



Welcome to IADL,
International Association of Democratic Lawyers

United Nations Activities Bulletin

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS

In Consultative Status with ECOSOC and Represented at UNESCO and
UNICEF

www.iadllaw.org

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IADL DELEGATION MEETS INTERNATIONAL COURT PROSECUTION TEAM

IADL bureau member Richard Harvey provided the following report from the Hague, Netherlands.

On Monday 28 May 2018 a high level delegation of IADL Bureau members¹ met at the International Criminal Court (ICC) with representatives² of the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) to press for urgent legal action on Palestine.

IADL, whose member organizations include the Palestine Committee for Human Rights and the Palestine Bar Association, expressed its support for the ICC and its appreciation for the Chief

¹ Jan Fermon, IADL Secretary General; Prof. Lennox S. Hinds, IADL Permanent Representative to the United Nations, New York; Micòl Savia, IADL Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Geneva; Richard J Harvey, IADL Bureau member, Barrister, Garden Court Chambers, London; Carlos Orjuela, IADL Bureau member, Solicitor, London.

² Dr Emeric Rogier, Head of Situation Analysis Section; Ms Amitis Khojasteh, Situation Analyst.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

COLAP Conference on August 3, 2018

The Confederation of Lawyers of Asia and the Pacific (COLAP) will hold a Conference on the West Zone of Peace on August 3, 2018. The conference will tackle topics of US militarism, South China Sea, and Korean reunification and powers' intervention. For more information please contact Ms. Grace Saguinsin through colap2016@gmail.com. Please see the invitation to this conference in the annex.

Statement on Panmunjom Declaration

COLAP and IADL recently issued a statement on the historic Panmunjom Declaration. To see the statement, and all other statements issued by IADL, please visit the IADL website at www.iadllaw.org.

Prosecutor's recent condemnation of the use of live ammunition against civilians in the Gaza Strip.

However, the delegation voiced IADL's concern that, almost four years after Palestine became a Member State under the Rome Statute, the numerous detailed, credible and objective reports provided to the OTP of crimes against humanity, violations of the Fourth Geneva Convention and other international law crimes, including the crime of *apartheid*, have not progressed beyond the OTP's *preliminary examination* stage and on to its *investigation* stage. These violations of law are incorporated into the Rome Statute which created the ICC.

IADL affirmed its commitment to assisting the OTP in its work by organizing a worldwide lawyers' campaign in support of investigating and eventually prosecuting all persons credibly suspected of war crimes and crimes against humanity, including the crimes of *apartheid*, widespread and systematic murder, forced population removals, and subjecting the civilian population to intolerable conditions of life amounting to a siege.

Our delegation emphasized that international political pressure must not be allowed to undermine the rule of law and the quest for a just peace and that IADL understands the many difficulties faced by the Chief Prosecutor, including lack of adequate funding for the OTP's investigative resources. However, the credibility of the ICC must not be undermined by further delay. The longer the delay in commencing a full investigation of these crimes, the more will Israeli forces believe they can act with impunity.

The longer this situation is allowed to continue, the more the ICC itself will lose both credibility and

authority as a force for the rule of law.

* * *

UPDATE ON UN ACCOUNTABILITY FOR CHOLERA IN HAITI

Sienna Merope-Synge, Staff Attorney at the Institute for Justice & Democracy in Haiti (IJDH) and IADL volunteer, provided the following update.

UN Severely Underfunds "New Approach" to Cholera; BAI and IJDH Continue Advocacy

IADL member organization *Bureau des Avocats Internationaux* (BAI) and its U.S.-based partner organization, the Institute for Justice & Democracy in Haiti (IJDH) continue to pressure the United Nations to follow through on the promises made in December 2016, when the UN apologized for its role in bringing cholera to Haiti and announced a new \$400 million plan to address the devastating epidemic: the "New Approach to Cholera in Haiti". The plan includes \$200 million dedicated to victims and their families and communities, but remains severely underfunded. As of March 2018, only \$14.9 million or around 3.7% of the promised amount has been raised. BAI and IJDH continue to engage in extensive advocacy to maintain pressure on the UN, increase funding for the New Approach and ensure the plan is elaborated and implemented in a way that fulfills victims' right to a remedy.

In October 2017, the UN permanently closed the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) and replaced it with a smaller peacekeeping force, the UN Mission for Justice and Support in Haiti (MINUJUSTH). BAI and IJDH helped to shape the narrative around MINUSTAH's legacy in Haiti, generating significant [press coverage](#) on MINUSTAH's responsibility for cholera as well as

sexual abuse, and underscoring that the UN must be accountable to victims of MINUSTAH's abuses in order for MINUJUSTH to have any credibility as a force for justice. The UN recently voted to extend MINUJUSTH's mandate through April 2019.

BAI and IJDH have continued to advocate with the UN for a rights-based implementation of the New Approach. BAI and IJDH worked to [facilitate a meeting between cholera victims and a high-level UN delegation](#) to Haiti that included the Deputy Secretary-General, UN Special Envoy on Haiti, UN Special Representative and head of MINUJUSTH in Haiti, and the Deputy Special Representative. The November 2017 meeting was held at the BAI and was the first direct engagement by senior UN officials with victims since the New Approach was announced. BAI and IJDH have continued to advocate with the UN Special Envoy team, as well as UN member states, to encourage the UN to follow through on the promises made under the New Approach by broadening victim consultations and giving appropriate consideration to provision of individual compensation to victims.

BAI and IJDH ongoing advocacy for UN accountability also helped to move the UN into organizing a high-level summit, chaired by the Secretary-General and attended by numerous large-scale donors to discuss the financing of a water and sanitation system in Haiti. The meeting was to be held in March and co-chaired by the Haitian president, but the government of Haiti withdrew its participation at the last minute in response to a MINUJUSTH statement favoring more robust corruption prosecutions in Haiti. BAI and IJDH strongly criticized this move by the Haitian government as well as the UN's credibility deficit that enabled it, noting that the rights and needs of cholera victims should not be part of diplomatic

posturing between Haiti and the UN.

In the U.S., persistent advocacy from IJDH has contributed to the U.S. Congress [approving \\$10 million for cholera in Haiti](#) as part of its 2018 omnibus appropriations bill. IJDH mobilized constituent outreach effort in New York, Kentucky, South Carolina and Florida to key members of the Appropriations Committees, rallied support for sign-on letters from Haitian diaspora and solidarity group and helped secure bi-partisan endorsements from 36 members of Congress for a [Dear Colleagues letter](#) led by Reps. Wilson (D-FL), Curbello (R-FL), Waters (D-CA) and Clarke (D-NY) in favor of cholera funding. The \$10 million appropriation is an important step forward which will have concrete effects in Haiti and will help political momentum for further commitments to the fund.

NEW YORK REPORT

Alternate representative Beth Lyons provided the following report on her UN activities in New York. Alternate representative Beatrice Lindstrom is on leave. Her colleague Sienna Merope-Synge provided the update on UN accountability in Haiti featured above. Alternate representative Claire Gilchrist produced this period's Bulletin.

ASSEMBLY OF STATES PARTIES

IADL Delegation Participated in 16th Session of the ICC Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute (ASP)

The sixteenth session of the ICC Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute (ASP) was held at UN Headquarters in New York from 4-14 December 2017. The Assembly elected a president and members of the bureau, six judges, and six

members of the committee on budget and finance. It also considered proposals to amend the Rome Statute, discussed the activation of the Court's jurisdiction over the crime of aggression, and consider the 2018 budget of the Court.

The IADL delegation to the ASP consisted of bureau member Hasan Tarique Chowdury, alternate representative to the UN Beth Lyons and attorneys Chief Charles A. Taku and Mayombo Kassongo, both of whom practice at the ICC, as well as in Cameroon and DRC, respectively. Delegates mostly covered different sessions; please see below for individual reports.

Report from Beth Lyons, alternate representative to the UN for the IADL in New York.

Beth held individual consultations with Hasan, Chief Taku and Mayombo during the session, and made other contacts for IADL. One weakness was that IADL did not present any position papers, or circulate any materials for the ASP. If IADL would like to do this for the next ASP in November-December 2018 in the Hague, we need to assign someone to be responsible now for the necessary preparation.

Plenary on Aggression - 8 December

There were a number of general plenaries on the Crime of Aggression. At this plenary, the focus was on statements from State Parties, as well as NGOs and others involved in international justice. There were statements from a number of State Parties, including the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malta and the U.S. The statement from China criticized selective justice and double standards of international justice. There were speakers from the ICC Coalitions in Burundi, Morocco, Nigeria, Kenya and Cote D'Ivoire. The Cote D'Ivoire

Coalition focused on the necessity for the ICC Prosecutor to remain objective and not simply implement "victor's justice." The representative criticized the ICC Prosecutor for prosecuting only one side of the struggle in Cote D'Ivoire (former President Gbagbo, who is in the dock at the ICC), and emphasized it was necessary to hold accountable all parties in the conflict. The President of the ICCBA, Mr. Karim A.A. Khan, Q.C. also presented a report to the plenary. Chief Taku and Beth attended this session.

ICCBA Side Event – 8 December

The International Criminal Court Bar Association (ICCBA), representing defence and victims' attorneys and their support staff at the ICC, founded in July 2016, organized a side event on the general topic of challenges to international justice. The event was co-hosted by France, UK and Senegal. Speakers included attorneys (defence and Prosecution), ICC representatives and governmental representatives. About 30 people attended, including the Kenyan Ambassador/Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN, the Honorable Koki Muli Grignon, and representatives of the Rome Bar Association and the Al-Haq Center for Applied International Law in Ramallah. Chief Taku, the ICCBA Vice-President for the Defence was one of the speakers. Beth and Mayombo attended the event. More information about the ICCBA is available on its website at <https://www.iccba-abcpi.org/home>

Report from Hasan Tarique Chowdury, IADL bureau member.

I participated in all the plenary meetings at the General Assembly Hall. I also reported on IADL participation to the Coalition for the ICC, the NGO

which facilitated our participation. As a lawyer and IADL delegate I tried my level best to share IADL activities and experiences with participants who attended the 16th session from all over the world. I attended the session of the election of six judges to the ICC. I also attended 69th Anniversary of the Genocide Convention and the International Day of the Victims of Genocide. I noticed many interesting side events that included discussion on war crimes tribunals organized by the International Nuremberg Academy.

From an IADL standpoint, I discussed the Rohingya Refugee Crisis of Myanmar, when the Rohingya fled due to mass killing committed by the Myanmar army. I also discussed the experiences of the International Crimes Tribunal that tried criminals who committed crimes against humanity during the liberation war of Bangladesh in 1971. In several side events and discussions, I spoke about extra judicial killing, the situation of endangered lawyers particularly in Turkey, and violence against women and children in many parts of the world. The discussion on Climate Change and legal protection of Climate was also interesting and I mentioned the IADL's role on this issue.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

The sixty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women took place at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 12 to 23 March 2018, with the priority theme of “Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls.” The review theme was “Participation in and access of

women to the media, and information and communications technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women.” For the agreed conclusions from CSW62, negotiated by member states, please see <http://undocs.org/en/E/CN.6/2018/L.8>

The IADL submitted a statement on the CSW62 review theme on behalf of the member organizations of the Vienna NGO Commission on the Status of Women. The statement can be found in the annex to this *Bulletin*.

VIENNA REPORT

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (CCPJ)

IADL participated in and held a side event at the 27th session of the (CCPJ) from 14 – 18 May 2018 in Vienna

The delegation included Evelyn Dürmayer, IADL's permanent representative to the UN in Vienna, and Osamu Niikura and Carlos Orjuela, IADL bureau members.

Report from Evelyn Dürmayer

There are three side events to be mentioned during this CCPJ. One – for the first time – was organized by IADL. The topic was Sustainable Development Goals and the abolition of the death penalty. It was held on 16 May 2018 and moderated by Osamu Niikura, who will send his report separately together with Carlos Orjuela.

The same day there was a special event in the press conference room on ending impunity for gender-

related killing of women and girls, which looked at state responsibility and accountability. Lilian Hofmeister was one of the speakers. The following is a translation of the report she sent me. Lilian insisted that, even with an ongoing debate in the UN Community and ACUNS and under the impression of the Istanbul Convention of the Council of Europe and general recommendation No. 35 of the CEDAW Committee, it has become clear that serious «homicide» statistics are not sufficient to record and analyze the situation and the life leading to the violent death of women. The UN statistics and Simonovic, the UN special rapporteur on violence against women since September 2015 (following Rashida Manjoo), are at work with a coarsened questionnaire to filter «femicide, feminicide», to call the attention of states to the urgency of the topic. Simonovic was present at the event, installing «femicide watch», which accepts all regional initiatives for regional observation and data collecting.

The UN has provided very coarse indicators to facilitate the collection of data and the creation of statistics to conclude that more than 50% of the women are killed in their own environment and know their murders. She was the only one she was looking into the matter from a theoretical, feminist and content related perspective. She told the history of the legal concept of «femicide», its occupation by the feminist movement in many states, the notion of patriarchy by Gerda Lerner, who had to emigrate from Austria being Jewish, the position of Diane Russell, and the various legislative possibilities. She presented recent cases (Kim Wall in Denmark), resulting in more obligations for the police and the judiciary. The motive is often stereotyped and overlapped by the gender bias of the investigators, when the perpetrator is a man and

the victim a woman: jealousy, money, sexual attraction, female disobedience. The real cause is deadly misogyny and shielded hatred of women.

A few suggestions were pointed out: new standards in penal laws and constitutions with models like Austria and Guatemala. The indicators should be serious but easily manageable. General Recommendation No. 35 of the CEDAW Committee should be applied. The media should be included and the police officers and judges should be trained. I would include the prosecutors. More than 100 people attended the event.

The third event on this same day was organized by Soroptimist International and supported by the Committee on Cryptocurrencies, Cybercrimes and the impact on Women. The speaker was Sofie Schock, an assistant at the Law Faculty. She replaced Shermin Voshmgir, the newly appointed director of the recently created Institute for Cryptoeconomics at the Vienna University of Economics and Business, who had to cancel her participation. See the abstracts of the three speakers presented during the side event in the annex.

The last session before the summer was held on 24 May with the election of the new president Laurie Richardson, former secretary of the Committee from FAWCO replacing Martina Gredler from Soroptimist International who had been elected Second Vice President of CONGO and resigned and Alexandra Philippenko as the new secretary from le projet imagine.

* remarks by Evelyn Dürmayer

Report from Osamu Niikura

Side Event “Sustainable Development Goals and Prospect of Abolition of the Death Penalty,” MOE 100, May 16, 2018

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) need precision, particularly Goal 16 focusing on “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions” which reads “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.” This side event jointly organized by the IADL and the Japanese Workers’ Committee for Human Rights (JWCHR) sheds light on abolition of the death penalty or its universal death.

Panel: Mr. Teppei Ono (Japan Federation of Bar Associations and Center for Prisoners Rights), Mr. Dirk van Zyl Smit (Professor at the University of Nottingham and Penal Reform International), Mr. Carlos Orjuela (IADL and Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers), and Ms. Youjeong Jeong (Chief Fellow at Hong-ik Ingan Institute for Global Legal Culture and Japanese Workers’ Committee for Human Rights) with Moderator, Prof. emeritus Osamu Niikura (former Secretary General of IADL and member of JFBA delegation).

Mr. Ono gave a short look at the overall situation of Japan, a retentionist country, in this regard, and warned of a risk of mass executions in a short period of time, as the last person at large in charge of sarin gas attacks in Tokyo and another city in 1994 and 1995 was brought to justice last year. Then the death sentences of 13 persons were finalized, 6 of whom have been transported to local detention centers from Tokyo. Reportedly X-day will come soon.

Prof. Van Zyl Smit posed a question whether life without parole (LWOP) would meet the universal standard of human rights law. As for a suitable alternative to the death penalty, he argues, a life sentence or incarceration for too many years may run counter to the principle of dignity and humanity.

Mr. Orjuela, member of both the IADL bureau and Haldane Society executive, provided a presentation on the Extraordinary Rendition Program as it related to the death penalty and UN Sustainable Development Goals. He elaborated on the safeguards contained within Article 2 of the ECHR, explaining how the case law had expanded its applicability extraterritorially. He then explained how the ERP had sought to circumvent such safeguards, with states colluding with each other secretly to implement programs which were found by the ECtHR to have breached various fundamental rights including Articles 2 and 3 of the Convention. He concluded that in order to prevent such abuses in future, states needed to act transparently and criminal prosecutions be brought against those responsible for creating and implementing the ERP.

The last but not least panel was assumed by Ms. Jeong, who gave a wide picture of the process from mass executions of 23 inmates in 1997 to an abolitionist country in practice. She suggested two steps toward abolition in law by declaring an official moratorium to the death penalty, and then by ratifying the second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Political will is arguably at the center of the issue.

In closing, the moderator proposed that abolition of the death penalty is compatible with the SDG, and

that in an interdependent and inter-connected world today, universal abolition of the death penalty can be a common goal, and that it must be imperative to share a common goal with a common set of feasible steps. In the coming Kyoto Congress of 2020 meaningful measures should be taken to move away from the death penalty in any area of the planet.

Evelyn Durmayer provided the following report on her additional activities for the period from 1 November 2017 to 28 May 2018.

Activity of the Vienna NGO Committee on the Status of Women

The first meeting of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women took place on 23 November 2017 and as usual consisted of approving the agenda and the minutes of the previous meeting. At this session the new board was elected. My function was switched from First to Second Vice-President. The other topics were finalizing the CSW62 oral statement and participation at the Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS) Conference on 12 January 2018.

On 28 November 2018 the Committee organized a discussion at the UN about girls not brides during the annual campaign against gender-based violence.

On 12 January 2018 at the ACUNS Conference I was instrumental in inviting Theresia Oedl-Wieser from the Federal Institute for less favoured and mountainous areas as a speaker. She had already been of great help to formulate the CSW62 written statement. The other speaker was Anne-Marit Hovstad from Norway, Chairman of the Projects Committee, Associated Country Women of the World. She spoke for 30 minutes on Rural Women and Resources, a topic corresponding to the priority

theme of CSW62.

The next meeting of the Committee was held on 18 January 2018 and included the report on ACUNS conference, preparing the next sessions in April after CSW62, and the CONGO meetings in May 2018.

Participation of Austrian delegation of jurists in an exchange with Baltic states on women's issues

From 6-12 May 2018 I was part of a delegation of Austrian judges, prosecutors, one librarian, retired judges and prosecutors – in total 19 persons – and Lilian Hofmeister, exchanging as an association with institutions in Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia on women's issues and their work. Lilian Hofmeister interviewed Dalia Leinarte (Lithuania), chair of the CEDAW Committee, about her bio and her conception of the work at the CEDAW Committee and myself on my Ph.D. in particular on the role of French as the working language at the Court of the European Union in Luxemburg, the creation of the Court in 1952, the background and the election of judges, general advocates and the collaboration with their legal secretaries and the interpreters backstage. The study group could, to a minor extent, follow the history of the extermination of the Jewish population in the Baltic states during World War Two by the Nazis and their collaborators and what is left.

GLOBAL SDG7 CONFERENCE

IADL Attends Global Conference on Sustainable Energy in Thailand, 21-23 February 2018

IADL bureau member Hasan Tarique Chowdhury attended the Global Sustainable Development Goal

7 Conference in Bangkok, Thailand held from 21-23 February 2018. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide guidelines and targets for all countries to adopt to eradicate poverty, promote democratic governance and peacebuilding, address climate change and disaster risk, and reduce economic inequality. SDG 7 is to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. The Global SDG7 Conference is a preparatory meeting for the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development which will be held in July 2018 at UNHQ in New York.

Hasan provided the following report.

As an IADL Bureau Member, I attended the Global SDG7 conference in Bangkok. The main focus of the conference was universal access to energy. Perhaps I was the only lawyer who attended this important global conference. In the present context ‘energy’ is one of the major political and legal issues in the world. Therefore, an international conference on this issue is certainly very significant. Thanks to Beth Lyons who inspired me to attend this conference.

In this conference there were several discussions about the progress of SDG7 from different continents. Participants from across the world contributed a lot to this discussion. SDG7 partnership exchange was a very enriched and high intellectual event. There were many discussions hosted by the International Energy Association, IAEA, UN DESA, WHO, UNHCR and UNCTAD etc.

This role of civil society was very important in this global conference. In this conference I raised the

issues of legal protection of universal access to energy, and consumption of fossil fuel by developed countries and their carbon emission causing harm to the global climate and its legal impact. I also discussed legal protection of energy resources of developing and LDC countries, corruption in the energy sector in many countries, and lack of relevant laws.

The role of renewable energy for saving the Earth was an important agenda item at this conference.

Suggestion: As an international lawyers organization and NGO accredited to the UN, IADL should have more engagements in UN conferences and activities.

UN LIVE WEBCAST

If you are interested in a particular United Nations event but cannot personally attend, you can watch it on WEBTV from the United Nations. You can sign up at webtv.un.org/subscribe to receive daily/nightly schedules of events to be webcast

The IADL *United Nations Activities Bulletin* is prepared under the direction of the Permanent Representative to the United Nations in New York, Professor Lennox S. Hinds. This issue was edited by Claire Gilchrist. Reports were contributed by Hasan Tarique Chowdhury, Evelyn Dürmayer, Richard Harvey, Beth Lyons, and Sienna Merope-Synge.



Confederation of Lawyers of Asia and the Pacific

May 9, 2018

Dear **Friends**,

Greetings!

The Confederation of Lawyers of Asia and the Pacific (COLAP) is an organization founded on June 18, 2016 in Kathmandu, Nepal during the Sixth Conference of Lawyers of Asia and the Pacific.

The Confederation was established with the aim of strengthening and consolidating the contribution and gains of these conferences. COLAP's members are human rights lawyers, law professors and students, judges and prosecutors from Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, and Vietnam.

This year, COLAP is organizing a Conference on the West Zone of Peace on August 3, 2018. The conference will tackle topics of US militarism, South China Sea, and Korean reunification and powers' intervention

An Executive Committee meeting will discuss specific country situations and organizational matters follows and will be capped with a Bali city tour on August 5, 2018.

Registration fee is at \$125.00 inclusive of the venue, food and transportation during the two-day activity, Bali city tour with food and pick up service to and from the airport. Hotel and airfare are *not included* in the registration fee.

For more information. please coordinate with Ms. Grace Saguinsin through colap2016@gmail.com and Viber or Whatsapp +639178222774.

Enclosed in the letter is the three-day program.

We look forward to seeing you.

For the Office Bearer and Executive Council,

Jun Sasamoto
Secretary General



Confederation of Lawyers of Asia and the Pacific

Conference on West Pacific Zone of Peace

August 3, 2018, Friday

**Auditorium Yayasan PR. Saraswati, Universitas Mahasaraswati
Jl. Kamboja No.11A, Dangin Puri Kangin, Denpasar Utara, Kota Denpasar, Bali**

Sponsors: Confederation of Lawyers in Asia and the Pacific (COLAP) and Serikat Pekerja Hukum Progresif (SPHP)

Co-Sponsor: Institute for National and Democracy Studies (INDIES) and Universitas Mahasaraswati

Local Partner: Bali Legal Aid Institute, Front Mahasiswa Nasional (FMN), Pemuda Baru (PEMBARU) Indonesia, Serikat Perempuan Indonesia (SERUNI)

PROPOSED PROGRAM

Time	Topic
7:30 -8:30	Registration
8:30 -9:00	Opening, Introduction of participants and presentation Opening Cultural Presentation Opening Speeches : COLAP President . Jitendra Sharma Universitas Mahasaraswati . Rector Dr. Sukamerta, M.Pd Signing of the MOU with the University and COLAP
9:00-10:30	<i>US military presence in the region and its impact on right to peace, regional security.</i>
9:00 - 9:15	South Korea: US military base in the Korean reunification Speaker:
9:15 -9:30	Japan: The presence and role of the US Military base in Japan and Asia. <i>Jinen Kita, JALISA</i>
9:30-9:45	DPRK: Korean crisis and US military base in Korean Peninsula Speaker
9:45-10:00	Philippines: EDCA and US military presence in the Philippines Representative Karlos Isagani Zarate, Bayan Muna and National Union of Peoples Lawyers
10:00- 10:15	Indonesia: Impact of US Militarism and Development Prof. Wisnu,SPHP
10:15-10:30	Bangladesh: Regional Security, Peace and Stability in South Asia , Hasan Tarique Chowdhury, Democratic Lawyers Association of Bangladesh
10:30-11:00	Open Forum
10:45 -11:00	Coffee/Tea Break
11:00– 12:00	<i>South China Sea and East China sea conflicts</i>
11:00-11:15	Vietnam: Current situation of the South China Sea: artificial islands' fortification and military deployment threatening region's security Mr. Tran Thanh Long, member of Vietname Lawyers Association, Lecturer at HCM Law University
11:15 -11:30	Philippines: Two years after the permanent court of arbitration's decision on the South China Sea

COLAP Executive Meeting, August 4, 2018

Ruang Sidang is Ruang sidang Unmas, **Universitas Mahasaraswati** Jl.
Kamboja No.11A, Dangin Puri Kangin, Denpasar Utara, Kota Denpasar, Bali

Time	Topic
8:30-9:00	Registration
9:00-12:00	Discussion on specific topics: Indonesia situation and local issues
9:00 – 9:15	Introduction, Recap, Announcements
9:15- 9: 45	Rudi HB. Daman (GSBI/ILPS Indo): National Situation of Indonesia
9:45 – 10:00	Gendho (For Bali Alliance): The issue of Teluk Bena (Bena Bay) Reclamation Project and Experiences sharing on the campaign and Advocacies against the reclamation
10:00-10:15	Trade Union of Tourism's workers: The Tourism Development's Projects and the Conditions of tourism's workers and the affected people's. National / Local BAR Association: justice system and lawyers in Indonesia
10:15-10:30	Open Forum
10:30-11:00	Coffee/Tea Break
11:00 – 12:30	Country Issues
12:30-13:30	Lunch
13:30-15:30	-Review of Minutes and Business Arising - Review of Plans
15:30-16:00	Coffee/Tea Break
16:00-18:30	Organizational Matters
18:30 -19:00	Travel to Sanur
19:00 – 21:00	Dinner in Sanur

Bali City Tour, August 5, 2018

The Bali City Tour will go to historical places in Bali. The bus will be at the IBIS Style Hotel Denpasar at 7:45-8:00 a.m Assembly

8:00 Departure for Museum Baira, Sandhi Monument

10:30 Padawa Beach

15:00 Uluwatu Temple

18:30 Dinner at the beach (Uluwatu area or Jimbaran)

CONFERENCE PAPERS: Conference paper of speakers should be submitted on or before **July 20,2018** . **Please send your paper to the email: colap2016@gmail.com.**

Oral Statement on CSW62 Review Theme

Presented by the International Association of Democratic Lawyers on behalf of the undersigned member organizations of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women Vienna to the participants of the 62nd Commission on the Status of Women:

We welcome the CSW62 Review Theme on women and the media. The last twenty years have seen enormous changes in this field: in 1995 only 1% of the world population had access to the Internet. In 2015, the International Telecommunication Union estimated that about 3.2 billion people, or almost half of the world's population, were online.

Unfortunately, the expectation that the World Wide Web would bring more freedom and better communication and opportunities has not been met. Cyberspace has provided opportunities for crime and abuse, particularly against women and girls. The so-called “dark web” provides a platform for illegal activities including all forms of trafficking (women, organs, weapons, drugs).

Some researchers maintain that hierarchical and patriarchal structures as well as gender stereotypes and traditional roles of men and women have been not only maintained but fortified online. The 5th Global Media Monitoring Project “Who Makes the News” (2015) finds gender representation in both online and offline media almost unchanged in the past 10 years. On social media, women are subjects or sources in 26% of stories, only 2% more often than in traditional media (24%).

In the context of SDG # 5's Target 5.B: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women, we urge delegates to CSW to consider the following:

- We support the work of the UN Broadband Commission established by former Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, and underline the importance of the conclusions of the 2015 report “Cyber Violence Against Women and Girls: A Worldwide Wake-Up Call”;

- We underline that sustainable development can only be achieved when human rights are respected and violence ended, and welcome the Human Rights Council's decision that human rights apply online as well as off-line;
- We call for the nomination of a UN Special Rapporteur on Cyber Violence Against Women and Girls;
- We support the initiative to establish a Cyber Civil Rights Charter;
- We do not accept the anonymity and lack of accountability in cyberspace, unlike in printed media; anonymity facilitates abuse and criminal activities. We urge that all laws governing and regulating printed media be applied online;
- We strive for a genderless internet, and call for education and training to enhance women and girls' ability to use the Internet safely and securely;
- We demand training on cybercrime and cyber violence against women and girls for teachers, social workers, police, prosecutors and judges;
- We support the "Right to be Forgotten" and urge its imminent implementation;
- We note that the introduction of the "paperless UN" has created new obstacles hindering the participation of citizens and grassroots NGOs, who do not have access to UN programs and information without the advanced technologies used by the UN;
- We welcome the Equals initiative to achieve digital gender equality, to realize the potential for the Internet to provide opportunities for all women and men, girls and boys, and enable real progress for society as a whole.

Signed by the following members of the NGO Committee on the Status of Women Vienna:

**Cryptocurrencies, Cybercrime and Impacts on Women
Abstracts of Presentations for the CCPCJ Side Event, May
16, 2018**

Zvi Wiener, Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Fintech for better and worse

Technology and research are changing the world of financial services, by introducing new currencies, using artificial intelligence and creating advanced financial models and new services among other things. These changes affect our lives in many ways. Unfortunately, some of these technologies serve as a convenient and unregulated platform for illegal activities including money laundering, terrorist funding and serving markets for illegal goods and services.

It is both impossible and unwise to stop the development and use of technology. The best strategy would be for countries all over the world to cooperate on an international level and to create and regulate the appropriate frameworks that will allow the technology to be used while managing the risk and the potential damage of criminal activity. Rather than ban new technology, cooperation between governments, regulators and academia can lead to better and faster solutions for all, based on research in the area of Fintech.

Sofie Schock, University of Vienna

The impact of Cryptocurrencies and Blockchain-Technology on Women

While most have heard about Cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin and Ethereum, other cases of the underlying Blockchain-Technology are – unjustly – less popular. Due to its special property to store immutable data, Blockchain-Technology can be used, inter alia, to empower women and girls around the globe in humanitarian crisis situations. UN Women has recognized this potential and launched Blockchain-projects dealing with identity verification. By scanning biometric indicators, authorities can identify women or girls who have been trafficked or reported missing.

Blockchains are predestined to serve as a reliable source where governments or other institutions are unable or unwilling. The downside lies in the type of data that is used: biometric indicators, like finger prints or retina scans, are by nature highly sensitive. This raises many legal questions, which are inherent to decentralized databases, for example: Which legal system is applicable and who is responsible in matters of data protection?

Summarizing, using biometric indicators and the Blockchain-Technology for proving identity is – without a doubt – very efficient; but concerning legal aspects it's also highly questionable.

Martin Kreutner, International Anti-Corruption Academy

New technologies – towards Criminal Justice 4.0

Digitalization, big data, block chain and bitcoins, invasive analytics – is the fourth industrial revolution to be considered as a chance, challenge, or threat? Does it have the potential to contribute to and foster social, economic, and political development or is further widening the gap and divide between various parts in society, adding additional hurdles for vulnerable groups while further privileging the elites? Is it just a new, untraceable modus operandi for the “bad guys” or rather a set of capable, innovative tools for successfully fighting serious crime phenomena, such as human trafficking, corruption, the proliferation of WMD, organized crime, etc.? The answers might be diverse.