



# The Indian Society of International Law NEWSLETTER

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## EDITORIAL

Frequency and severity of cyber operations have intensified in recent years. The development and use of information and communication technologies, including artificial intelligence, pose such a dilemma across international law as a whole. States have responded to this challenge through collaboration within UN working groups, by formulating their official national positions on how international law applies in cyberspace, through the adoption of certain soft law instruments, and through the conclusion of new treaties, such as the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime, its two additional protocols and the new UN Convention against Cybercrime. Ensuing attacks on major national infrastructure and government agencies by ransomware demonstrate the grave implications of cyber operations by state and non-state actors in times of war and peace. In particular, cyber operations have the potential to cause grave suffering of the civilian population, including suffering equal to that caused by the most serious crimes of international concern in the Rome Statute: genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and crimes of aggression. Given that the Rome Statute was drafted at the early stages of global digitalization, uncertainty due to the dearth of established legal instruments and precedents under international criminal law gives rise to numerous legal questions about cyberwarfare. The question of what role the International Criminal Court (ICC) may play in the regulation of warfare as it evolves in the 21st century led to the creation of the Council of Advisers on the Application of the Rome Statute to Cyberwarfare. Council of Advisers in 2021 came up with the *Report on the Application of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court to Cyberwarfare* based on a series of three convenings involving a group of eminent legal and technical experts across 2019 and 2020 to discuss the extent to which the Rome Statute's core provisions apply to cyberwarfare.

Most recently, The Office of Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court on 6 March 2025 published a Draft Policy on Cyber-Enabled Crimes under the Rome Statute. The Policy sets out how the Office will use its mandate and powers to investigate and prosecute cyber-enabled crimes within the Court's jurisdiction. It also shows how the Office's work may potentially support relevant national efforts to address unlawful and harmful uses of cyberspace more broadly. The Policy deals with crimes within the jurisdiction of the ICC, which are criminalized directly under international law. It does not address ordinary "cybercrime," which are dealt with by domestic law (for example, the commission of theft or fraud by cyber means). For these ordinary crimes, states may assume treaty-based duties of investigation and mutual cooperation, for instance, under the Budapest Convention or the new UN Convention Against Cybercrime, but they do not as such fall within the jurisdiction of the ICC. That is, the Policy is concerned with the commission or facilitation by cyber means of aggression, genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. It is also concerned with the cyber aspects of crimes against the administration of justice set out in Article 70 of the Rome Statute. For example, a witness can be intimidated or retaliated against by means such as circulating death threats against them on social media or by disseminating an AI-generated deepfake video harmful to their reputation. Evidence may be tampered or interfered with by, for instance, altering or deleting digital records. The Policy further emphasizes that cyber means can be used not only to commit crimes under the Rome Statute but also to facilitate their commission. For example, cyber means, including the use of AI, can be used to facilitate the commission of war crimes or crimes against humanity by more traditional, kinetic means. This is why the Policy uses the term "cyber-enabled crimes," and why it discusses various accessory modes of liability that are available in the Rome Statute, such as contributing to the crimes of a group acting with a common purpose.

The Policy discusses how the jurisdictional framework of the Rome Statute would apply to cyber-enabled crimes. The ICC has jurisdiction over a crime if it is committed on the territory of a state party, or by a national of a state party, or pursuant to a UN Security Council referral. But there are many complexities here, which arise from the text of the statute and from the jurisprudence of the Court interpreting it. In the cyber context, for example, it can frequently be the case that the criminal conduct is committed simultaneously in the territory of more than one state. The Policy deals with many practical aspects of investigating and prosecuting cyber-enabled crimes. It explains, for example, that the Office will apply the same criteria that guide its approach to case selection to both cyber and kinetic crimes. It emphasizes the need to develop and build partnerships, with states, corporations, and civil society, to meet the technological and practical challenges of successfully investigating and prosecuting cyber offenders. The draft Policy emphasizes the need for capacity-building and training within the Office. The Office is particularly keen to enhance its cooperation with national authorities in order to facilitate the flow of evidence and expertise. As states are now increasingly building cooperation capacities in investigating and prosecuting ordinary cybercrimes, many of these capacities can also feed into the work of the ICC. The Policy also explains that it is absolutely essential for the Court to cooperate with the private sector, which plays an outsized role in the cyber context. Such cooperation can be both formal and informal, and has already been undertaken.

By adopting all these ways, the Policy seeks to show that the Office's mandate will not be outpaced by technology, and that the Rome Statute remains relevant to the criminal conduct of persons within the ICC's jurisdiction, irrespective of the technological means they might employ. Again, there are practical difficulties in prosecuting cyber offenders, in the ordinary domestic context or in the international criminal one. These challenges should not be either underestimated or overestimated. The Office of the Prosecutor is committed to establishing an institutional environment that facilitates the effective investigation and prosecution of cyber-enabled crimes under the Rome Statute—and the need for this is increasingly pressing.

**Prof. (Dr) Manoj Kumar Sinha**  
President

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# RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

## **US Imposed Sanctions on the Officials of International Criminal Court**

President Donald Trump on 6 February, signed an Executive Order titled 'Imposing sanctions on the International Criminal Court' in response to its issuance of arrest warrants for Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and former Defence Minister Yoav Gallant. The order imposes measures on ICC officials and their immediate families, including asset freezes, property restrictions, and bans on entry into the United States. According to the executive order, the ICC has overstepped its mandate by asserting jurisdiction over non-member states, the United States and Israel. The United States described this as an infringement on its sovereignty and national security, while also posing a risk to American personnel. The order invoked Section 9 of the American Service members Protection Act of 2002, which stated that the U.S. military personnel and senior officials should be free from the risk of ICC prosecution, particularly for actions taken in defence of national interests.

The sanctions come in response to the ICC's November 2024 decision to issue arrest warrants for Netanyahu and Gallant, citing alleged crimes against humanity and war crimes in Gaza. Both the United States and Israel rejected the court's jurisdiction, noting that neither country is a party to the Rome

Statute. However, the ICC relied on Palestine's recognition as a state party to the Rome Statute as a legal basis for its investigation. The US and Israel's opposition to the court's actions contrasts with broader international support. In December 2024, 93 of the ICC's 125 member states reaffirmed their "unwavering support" for the court's mandate.

## **UN General Assembly Upholds Ukraine's Territorial Sovereignty**

On February 24, 2025, the UN General Assembly adopted two resolutions addressing Russia's invasion of Ukraine, marking its third anniversary. The resolutions-proposed separately by Ukraine and the United States-both emphasized the importance of international peace and security, but took different approaches in characterizing the conflict. The first resolution, titled "Advancing a Comprehensive, just and lasting peace in Ukraine" was proposed by Ukraine alongside 52 nations. It condemned Russia's "full-scale invasion" and called for de-escalation, cessation of hostilities, and a peaceful resolution of the war. The resolution also called for the exchange of prisoners of war, the release of unlawfully detained individuals, and adherence to international human rights and humanitarian law. It further emphasised on the need to ensure the accountability for the most serious crimes under international law committed on the territory of Ukraine through

appropriate, fair and independent investigations and prosecutions at the national or international level, and ensure justice for all victims and the prevention of future crimes. The General Assembly adopted Ukraine's resolution with 93 votes in favour, 18 against, and 65 abstentions.

The United States voted against Ukraine's resolution and introduced its own proposal, "The Path to Peace". This resolution reaffirmed the UN's commitment to international peace and security through the peaceful settlement of disputes. However, it referred to the war as the "Russian Federation-Ukraine conflict" rather than an invasion. The General Assembly and the Security Council later adopted the United States resolution, following the European Union proposed an amendment to explicitly referencing Russia's invasion and affirming Ukraine's territorial integrity. The U.S. voted against this amendment and abstained from its own resolution after the change was included. This shift in the United States approach represents a significant break from its previous policy. The United States previously supported resolutions affirming Ukraine's sovereignty and demanding Russia's military withdrawal. The change followed recent talks between the United States and Russian officials and Trump's remarks referring to Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky as a "dictator".

### **Sudan Instituted Case against UAE, Another Case of Genocide**

On 5th March Sudan filed an application instituting proceedings against the United Arab Emirates (UAE) before the International Court of Justice (ICJ) regarding alleged violations by the UAE of its obligations under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide (the "Genocide Convention"). The case concerns allegations that the UAE is supporting Sudan's paramilitary Rapid Support Forces against the Masalit group in West Darfur. Sudan's Application concerns "acts which have been perpetrated by an organization that goes by the name the Rapid Support Forces ('RSF') and militias allied with it, including, but not limited to, genocide, murder, theft of property, rape, forcible displacement, trespassing, vandalism of public properties, and violation of human rights". According to Sudan, all such acts have been "perpetrated and enabled by the direct support given to the rebel RSF militia and related militia groups by the United Arab Emirates". The Application also concerns "acts adopted, condoned, taken, and being taken by the Government of the United Arab Emirates in connection with the genocide against the Masalit group in the Republic of the Sudan since at least 2023". Sudan contended that the UAE "is complicit in the genocide on the Masalit through its direction of and provision of extensive financial, political, and military

support for the rebel RSF militia". The Applicant sought to found the Court's jurisdiction on Article 36, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the Court and on Article IX of the Genocide Convention, to which both Sudan and the UAE are parties. The Application was accompanied by a request for the indication of provisional measures submitted pursuant to Article 41 of the Statute of the Court and Articles 73 to 75 of the Rules of Court. Sudan requested the Court, pending a final judgment in the case, to indicate the following provisional measures: "(1) The United Arab Emirates shall, in accordance with its obligations under the Genocide Convention, in relation to the Masalit in the Republic of the Sudan, take all measures within its power to prevent the commission of all acts within the scope of Article II of this Convention, in particular: (a) killing members of the group; (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; and (d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group. (2) The United Arab Emirates shall, in relation to the members of the Masalit group, ensure that any irregular armed units which may be directed or supported by it and any organizations and persons which may be subject to its control, direction or influence, do not commit any acts described above, or of conspiracy to commit

genocide, of direct and public incitement to commit genocide, of attempts to commit genocide, or of complicity in genocide."

### **International Criminal Court issued Arrest Warrant Against Former Philippine President**

On 7th March 2025, the International Criminal Court issued a warrant of arrest for Rodrigo Roa Duterte, former Philippine President for his alleged criminal responsibility pursuant to article 25(3)(a) of the Statute for the crime against humanity of murder pursuant to article 7(1)(a) of the Statute, committed in the Republic of the Philippines. The Chamber also noted that the case against Mr Duterte falls within the jurisdiction of the Court as the alleged crimes occurred during the period when the Philippines was a State Party to the Rome Statute, the ICC's founding treaty.

### **India's Immigration and Foreigners Bill, 2025**

The Immigration and Foreigners Bill, 2025 was introduced in Lok Sabha on March 11, 2025 and passed on March 27. It seeks to regulate immigration, entry, and stay of foreigners in India. It repeals the following Acts:

**(A) The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920** that empowered the central government to frame rules requiring persons entering India to possess passports. The Bill provides that persons entering or departing from India must also have a valid visa (for foreigners)



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along with valid passports or other valid travel documents. These documents may be examined by the immigration officer. The Bill empowers the central government to notify designated immigration posts for entry into and exit from India. These posts will be manned by immigration officers or other specified officers. The Bill provides for setting up of the Bureau of Immigration for performing immigration functions and other prescribed functions. Immigration functions include: (i) visa issuance and regulation of entry into India, or (ii) transit, stay and movement within and exit from India. The Commissioner of the Bureau, appointed by the central government, will supervise immigration and other prescribed functions.

**(B) The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939**, empowered the central government to make rules for foreigners to report their presence to a prescribed authority. The Bill provides that on arrival in India, foreigners must register with a Registration Officer.

**(C) The Foreigners Act, 1946** placed obligations on masters of vessels/pilots of aircrafts transporting passengers/crew to furnish prescribed information regarding foreigners onboard. Hotel keepers providing accommodation to foreigners shall also furnish such

information. The Bill requires carriers landing or embarking in India to furnish information of crew/passengers on board to a civil authority or immigration officer. The Bill adds that educational institutions must provide prescribed information to the Registration Officer on admitting foreigners. Further, medical institutions must provide information regarding foreign patients availing indoor treatment or their attendants availing lodging facilities to the Registration Officer.

**(D) The Immigration (Carriers' Liability) Act, 2000.** The 2000 Act defines carrier as any person or association of persons engaged in the business of transporting passengers by water or air. The Bill expands the definition to include transportation of passengers and cargo by air, water, or, land through aircraft, ship, or any other mode of transport. The Bill also prohibits aircrafts/vessels/ any other mode of transport departing from India until a clearance has been obtained from the Immigration Officer. This clearance will be granted on submitting a prescribed general declaration.

With regard to offences and penalties all four Acts provide for imposition of penalties upon contravention of various provisions. The Bill seeks to change the penalty for certain offences. For instance, under the 1920 Act, entering without valid

passports is punishable with imprisonment of up to five years, fine up to Rs 50,000 or both. The Bill penalises foreigners entering without valid passport or other travel documents with imprisonment of up to five years, fine up to five lakh rupees, or both. With regard to power of arrest the 1920 Act empowers any police officer, not below the rank of sub-inspector, and any officer of the Customs Department, to arrest without warrant persons entering India without passports. The Bill empowers police officers not below the rank of a Head Constable to arrest without warrant.

## Felicitations Ceremony in honour of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur (Former Judge, Supreme Court of India)



On 19 January 2025, the Indian Society of International Law felicitated Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur (Former Judge, Supreme Court of India) on his appointment as Chairperson of the UN Internal Justice Council. The ceremony commenced with a warm welcome by Prof. C. Jayaraj, Executive Council Member of ISIL. He highlighted Justice Lokur's lifelong dedication to justice and constitutional values, emphasizing, "For the first time, an Indian has been unanimously appointed as Chairperson of the UN Internal Justice Council. This is a mark of recognition for his unparalleled contributions to public law and human rights jurisprudence." Prof M. Gandhi, Vice President of ISIL, described Justice Lokur as a "torchbearer of justice" and commended his significant role in environmental advocacy, judicial reforms, and the rights of marginalized communities. He lauded Justice

Lokur's leadership of the Social Justice Bench and his enduring commitment to human rights and social equity. Prof (Dr) Manoj Kumar Sinha, President of ISIL, reflected on Justice Lokur's remarkable judicial career, praising his readiness to support ISIL's initiatives as a mentor, guest lecturer, and speaker. Prof. Sinha noted his contributions to landmark cases in human rights, environmental protection, and social justice, emphasizing his impact on both domestic and international legal frameworks. In his address, Hon'ble Justice Madan B. Lokur expressed gratitude to ISIL and outlined his vision as Chairperson of the UN Internal Justice Council. He highlighted the importance of fair and transparent mechanisms in judicial appointments within the UN system and the need for accountability and efficiency in international justice. Justice Lokur also emphasized India's role in shaping global legal

discourse. "India has a rich legal tradition, and by engaging with international law, we contribute to its evolution while promoting our jurisprudence globally," he said, encouraging young lawyer to embrace international legal practices. The event concluded with a vote of thanks by Dr UC Jha, Secretary General of ISIL, who praised Justice Lokur's exceptional contributions and expressed gratitude to all attendees. The felicitations ceremony was attended by ISIL's Executive Council members, including Prof. V.G. Hegde, Dr. Burra Srinivas, Shri Pradeep Kumar Rai, Prof. Anupam Jha, Prof Dabiru Sridhar Patnaik, Dr Anna Bashir, Dr Govindraj G Hegde, Prof Y.S.R. Murthy, Mrs A. Swarupa Reddy, Shri Saju Jakob, Prof Benarji Chakka, Shri Sanjay Parikh, and Dr Sunil Kumar Agarwal.

# ISIL EVENTS

## Establishment of Centre for Advanced Studies at ISIL

On 19 January 2025, the Executive Council Members decided to establish three Centres for Advanced studies to enhance ISIL's role as a leader by fostering high-quality research, capacity building, and policy advocacy. Centre for Advanced Studies in Climate Change under Dr Anwar Sadat; Centre for Advanced

Studies in Intellectual Property and Technology Law under Dr Parineet Kaur and Centre for Advanced Studies in International Humanitarian Law and Military Law under Dr Kanika Sharma. These centres will undertake research, education and policy advocacy aligning with global and national

priorities while furthering the objectives of ISIL. The Centres will promote the studies and application of international treaties, conventions, and customary international law and support ISIL's commitment to capacity building through innovative courses and training programmes in respective fields.

## Special Lecture on Anti-Avoidance Rule in International Tax Law: Russian and Global Approaches



On 10 February, ISIL organised a special Lecture on *Anti-Avoidance Rule in International Tax Law: Russian and Global*

*Approaches* delivered by Professor Victor A. Machehin, Professor & Head of the Indian Law Centre at Kutafin Law

University, Moscow, Russia. Prof. Victor in his talk mentioned the origin of tax law in Russia.



## Stakeholder Consultation on Draft Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Rules 2025



On 17 February 2025, the Centre for Advanced Studies in Intellectual Property and Technology Law, ISIL in association with Centre for Research on Cyber Crime and Cyber Law organized a stakeholder consultation meeting on the Draft Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Rules 2025. This consultation proved instrumental in bringing about in-depth deliberations among a cross-section of individuals, including legal experts, industry representatives, academics, and students, who all gathered to

express their opinions on India's changing data protection regime. Approximately fifty participants took part in these in-depth deliberations, where they examined and debated the salient features of the proposed rules in minute detail, carefully noting not only the operational issues that may be encountered but also the wider policy issues needed for effective data protection in India. The welcome address was delivered by Dr U C Jha, Secretary General ISIL and Introductory Remarks by Dr Parineet Kaur, Head, Centre for Advanced Studies in Intellectual

Property and Technology Law, ISIL followed. Key inputs were provided by Mr. Anuj Agarwal, Chairman, Centre for Research on Cyber Crime and Cyber Law, Mr. Rakesh Maheshwari, Former Sr. Director and Group Coordinator, Cyber Laws and Data Governance, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Dr. Adish C. Aggarwala, Senior Advocate, practitioners Mr. Nischal Anand and Mr. Chirag Jain, Dr. Sunil Aggarwal, AOR and EC Member ISIL amongst others.

## Faculty Development Programme (FDP) on IPR: National and International Registrations

The Faculty Development Programme (FDP) on *Intellectual Property Rights: National and International Registrations* was organized by the Centre for Advanced Studies in Intellectual Property and Technology Law,

ISIL, New Delhi, in collaboration with the DPIIT-IPR Chair, CNLU Patna, from 28th February to 5th March 2025, attracting 310 participants. The six-day programme provided in-depth insights into global IP

frameworks, AI-driven legal challenges, and the protection of traditional knowledge. Renowned experts, including Dr. Althaf Marsoof (Nanyang Business School) on trademarks and the Madrid Protocol, Prof.

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Lisa P. Lukose (IP University) on traditional knowledge, Dr. Vikrant Narayan Vasudeva (Advocate on Record) on Arbitration and IPR, Ms. Tanvi Misra on AI and copyright, Prof. G.B. Reddy (Osmania University) on the Patent Cooperation Treaty, and Prof. M.K. Bhandari (Global Academy of Lawtech) on

blockchain and AI in IPR, delivered engaging sessions. Under the leadership of Dr UC Jha (Secretary General of ISIL), Prof S.C. Roy (DPIIT IP Chair Professor, CNLU), and Dr. Parineet Kaur (Assistant Professor ISIL and Centre Head), the FDP combined theoretical knowledge with practical case

studies, empowering educators, researchers, and legal practitioners with cutting-edge IP strategies. The programme highlighted the evolving role of technology in IP law and emphasized the need for continuous learning to navigate future legal landscapes effectively.

## Special Lecture on Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act: Myths and Realities



On 6 March, the Centre for Advanced Studies in International Humanitarian Law and Military Law, ISIL organised Special Lecture on *Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act: Myths and Realities*. Prof. K Ratnabali and Dr UC Jha were the speakers. Prof. K Ratnabali, began the address sharing her personal experience of the situation in Northeast. She explained the origin of AFSPA mentioning Ordinance of 1942 and provisions of AFSPA, 1958. Prof. Ratnabali mentioned about what is disturbed area, dangerous

conditions, public order and scope of defining these terms as AFSPA does not define disturbed area. She also mentioned about extrajudicial killings in Manipur and excessive use of force by armed forces and accountability for using excessive powers. She also highlighted Manorma Case after which various committees and commissions were formed particularly for sexual offences committed by armed forces so as to punish them like any other person and ordinarily be prosecuted by Indian criminal

justice system. Dr UC Jha, Secretary General, ISIL, discussed the AFSPA provisions and myths and realities associated with it, role of civil society, international human rights and humanitarian law perspective and international scenario in detail. Major General Nilendra Kumar was also present in the event and shared his thoughts. The lecture concluded with healthy discussion, questions by the participants and formal vote of thanks.



## Special Lecture on Harnessing AI in Intellectual Property Rights: Opportunities, Challenges, and the Future- An Indian Perspective



A Special Lecture on *Harnessing AI in Intellectual Property Rights: Opportunities, Challenges, and the Future- An Indian Perspective* by Dr Vishal Sarswat was organised for the Post Graduate Diploma Students. Dr Vishal in his talk explored how Indian legal system

can leverage AI to transform India's IPR landscape spanning patent searches, trademark monitoring, copyright protection, and litigation support. He delved into disruptive potential of Gen AI and LLMs as creative powerhouses

and game changers in legal strategies, alongside Agentic AI's emergence as autonomous guardians and smart allies in IPR enforcement. The talk highlighted the gaps in AI-IPR and AI privacy frameworks and discussed the critical challenges.

## Panel Discussion on International Court of Justice's Advisory Proceedings on Climate Change: Strengths and Limitations



The Centre for Advanced Studies in Climate Change, ISIL on 27 March organised a panel discussion on *The International Court of Justice's Advisory Proceedings on Climate Change: Strengths and Limitations*. Dr Luther Rangreji, Joint Secretary, Legal and Treaties Division, Ministry of External Affairs & India's Representative to the ICJ Proceedings, Dr. Anwar Sadat- Senior Assistant Professor, ISIL and Dr. Sujith Koonan- Associate Professor, Centre for International Legal Studies (CILS), at SIS, JNU, New Delhi were distinguished panellists. The Panel discussion commenced with Dr. Luther Rangreji's comprehensive overview of the advisory proceedings. He began with how the idea of advisory proceedings emerged originated. How the youth of Pacific Island states led the movement and the move was pioneered by Vanuatu amongst the UN member states. He

covered the major strands of positions taken by the Parties during the advisory proceedings. Some of the points he raised centred around the principle of equity described as Common but Differentiated Responsibility and Respective Capability (CBDR-RC). He pointed out the failings of developed countries, especially the inadequate mobilization of finance at Baku COP 29.

Dr. Anwar Sadat focused on the arguments raised by the small island states relating to relevance of no harm rule in fighting climate change. He spoke at length underlining the relevance and gaps in the no harm rule to combat climate change. He touched upon *Erga Omnes* obligation aspect in detail. He traced the relevance of the obligation from the Barcelona Traction Company case. He touched upon some of the recent developments relating to how *Erga Omnes* obligation can

emerge from sources other than peremptory norm violation.

Dr. Sujith Koonan spoke about the efforts of small island states in using every forum to protect themselves from the existential threat. He underlined that the small island states do not want to miss any opportunity as climate change is an issue of existential threat to them. He touched upon the potential role of litigation in igniting climate change issue among youth and children. He also addressed political economy aspect of the issue as there are countries, especially Middle-East countries which want to block phasing-out of fossil-fuels or else prefer to be compensated. The event concluded with healthy discussion, queries and formal vote of thanks by Dr UC Jha, Secretary General, ISIL



## Visit of Law Students



Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai



Seacom Skills University, West Bengal



Durgapur Institute of Legal Studies, West Bengal



National Forensic Sciences University, Delhi Campus

On 21 January, 30 students and 2 faculty members from Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai visited the ISIL.

On 6 February, 95 students along with 3 teachers from School of Legal Studies, Seacom Skills University, Bholpur, West Bengal visited ISIL.

37 Final Year Law students along with two Faculty members from Durgapur Institute of Legal Studies, West Bengal visited the ISIL on 19 February, 2025.

Students from National Forensic Sciences University, Delhi Campus in a batch of 65 and 70 along with faculty members visited ISIL on 24 and 25 February.

Secretary General, Dr UC Jha, Dr Anwar Sadat, Dr Parineet Kaur and Dr Kanika Sharma interacted with the students and faculty members and highlighted the importance and role of international law and pursuing international law as career. Students and faculty members were informed in detail about the activities conducted at ISIL and were also encouraged to participate in the activities. Students also visited the library.



# UPCOMING EVENTS

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**World IP Day Celebrations in Association with Indian Law Institute and Gujarat National Law University - 25 April 2025**

**One Day Seminar on Maritime Piracy: International Perspectives and Future Concerns - 26 April 2025**

**23<sup>rd</sup> Summer Course on International Law : 2 June - 13 June, 2025**