclusive access to remedy for vulnerable groups.

The key questions are, *inter alia*: Is the UN Agenda 2030 helping to create institutional reforms for mechanisms that deal with reparations for violations of human rights against vulnerable groups? How are refugees, migrants, minorities, and other potentially vulnerable groups protected in this context? What safeguards can be found in the system of ICL and how can inclusive sustainable development contribute to strengthening these safeguards?

Chair

Betty Kaari Murungi
Member, Advisory Council
of the International Nuremberg
Principles Academy

Betty Kaari Murungi is a lawyer with 30 years of experience in the practice of law on various levels and ten years of experience in the management and governance of non-governmental and non-profit organizations. Ms. Murungi was educated at the University of Nairobi and the Kenya School of Law. She spent a year as a Visiting Fellow at the Harvard Law School's Human Rights Program researching Transitional Justice mechanisms. Ms. Murungi has broad experience in transitional justice processes, women's human rights, constitutionalism, and governance. She co-founded the Urgent Action Fund Africa, served as Vice Chairperson and Commissioner to the Kenya Truth Justice and Reconciliation Commission and as the Africa representative on the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims at the International Criminal Court. Ms. Murungi served as the Senior Transitional Justice Advisor to the Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission, in South Sudan. Recently, she served as Member of the Independent Commission of Inquiry for the Occupied Palestinian Territory appointed by the United Nations Human Rights Council.



Speakers

Prof. Sébastien Jodoin

Assistant Professor,
McGill University

Professor Sébastien Jodoin is an Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Law of McGill University, where he directs the Law, Governance and Society Lab. He is also a member of the McGill Centre for Human Rights and Legal Pluralism. His research focus and areas of interest include sustainable development, transnational law, public policy, environmental law and governance, climate change, human rights, disability, and socio-legal research. Professor Jodoin currently serves as a principal investigator for research grants awarded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, and the Fonds Québécois de la Recherche sur la Société et la Culture. Professor Jodoin holds a Ph.D. from Yale University, an M.Phil. from the University of Cambridge, an LL.M. from the London School of Economics and Political Science, and B.C.L. and LL.B. from McGill University. Prior to his appointment at McGill University, he worked for the Centre for International Sustainable Development Law, the Canadian Centre for International Justice, Amnesty International Canada, as well as the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. Professor Jodoin has received numerous awards and honours, including the Transnational Environmental Law Fifth Anniversary Issue Prize and a Doctoral Scholarship from the Pierre Elliott Trudeau Foundation.

Dr. Katie Kuschminder

Assistant Professor, Maastricht
University and UNU-Merit

Dr. Katie Kuschminder is Assistant Professor at Maastricht University and UNU-Merit. Her research focuses on refugees and other migrants' journeys, irregular migration, and return and reintegration. Dr. Kuschminder's work has been published in *International Migration*, *Journal of Refugee Studies*, and *Migration Studies* as well as in popular outlets such as *EuroNews*, *NewsDeeply*, and *The Conversation*. Dr. Kuschminder regularly teaches on migration at the undergraduate, graduate, and professional levels. She has delivered trainings for the College of Europe, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other country governments.

Dr. Siobhán McNerney-Lankford

Senior Counsel, World Bank

Dr. Siobhán McNerney-Lankford is a Senior Counsel at the World Bank Legal Vice-Presidency and a recognized expert in international human rights law. She has advised the World Bank on human rights since 2002 and has represented the World Bank in a variety of human rights fora including at the United Nations, European Union (EU) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. She currently serves as country lawyer for the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Dr. McNerney-Lankford is also an Adjunct Professor at American University Washington College of Law, and has, amongst others, taught at the Harvard and the UN Summer Academy. She is co-editor of a recently published book on *Human Rights Methods* (Edward Elgar, 2017). Dr. McNerney-Lankford holds an LL.B. from Trinity College, Dublin, (First Class Honors), an LL.M. from Harvard Law School, a B.C.L. and D.Phil. (EU human rights law) both from Oxford. She is admitted to practice law in Rhode Island and the District of Columbia.

Panel IV: Human Rights Defenders at Risk

Panel IV will analyze the current situation of human rights defenders and the risks they face every day for the sole reason of working to ensure the respect of human rights. As the threshold of threats become more sophisticated, the challenges for the advancement of the UN Agenda 2030 becomes more intricate and human rights defenders continue to be the target of systematic and structured attacks and killings in many countries. They continue to face intimidations and terrorization from a wide spectrum of forces including public and private actors. Certain regions have seen a deterioration of the situation in this regard, with the increasing patterns of the commission of serious crimes such as murder, extra-judicial executions, and enforced disappearances growing exponentially. The large-scale nature of this issue and the failure of governments and other institutions to investigate the crimes committed against them need to be better addressed in this context, and merits a separate discussion. The human rights defenders active at the grass-root level are often the most vital link in the processes that lead to accountability for gross violations of basic rights and for the achievement of sustainable development. As a consequence, they are also the most vulnerable to attacks and other forms of serious intimidation. This is an issue that becomes even more prevalent in states and societies facing conflict. This problem often goes unaddressed in peace processes and other negotiations, and remains relatively undocumented. Criminalization of human rights defenders based on false allegations is also being used to restrict their work and intimidate them. This arbitrary misuse of power and lack of protection is aggravated in conflict situations where there is usually a wider failure of the institutional infrastructure, and systemic threats from various state and non-state actors. This panel will look into the changes required in policies of states for ensuring the creation of safer environments for human rights defenders.

The key questions are, *inter alia*: What are the factors driving the increasing threats and attacks against human rights defenders globally? What are the legislative priorities and what are the changes required in the wider society in this context to counter this problem? What are the specific challenges that need to be overcome in states facing conflict to ensure effective accountability for international crimes committed against human rights defenders?

Chair

Ramón Muñoz Castro
Director, Red Internacional
de Derechos Humanos

Ramón Muñoz Castro is Founder and Director of the Red Internacional de Derechos Humanos based in Geneva (RIDH). RIDH coordinates the work and strategies of defenders and organizations in Latin America before the United Nations system, the European and Inter-American system. Mr. Muñoz Castro is a lawyer, human rights defender, lecturer, and advisor on human rights issues. He specializes in facilitating dialogue between civil society and governmental institutions, developing public policies, and is an expert in the international human rights system. He has been a trainer for the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Latin America in Mexico, Guatemala, and Colombia. He is also the Founder of the Geneva Human Rights Agenda that contains the information of the human rights system of Geneva with more than 10.000 users.



Speakers

Judge Reine Alapini-Gansou
Judge, International Criminal Court

Reine Alapini-Gansou was appointed as Judge at the International Criminal Court on 11 March 2018, for a term of nine years. Prior to joining the ICC, Judge Alapini-Gansou spent 12 years at the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR). She has been a member of several United Nations commissions of inquiries on human rights violations, and chaired the joint working group on special procedures of the UN and the ACHPR. In 2011, she was appointed as Judge at the Permanent Court of Arbitration. Author or co-author of several publications, she has been a Professor at the University of Abomey – Calavi, in Benin. She holds a postgraduate degree (DEA) from the Universities of Maastricht, Lome, and Bhutan as well as a university degree in Common Law from Université Jean Moulin Lyon 3. She also obtained a Master's degree in Business Law and Judicial Careers from the National University of Benin.

Dr. Jonas Christoffersen
Executive Director, Danish
Institute for Human Rights

Dr. Jonas Christoffersen has served as Executive Director of the Danish Institute for Human Rights since 2009. He holds a Master of Law degree from the University of Copenhagen and is an attorney of the Danish High Court (1998). Dr. Christoffersen has held a research appointment at the University of Copenhagen (2000–2008), served as Acting Judge at the Eastern High Court (2006–2007) and as a Deputy Judge at the Supreme Court of Denmark (1998–1999). Dr. Christoffersen wrote his doctoral thesis on the European Court of Human Rights and has otherwise specialized in national and international human rights.

Daniel Joloy
Senior Policy Advisor,
Amnesty International

Daniel Joloy is a Senior Policy Advisor in the Law and Policy Programme at Amnesty International. Previously, he was the Advocacy Director at the Mexican Commission for the Defence and Promotion of Human Rights, a leading Mexican human rights organization in Mexico, and served as human rights advisor for the youth-led organization Espolea. Mr. Joloy was part of the civil society group that worked together with the Mexican Congress in drafting the Mexican Law for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists. He has also collaborated with different research projects in international human rights law and international relations at the Center for Research and Teaching of Economics. Mr. Joloy holds a B.A. in International Relations from Universidad Iberoamericana and a Master's degree in International Human Rights Law.

Panel V: Mechanisms of Protection of Human Rights Defenders

Panel V will review the impact of the existing mechanisms of protection of human rights defenders at various levels. The speakers will look at the constructive and strategic engagement needed across state actors and United Nations mechanisms to fight against the impunity that continues to exist in various societies. Despite the UN having a wide spectrum of mechanisms working on the protection of human rights globally, the reality shows that in many cases they are not effective in the prevention of attacks against human rights defenders. The need for improvements within the UN system is crucial for the monitoring of state engagement and compliance with international obligations. The violence directed against human rights defenders is often an early warning sign of subsequent and widespread violations of human rights. In this regard, there exists a need for better and more meaningful institutional engagement to promote understanding and recognition of their work. It is also evident that the legal standards imposed on states need to be extended to other actors due to the worsening nature of the continuing attacks directed at human rights defenders. Further, this engagement is also crucial for addressing deficiencies in the design of the existing protective mechanisms. At the domestic level, various concerns, including structural issues, lack of resources, and judicial and administrative inefficiencies, continue to hinder the work of national human rights mechanisms. Many of these bodies also require reform in order to comply with international standards and to enhance co-operation with regional and international mechanisms. These credible concerns need to be addressed more inclusively, taking into consideration realistic expectations in the various states in order to afford better protection to human rights defenders. This panel will assess the functioning of these mechanisms, their impact on the creation of a culture of accountability for international crimes, their role in promoting international co-operation, and unearthing the realities in states facing widespread conflict.

The key questions are, *inter alia*: How can institutional protections for human rights defenders be strengthened? What have been the biggest lessons and challenges identified by the mechanisms designed to protect human rights defenders that can aid the implementation of UN Agenda 2030? How can these mechanisms and systems counter the increasing arbitrary power of states and how can non-state actors contribute to this protection?

Chair

David Tolbert

Visiting Scholar, Duke University; Member, Advisory Council of the International Nuremberg Principles Academy

David Tolbert is Visiting Scholar at Duke University. Mr. Tolbert was President of the International Center for Transitional Justice from 2010 to 2018. Previously, he served as Registrar (Assistant Secretary-General) at the Special Tribunal for Lebanon and before that as Assistant Secretary-General and Special Expert on United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials. From 2004 to 2008, Mr. Tolbert served as Deputy Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. He had previously been Deputy Registrar of the ICTY and at an earlier time served at the ICTY as Chef de Cabinet to President Gabrielle Kirk McDonald and Senior Legal Advisor Registry, serving a total of nine years at the ICTY. From 2000 to 2003, Mr. Tolbert held the position of Executive Director of the American Bar Association's Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative and Chief of the General Legal Division of the UN Relief Works Agency in Vienna, and Gaza. Mr. Tolbert frequently lectures and makes public appearances on international justice issues. He also represented the ICTY in the discussion leading up to the creation of the International Criminal Court and served as an expert to the ICC Preparatory Committee inter-sessional meetings.



Speakers

Basil Fernando

Director of Policy and Programs, Asian Human Rights Commission

Basil Fernando is Director of Policy and Programs at the Asian Human Rights Commission. He graduated in law from the University of Ceylon in 1972 and became a practising criminal lawyer in 1980. In 1989, his name was placed on a death list, forcing him to flee to Hong Kong. Mr. Fernando worked for a United Nations Human Rights Centre (UNHCR) sponsored project as a Counsellor for Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong. Subsequently, between 1992 and 1994, he worked for the Human Rights Component of the UN Transitional Authority of Cambodia and UNHCR as a Senior Officer. He accepted the Directorship of the Asian Human Rights Commission and the associated Asian Legal Resources Centre in 1994. Mr. Fernando is a Senior Ashoka Fellow and a Sohmén Visitor of Law at the University of Hong Kong. He received the Gwangju Prize for Human Rights in South Korea in 2001.

Robert Mugisa

Senior Programme Officer, The Human Rights Centre Uganda

Robert Mugisa is an Ugandan Human Rights Lawyer with vast experience. He holds a Bachelor of Laws degree from Makerere University and has over the years had several other training relevant to his field and profession. He is currently doing a Post Graduate Diploma in Project Planning and Management at the Uganda Management Institute, Kampala. Mr. Mugisa is the Senior Programme Officer – Advocacy at the Human Rights Centre Uganda (HRCU), a non-governmental organization which aims to contribute to a conducive legal and institutional environment for the promotion and protection of the rights and work of human rights defenders in Uganda. As part of his roles at HRCU, he maintains a database of human rights defenders, plans and conducts advocacy initiatives such as media campaigns, and organizes forums aimed at strengthening the community of human rights defenders and helping them interface with key state and non-state actors in the course of their work. Mr. Mugisa actively participates in building the capacity and enhancing knowledge of human rights defenders to know their rights and responsibilities; participates in research and reporting on the situation of human rights defenders in Uganda; among others.

Dilnoza Satarova

Human Rights Adviser, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

Dilnoza Satarova is a Human Rights Adviser at the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). She leads ODIHR's work on monitoring of the situation of human rights defenders in the OSCE region and the promotion of international standards enshrined in the *ODIHR Guidelines on the Protection of Human Rights Defenders*. Previously, she worked in ODIHR's Programme on Freedom of Religion or Belief (FoRB) and was responsible for managing country-specific and regional projects and organizing capacity building activities on FoRB for state and civil society actors in OSCE participating States. In 2005-2010, she worked for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Kyrgyzstan and specialized in international protection of refugees and internally displaced persons. Ms. Satarova has been actively involved in promoting gender-sensitive approaches to developing, implementing, and evaluating programs and projects and currently serves as a gender focal point at ODIHR's Human Rights Department. She earned a degree of a specialist in International Relations and Diplomacy from the Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, and holds M.Sc. degrees in International Migration and Human Rights from the University of Amsterdam and the University College Dublin.

Closing Remarks

Dr. Rainer Huhle

Member, United Nations
Committee on Enforced
Disappearances;
Co-Founder, Nuremberg
Human Rights Center

Dr. Rainer Huhle holds a Ph.D. in Political Science. In 1989, he co-founded the Nuremberg Human Rights Center (NMRZ). He is the co-editor of the Center's website www.menschenrechte.org. He teaches Transitional Justice at the M.A. in Human Rights program at Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg. Since 2011, he is a member of the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances. From 2003 to 2016, he was member of the Board of the German Institute for Human Rights (Deutsches Institut für Menschenrechte) in Berlin, and has been its Vice-Chairperson since 2007. From 1982 to 2008, he worked with the Department for Culture and Education of the City of Nuremberg. From 1986 to 1988, he served as volunteer for the Servicio Paz y Justicia in Peru. From 1997 to 1999, he was a member of the expert team that founded the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights office in Colombia.

Dr. Viviane Dittrich

Deputy Director, International
Nuremberg Principles Academy

Dr. Viviane Dittrich is Deputy Director of the International Nuremberg Principles Academy. She is also Visiting Fellow at the Centre for International Studies at the London School of Economics and Political Science, and Honorary Research Associate at Royal Holloway, University of London. Previously, she has been Visiting Researcher at iCourts (Centre of Excellence for International Courts), University of Copenhagen. Dr. Dittrich has broad teaching and research experience and has published on the notion of legacy and legacy building at the international criminal tribunals. Drawing on extensive field research, her work comparatively investigates the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, Special Court for Sierra Leone, Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, International Criminal Court, and the International Military Tribunal (Nuremberg). Her research interests lie at the intersections of politics and international law, focusing on international organizations, ICL, and the politics of memory. After studies in France, England and the United States (Wellesley College) she received an M.Sc. in International Relations from the LSE and a Master's degree from Sciences Po Paris. She holds a Ph.D. from the LSE.

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