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CILRAP: Centre for International Law Research and Policy



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Power in International Criminal Justice: Towards a Sociology of International Justice

co-organised by

the Centre for International Law Research and Policy
and the International Nuremberg Principles Academy,

in co-operation with

the Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law of the University of Oslo,
the Stockholm Centre for International Law and Justice of Stockholm University,
the HANDA Center for Human Rights and International Justice of Stanford University,
University of Delhi Campus Law Centre, and Peking University International Law Institute,

*in Istituto degli Innocenti,¹ Piazza della Santissima Annunziata, Florence,
28-29 October 2017.*

International criminal justice has been subjected to growing criticism. This trend is not only a reaction to the performance of international criminal justice actors. It also reflects a sense that the discipline has come of age after two decades of comprehensive international practice. The field is now sufficiently mature – the institutions have had adequate time to grow into their mandates and roles – for scholars to forge a proper sub-discipline of sociology of international criminal justice where the behaviour of relevant institutions and other actors is analysed.

Sociology of law has made indispensable contributions to our understanding of the administration of justice, law-making processes, and the relationship between law, justice and power in several do-

¹ The *Instituto degli Innocenti* is linked to the historic *Ospedale degli Innocenti*, perhaps the world's first secular orphanage, established by the Silk Guild of Florence on Piazza della Santissima Annunziata in 1419. Its building was designed by Filippo Brunelleschi and is regarded as one of the most important buildings of early Italian Renaissance architecture. The conference takes place in the Salone Poccetti. Use the right entrance for the *Museo degli Innocenti* where you ask for the Salone Poccetti in the reception in the book store.

mestic legal systems. Such knowledge-generation can increase acceptance of a legal system's role, expose its weaknesses, and drive improvement. A responsible discourse invites greater transparency that can, in turn, foster higher standards of integrity in international criminal jurisdictions, enhance quality in their recruitment, and increase institutional legitimacy. It may also generate information of significance for non-States Parties continuing to consider their position outside the Statute of the International Criminal Court.

The research project 'Power in International Criminal Justice: Towards a Sociology of International Justice' focuses on the relationship between power and autonomy in international criminal justice. Power plays a role because sovereign States and non-governmental organisations are the main enabling stakeholders of international criminal jurisdictions, and because human beings fill the institutions' leading positions. The justice dispensed by the jurisdictions cannot be independent, impartial and otherwise fair without sufficient autonomy. The project will analyse the design and behaviour of institutions of international criminal justice and key actors in their orbit, by that identifying patterns in the arrangement of power, its distribution and reproduction, other relationships of power, actors' capacity and intent to use their power, and possible abuse of power. The project will explore inquiries such as, but not limited to, the following:

1. What are the key interests of States and civil society actors with regard to international criminal jurisdictions? How are these interests advanced? To what extent do these interests concern impunity for core international crimes (crimes against the peace, war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity and other serious violations of international humanitarian law)? How do we distinguish between realist self-interest and normative advance in international institutions' efforts to confront impunity? Are these interests changing and if so, what is driving this change?
2. To what extent do actors internal to international criminal jurisdictions reflect, advance or impede efforts to confront impunity, and why?
3. What has been the role of core social networks in international criminal justice, in particular networks of key individuals in international criminal jurisdictions and the negotiations to establish them, especially networks that have survived since the mid-1990s? How transparent is the power exercised by core networks in international criminal justice?
4. The tension between Common Law and Civil Law approaches in international criminal justice has been much discussed, particularly in the context of legal requirements of modes of liability and procedure. Is this tension real or has it been used as a proxy conflict or shield to conceal power relations and competition? Is the Common Law v. Civil Law divide simply a way for governments or networks to pursue their interests by working with a smaller group of like-minded actors (rather than, for example, the entire WEOG group of States)? How has this divide affected the power of the African Union and European Union in international criminal justice?
5. Have the requirements of equitable geographical representation been authentically advanced in international criminal jurisdictions? How have they affected the balance between persons from mainly Common Law and Civil Law countries? Can more precise topographies of power within international criminal jurisdictions be created by adding layers of information on top of basic staff composition statistics concerning, *inter alia*, who holds actual management positions, who is assigned to which sections and cases and how, who argues policy questions before appellate bodies, who examines key witnesses, and who attends senior management decision-making processes? What examples have the presidents and prosecutors of jurisdictions set in terms of personnel selection?
6. The sociology of tribunal design: For example, there seemed to be disagreement on several issues during the negotiation of the Statute of the International Criminal Court ('ICC') between Common Law and Civil Law countries. It became important to harness support in the Latin-American, MENA and African groups of States. To this end, what role did key diplomats in these groups play, and what were their relationships to States or groups of States? How were these roles provided and employed, and by whom? How did these actors subsequently use this clout? Which States were most effective in advancing their interests via engagement with, and

promotion of, specific actors in negotiations, and, of which States were such actors' nationals? Was there instrumentalisation of such actors?

7. Have the non-governmental organizations been independent *vis-à-vis* donor States and key individuals within international criminal jurisdictions? Have they acted on obtained information about alleged abuse of power and misconduct within international criminal jurisdictions, and how has their willingness to act informed their continued access to information?
8. Are there examples of defendants or other actors who have wielded such power that they successfully influenced key international criminal jurisdiction personnel (including judges and prosecutors) through various forms of conscious or sub-conscious pressure or inducement? Is there any indication that, for example, defendants Ante Gotovina or Vojislav Šešelj exercised such power, and solicited bias, in cases against them at the ICTY?
9. Questions concerning host countries and international criminal jurisdictions: What is the nature of this relationship? What preference, if any, is observed for nationals of host countries as personnel within institutions? What career histories are observed amongst these personnel and what level of transparency is observed in processes where local nationals are hired, particularly where hiring is specific to senior positions? Are there examples of co-operation between host country actors (including the government, individuals, and academic institutions) that enhance or mitigate host country power at the expense of other legitimate interests?
10. What relations have judges and state actors had at international criminal justice institutions, and how does this affect impartiality? The compelled departure from the ICTY of Judge Frederik Harhoff, due to an alleged lack of perceived impartiality, has received considerable attention. What, if anything, do such cases tell us about power relations? Are there judges of international criminal jurisdictions who enjoy or have had such close relations with governments in their capacity as judges that they would not pass the test of perceived impartiality?
11. How does the power exercised in international criminal jurisdictions over case assignment or other interests relating to judges affect independence and impartiality? Have outgoing presidents exercised power to influence the nomination of a successor judge from their home state (or state of nationality)?
12. What is the selection process for international prosecutors and how has it changed from tribunal to tribunal? Who promotes the idea of particular candidates, how, and what tends to be the role of civil society groups? For example, who proposed the first ICC Prosecutor, who drove his campaign forward, and what happened to these individuals or groups? What was the role of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court and the President of the ICC Assembly of States Parties?
13. What are the main questions of power and autonomy in the processes to establish international prosecution offices? For example, considering the ICC Office of the Prosecutor, why did the first ICC Prosecutor not adopt the draft Regulations or Code of Conduct of the Office of the Prosecutor? Who controlled the early recruitment practice of the Office? Was there a lack of equitable representation in some divisions? Why was the Jurisdiction, Complementarity and Co-operation Division created when this entity had not been approved by the Office's first budget? Were applicable considerations of conflict of interest and separation of powers given normal effect in transfers of key personnel from the prosecution to other Court entities?
14. Which individual actors have profited the most from core international crimes jurisdictions? Can we see patterns in who has gained in material, social, diplomatic, professional and academic terms?

The research Project Committee is composed of Professor Morten Bergsmo, Professor David Cohen, Associate Professor Mark Klamberg, Dr. Kjersti Lohne, Dr. Christopher Mahony, Mr. Klaus Rackwitz, Professor Usha Tandon, and Associate Professor YI Ping.

Programme:

Saturday, 28 October 2017:

09:00 Opening session:

Chair: Dr. Christopher Mahony² (CILRAP, UNDP)

- H.E. **Helen Clark**³ (former Prime Minister, New Zealand)
- H.E. Judge **Marc Perrin de Brichambaut**⁴ (International Criminal Court)
- Director **Klaus Rackwitz**⁵ (Nuremberg International Principles Academy)
- Dr. **Kjersti Lohne**⁶ (University of Oslo)

Part I:

Power in International Criminal Justice Institutions

Chair: Dr. Kjersti Lohne

09:30 **Section A: Towards a Topography of Power in International Criminal Justice:**⁷

1. **Morten Bergsmo**⁸ (CILRAP, Peking University):
On the Will to Power and to International Criminal Justice
2. **Gregory S. Gordon**⁹ (Chinese University of Hong Kong):
On 'Radio Machete' Founder Ferdinand Nahimana's Early Release: The First Amendment, the Cold War, and the Ghost of America's Nuremberg Commutation

10:45 *Caffè del Verone*

11:15 **Section B: The Relevancy of the Civil-Common Law Divide:**¹⁰

3. H.E. Judge **Marc Perrin de Brichambaut**¹¹ (International Criminal Court):
On the Perceived Tension Between Civil and Common Law in International Criminal

² **Christopher Mahony** is [Research Fellow at the Centre for International Law Research and Policy](#). He is also Strategic Policy Advisor at the UN Development Program (where he was formerly Rule of Law, Justice, Security and Human Rights Advisor), Visiting Research Fellow at Georgetown University Law Center, and Political Economy Advisor at the Independent Evaluation Group at the World Bank. He holds Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com.) and of Laws (LL.B.) degrees from the University of Otago, and a Master's in African Studies (M.Sc.) and a D.Phil. in Politics from the University of Oxford.

³ **Helen Elizabeth Clark** ONZ SSI PC served as the 37th Prime Minister of New Zealand from 1999 to 2008, and was the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme from 2009 to 2017. She was New Zealand's fifth-longest serving Prime Minister, and the second woman to hold that office. Clark was brought up on a farm outside Hamilton. She entered the University of Auckland in 1968 to study politics, and became active in the New Zealand Labour Party.

⁴ **Marc Perrin de Brichambaut** is a Judge at the International Criminal Court. He was previously the Legal Director of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.

⁵ **Klaus Rackwitz** is Director, International Nuremberg Principles Academy. He was formerly a German judge, and served in senior positions in Eurojust and ICC Office of the Prosecutor.

⁶ **Kjersti Lohne** is a Postdoctoral Researcher at the University of Oslo. She holds a doctoral degree from the University of Oslo.

⁷ There will be 10 minutes for questions and discussion at the end of the session.

⁸ **Morten Bergsmo** is [Director, Centre for International Law Research and Policy](#) (CILRAP), and [Visiting Professor, Peking University Law School](#).

⁹ **Gregory S. Gordon** is Associate Professor and Director/Assistant Dean (Ph.D.–M.Phil. Programme) at the Faculty of Law, Chinese University of Hong Kong.

¹⁰ There will be 10 minutes for questions and discussion at the end of the session.

¹¹ See note 4 above for his summary biography.

Justice

4. **Alexander Heinze**¹² (Göttingen University):
The Limited Descriptive Value of the Common-Civil Law Taxonomy and its Potential as a Weberian Ideal Type

12:30 Lunch

13:30 **Section C: Professionals, Networks and Bureaucratic Domination:**¹³

5. **Mikkel Jarle Christensen**¹⁴ (Copenhagen University):
Power, Position and Professionals in International Criminal Justice
6. **Susan R. Lamb**¹⁵ (Deakin Law School):
Self-Interest and International Criminal Justice Networks
7. **William H. Wiley**¹⁶ (Commission for International Justice and Accountability):
Private Partnerships for Effective Investigation of Core International Crimes: Beyond Bureaucratic Domination
8. **Kjersti Lohne**¹⁷ (University of Oslo):
Power in the Institutions of International Criminal Justice

15:30 *Caffè del Verone*

¹² Dr. **Alexander Heinze**, LL.M. (TCD) is Assistant Professor at the Department for Foreign and International Criminal Law at the Georg-August Universität Göttingen.

¹³ There will be 20 minutes for questions and discussion at the end.

¹⁴ **Mikkel Jarle Christensen** is [Associate Professor at the Centre of Excellence for International Courts, Copenhagen University](#). He holds a Ph.D. from the University of Copenhagen, Faculty of Law (Sociology of Law), and a Master's degree in History of Ideas, and a Bachelor's degree in History of Literature from Aarhus University.

¹⁵ **Susan R. Lamb** teaches at Deakin Law School. She is an international criminal and humanitarian law practitioner with almost twenty years of experience with various United Nations International Criminal Tribunals, including the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, and the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia. In recent years, she has worked on accountability efforts in relation to atrocity crimes committed in the course of the Syrian crisis. Before commencing her United Nations career, she undertook doctoral studies in public international law at Balliol College, Oxford University, as a Rhodes Scholar. She is a graduate in law and politics from Otago University, New Zealand, and is admitted to legal practice in New Zealand.

¹⁶ **William H. Wiley** directs the Commission for International Justice and Accountability since 2011. He was formerly with the Department of Justice of Canada war crimes programme (1997–1999), ICTY and ICTR (2000–2003), ICC (2003–2005), and Iraqi High Tribunal (2006–2008).

¹⁷ See note 6 above for her summary biography.

16:00

**Part II:
Representational, Symbolic and Visual Power
in International Criminal Justice¹⁸**

Chair: Klaus Rackwitz¹⁹ (International Nuremberg Principles Academy)

9. **Joachim J. Savelsberg**²⁰ (University of Minnesota):
Representational Power in International Criminal Justice
10. **Barrie Sander**²¹ (FGV Direito Rio):
International Criminal Justice and the Symbolic Power of the Anti-Impunity Mindset
11. **Sarah-Jane Koulen**²² (Princeton University):
Visuality, Power and Authority in International Criminal Justice

17:30 *Caffè del Verone*

17:45 **Part II** continues:

12. **Marina Aksenova**²³ (Copenhagen University):
Symbolic Expression at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia
13. **Viviane Dittrich**²⁴ (International Nuremberg Principles Academy):
The Power of Legacy-Construction in International Criminal Justice

19:00 Dinner

¹⁸ There will be 15 minutes for questions and discussion at the end of the first segment, and 10 minutes after the second.

¹⁹ See note 5 above for his summary biography.

²⁰ **Joachim Savelsberg** is [Professor at the University of Minnesota](#) since 1989. He studied Sociology and Economics at the University of Cologne (Diplom 1978), before obtaining his doctorate in Sociology at the University of Trier in 1982. He has served as a guest professor at Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München (2000), the Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz (2003-2004) as well as at the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (2010-2011). In 2008, he was elected lifetime fellow of the American Society of Criminology. Together with his colleague, political scientist Timothy Johnson, he served as editor of the *Law & Society Review*, the official journal of the Law & Society Association.

²¹ **Barrie Sander** is a Fellow at FGV Direito Rio. He obtained his Ph.D. earlier this year at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID), Geneva. He is the Co-Founder of Just Innovate.

²² **Sarah-Jane Koulen** is a third year Ph.D. candidate in Anthropology at Princeton University. She holds a B.A. in Liberal Arts & Sciences from University College Roosevelt (UCR) in Middelburg, the Netherlands, an LL.M. in Human Rights, Conflict and Justice from the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) in London, and an M.A. in Development Studies from the University of Nijmegen, the Netherlands. Her dissertation research examines the work of the small community of legal experts who develop, advance and practice the field of international criminal law. She is interested in how commitments to particular understandings of violence, criminality, accountability and justice travel and gain traction.

²³ **Marina Aksenova** holds a Ph.D. in law from the European University Institute. Her thesis focused on modes of participation in international criminal law and, in particular, on the concept of complicity. She holds a Master's Degree in Criminology and Criminal Justice from the University of Oxford, an LL.M. in Public International Law from Amsterdam University, and a B.A. (Hons.) in law from the International University in Moscow. In the past, she has worked as a legal assistant for the defence at the ICTY, a legal intern at the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, and as arbitration associate in the Moscow office of White & Case LLC.

²⁴ **Viviane Dittrich** is the Deputy Director of the International Nuremberg Principles Academy. She is a Visiting Fellow at the Centre for International Studies at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), and an Honorary Research Associate at Royal Holloway, University of London. Previously, she has been a Visiting Researcher at iCourts (Centre of Excellence for International Courts), Faculty of Law, University of Copenhagen. Being recognized as Fellow of the UK Higher Education Academy since 2013, she has broad teaching experience, *inter alia*, on the politics of international law, on global crime, on international institutions, and on US foreign policy at Sciences Po, LSE and Royal Holloway. After studies in France, England and the United States (Wellesley College) she received an M.Sc. in International Relations from the LSE, a Master's degree from Sciences Po Paris, and a Ph.D. from the LSE.

Sunday, 29 October 2017:

09:00

**Part III:
State Power and the
Autonomy of International Criminal Justice²⁵**

Chair: *Mark Klamberg*²⁶

14. H.E. Judge **William David Baragwanath**²⁷ KNZM QC (Special Tribunal for Lebanon):
International-Law Making on Terrorism: Structural and Other Power of Resistance
15. **Marieke de Hoon**²⁸ (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam):
Diplomats as Legal Entrepreneurs
16. **Sergey Vasiliev**²⁹ (Leiden University):
*Judicial Governance Entities as Power-Holders:
A Sociological Inquiry into States' Involvement in International Criminal Justice*

10:30 *Caffè del Verone*

²⁵ There will be 15 minutes for questions and discussion at the end of the first segment, and 15 minutes after the second.

²⁶ **Mark Klamberg** is Associate Professor in international law at Stockholm University and the Deputy Director of the Stockholm Center for International Law and Justice (SCILJ). He is the author of several publications on international criminal law, surveillance, privacy and other fields of international law, including the monographs *Evidence in International Criminal Trials: Confronting Legal Gaps and the Reconstruction of Disputed Events* (Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2013) and *Power and Law in International Society: International relations as the Sociology of International Law* (Routledge, 2015). Klamberg is the Chief Editor of the *Commentary on the Law of the International Criminal Court* (TOAEP, 2017).

²⁷ H.E. Sir **William David Baragwanath** KNZM QC is an appeals judge of the United National ('UN') Special Tribunal for Lebanon (President, 2011-2015; judge since March 2009). He attended Auckland Grammar School, followed by University of Auckland Law School. A Rhodes Scholar, he earned a Bachelor of Civil Law from the University of Oxford. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1983 and is an Overseas Bencher of the Inner Temple. He was the former president of the New Zealand Law Commission, a New Zealand member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague, and a member of the Court of Appeal of Samoa. In the 2011 New Year Honours, Judge Baragwanath was appointed a Knight Companion of the New Zealand Order of Merit.

²⁸ **Marieke de Hoon** is Assistant Professor at Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. Her research focuses on the law and politics of international criminal justice, use of force and human rights. Her Ph.D. dissertation was on the law and politics of the crime of aggression. She is also Director of the Netherlands Office and Senior Counsel at the Public International Law & Policy Group (PILPG), where she provides legal assistance to clients in conflict and post-conflict situations with regard to international criminal law, transitional justice, peace negotiations, post-conflict rule of law development, and human rights redress.

²⁹ **Sergey Vasiliev** is an Assistant Professor in Public International Law at Leiden University. Before joining the Grotius Centre in January 2016, he was a (postdoctoral) researcher and lecturer in international criminal law and procedure at the Faculty of Law of the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (2012-15) and the Amsterdam Law School (2006-2012). He holds a Ph.D. from the University of Amsterdam, an LL.M. from Maastricht University, and a law degree from Bashkir State University (Russia).

11:00 **Part III** continues

17. **Kirsten Ainley**³⁰ (London School of Economics and Political Science) and **Mark Kersten**³¹ (University of Toronto):
Power Dynamics in the Establishment of Hybrid Tribunals
18. **Jacopo Governa**³² (University of Verona) and **Sara Pausco**³³ (University of Trento):
Is the European Union an Unexpected Guest at the ICC?
19. **Mark Klamberg**³⁴ (Stockholm University):
Rebels, Rogue States and Scapegoats in the Crosshairs: Hegemony in International Criminal Justice

12:30 Lunch

³⁰ **Kirsten Ainley** is Assistant Professor in the Department of International Relations and Director of the Centre for International Studies at the London School of Economics and Political Science. She is principal investigator on the Hybrid Justice project, and on the ESRC Conflict, Justice and Development project, researching the links between transitional justice and development in Colombia, Sri Lanka, Syria and Uganda. Her research is in the field of global ethics and is concerned very broadly with relationships between politics, law and ethics in international relations. She focuses on the history and development of international criminal law, human rights and humanitarian intervention and has published on international criminal law, transitional justice, the International Criminal Court, the Responsibility to Protect and the notion of evil in international relations. She is the co-author, with Chris Brown, of *Understanding International Relations* (2009) and co-editor (with Rebekka Friedman and Christopher Mahony) of *Evaluating Transitional Justice: Accountability and Peacebuilding in Post-Conflict Sierra Leone* (2015). She has a Ph.D. and an M.Sc. in International Relations from the London School of Economics, and a B.A. in Philosophy, Politics and Economics from the University of Oxford.

³¹ **Mark Kersten** is a postdoctoral fellow, based at the Munk School of Global Affairs and co-investigator of the Hybrid Justice project. He holds a Ph.D. and M.Sc. in International Relations from the London School of Economics, and a B.A. (Hons) in History from the University of Guelph. His research focuses on the politics and effects of interventions by the International Criminal Court (ICC). He has taught courses on genocide studies, the politics of international law, diplomacy, and conflict and peace studies at the London School of Economics and SOAS. In 2016, Oxford University Press published his book *Justice in Conflict: The Effects of the International Criminal Court's Interventions on Ending Wars and Building Peace*.

³² **Jacopo Governa** is a Ph.D. candidate in National, European and International Criminal Law at the Ph.D. School in European and International Law of the University of Verona since 2015. He has researched at the University of Frankfurt am Main (*Normative Ordnungen*), under the supervision of Professor Christoph Burchard, focusing on international criminal law and German Criminal Procedure. He graduated with honours in Law at the University of Verona.

³³ **Sara Pausco** is a Ph.D. candidate in National and European Criminal Law at the Ph.D. School in Comparative and European Law of the University of Trento since 2016. She has researched at the European Court of Human Rights. She graduated with honours in Law at the University of Trento in 2016.

³⁴ See footnote 26 above for his summary biography.

13:30

**Part IV:
Power of Other External Actors
Relevant to International Criminal Justice³⁵**

Chair: Christopher Mahony³⁶

20. **Djordje Djordjević³⁷** (United Nations Development Programme):
Partnering on Domestic Prosecutions of Core International Crimes through Development Platforms
21. **Kate Cronin-Furman³⁸** (Harvard Kennedy School):
Networks of Resistance to the International Criminal Justice Project
22. **Jackson Nyamuya Maogoto³⁹** (University of Manchester) and **Helena Anne Anolak⁴⁰** (Flinders University):
The Power of Narratives: The African Union's Bid to Develop an Alternative Peace over Justice Narrative
23. **Mayesha Alam⁴¹** (Yale University):
Agency, Autonomy, and Authority: The Role and Impact of Interactions with International NGOs on the International Criminal Court's Operations

15:30 *Caffè del Verone*

³⁵ There will be 20 minutes for questions and discussion at the end of the first segment, and 15 minutes after the second.

³⁶ See footnote 2 above for his summary biography.

³⁷ **Djordje Djordjević** is Sustaining Peace Advisor at the United Nations Development Program, UNHQ, where he was previously Rule of Law, Justice, Security and Human Rights Advisor, and Transitional Justice Advisor. He holds, *inter alia*, a Ph.D. on Hannah Arendt from New School for Social Research, and an M.Phil. on Kant from the University of Cape Town.

³⁸ **Kate Cronin-Furman** writes about human rights and mass atrocities. She holds a Ph.D. in political science (2015) and a J.D. (2006) from Columbia University and has practiced as an attorney in New York, Cambodia, and The Hague. She is currently a fellow at the Harvard Kennedy School's Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs and she previously was a Law & International Security Fellow at Stanford University's Center for International Security and Cooperation. Her work has been funded by the National Science Foundation.

³⁹ **Jackson Nyamuya Maogoto** is a Senior Lecturer at the University of Manchester. He holds a Bachelor of Laws with First Class Honours from Moi University (Kenya); and three postgraduate degrees from the University of Cambridge (Masters in Law with Honours), University of Technology Sydney (Masters in Law) and University of Melbourne (Doctorate in Law).

⁴⁰ Dr. **Helena Anne Anolak** is a Lecturer at Flinders University (Australia).

⁴¹ **Mayesha Alam** is currently pursuing her Ph.D. in political science at Yale University where she specializes in comparative politics and international relations with a focus on transitional justice and conflict resolution. She is the author of *Women and Transitional Justice: Progress and Persistent Challenges in Retributive and Restorative Processes* (Palgrave Macmillan 2014) and co-editor of the forthcoming *Gender, Women, and Military Operations* (Georgetown University Press). Most recently, she served as the deputy director of the Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security, and she has also worked with the UN, OSCE, and World Bank in the past.

15:50 **Part IV** continues

24. **Chris Tenove**⁴² (University of Toronto):
The Agency of Victims: Empowerment and Disempowerment by the International Criminal Court
25. **Emma Irving**⁴³ (Leiden University) and **Jolana Makraiová**⁴⁴ (Stahili Foundation):
Capture, Tweet, Repeat: Communication Technology and the Democratisation of International Criminal Justice
26. **Tosin Osasona**⁴⁵ (Center for Public Policy Alternatives):
The Role of the International Criminal Court System in Modulating Political Behaviour in Africa: The Nigerian Example
27. **Christopher Mahony**⁴⁶ (CILRAP, UNDP):
Power External to International Criminal Justice

17:30 Concluding session:

Chair: **Klaus Rackwitz**⁴⁷ (*International Nuremberg Principles Academy*)

- Gregory S. Gordon⁴⁸
- H.E. Judge Marc Perrin de Brichambaut⁴⁹
- Christopher Mahony⁵⁰
- Kjersti Lohne⁵¹

⁴² **Chris Tenove** is a Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the University of Toronto's Centre for Ethics and the Munk School of Global Affairs. He studies the law, politics and institutional design of global justice institutions, with a particular focus on the relationship between the International Criminal Court and victims of international crimes. He also studies the opportunities and threats that digital technologies pose to international human rights advocacy. Dr. Tenove has a Ph.D. in Political Science (University of British Columbia, 2015). His research was supported by the Pierre Elliott Trudeau Foundation and the Social Science and Humanities Research Council. He has an M.A. in Rhetoric (University of California, Berkeley) and an M.J. in Journalism (University of British Columbia).

⁴³ **Emma Irving** is Assistant Professor of Public International Law at the Grotius Centre for International Legal Studies at Leiden University. She defended her Ph.D. titled 'The Shared Protection of Human Rights at the International Criminal Court' at the University of Amsterdam under the supervision of Professors André Nollkaemper and Göran Sluiter. She holds an M.A. in Law from the University of Cambridge and an LL.M. in Public International Law from the University of Leiden.

⁴⁴ **Jolana Makraiová** is an international lawyer who has held positions as Associate Legal Officer and Legal Assistant at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Special Tribunal for Lebanon. She is currently the Human Rights Officer for the Stahili Foundation. She holds an LL.B. with a specialization in international criminal and humanitarian law from The Hague University and an LL.M. in Criminal Justice from the University of Nottingham.

⁴⁵ **Tosin Osasona** is a Senior Research Associate at the Center for Public Policy Alternatives, Lagos, Nigeria since 2013. His qualifications include a Master of International Relations from Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria; a Master of Laws (International Crime and Justice) from the University of Turin; a Master of Laws from Obafemi Awolowo University; Barrister-at-Law, Nigerian Law School, Abuja; and a Bachelor of Laws from Obafemi Awolowo University.

⁴⁶ See footnote 2 above for his summary biography.

⁴⁷ See footnote 5 above for his summary biography.

⁴⁸ See footnote 9 above for his summary biography.

⁴⁹ See footnote 4 above for his summary biography.

⁵⁰ See footnote 2 above for his summary biography.

⁵¹ See footnote 6 above for her summary biography.