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Resolutions, Declarations, and Other Documents

1. The Report of the High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (March 21, 2013)

<http://www.post2015hlp.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/UN-Report.pdf>

The Secretary-General's High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda released its report, entitled "A New Global Partnership: Eradicate Poverty and Transform Economies Through Sustainable Development." The report concludes that "the post-2015 agenda is a universal agenda" which "needs to be driven by five big, transformative shifts." First, the report concludes that after 2015, "we should move from reducing to *ending* extreme poverty, in all its forms." Second, the report stresses that sustainable development must be at the core of poverty eradication. Third, the report calls for economic transformation, including a "rapid shift to sustainable patterns of consumption and production." Fourth, the report stresses that building peace and effective, open, and accountable institutions for all are crucial. Finally, the report calls for a shift "towards a new spirit of solidarity, cooperation, and mutual accountability that must underpin the post-2015 agenda." The report includes two annexes with illustrative goals and targets to demonstrate how these changes can be expressed in "precise and measurable terms."

2. Final Report of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission of Kenya (May 3, 2013)

<http://www.tjrckenya.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=573&Itemid=238>

The Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission of Kenya (Commission) issued its final report. The Commission's broad mandate was "to inquire into gross violation of human rights and historical injustices that occurred in Kenya from 12 December 1963 when Kenya became independent to 28 February 2008 when the Coalition Agreement was signed." The Commission found generally that Northern Kenya was the "epicenter of gross violations of human rights by state security agencies," that "historical grievances over land constitute the single most important driver of conflicts and ethnic tensions in Kenya," and that women and minority groups suffered state-sanctioned discrimination during the mandate period.

Examining the three presidential administrations during the mandate period, the Commission found gross violations of human rights in each administration. Between 1963 and 1978, President Jomo Kenyatta's government was responsible for gross violations of human rights including killings, torture, collective punishment and denial of basic needs, political assassinations, arbitrary detention of political opponents and activists, and illegal and irregular acquisition of land. During the period of 1978 to 2002, President Daniel Arap Moi's government was responsible for gross violations of human rights including massacres, unlawful detentions, systematic and widespread torture of political and human rights activists, assassinations, illegal allocations of land, economic crimes, and grand corruption. Finally, from 2002 to 2008, President Mwai Kibaki's government was responsible for gross violations of human rights including unlawful detentions, torture and ill-treatment, assassinations and extra judicial killings, economic crimes, and grand corruption.

3. UN Report: The Global Climate 2001-2010, A Decade of Extremes (July 3, 2013)

<http://library.wmo.int/pmb_ged/wmo_1119_en.pdf>

The World Meteorological Organization issued a report entitled *The Global Climate 2001-2010, A Decade of Extremes*, which concluded that "the world experienced 'unprecedented high-impact climate extremes' between 2001 and 2010 and more national temperature records were broken during that period than in any other decade." Correspondingly, the decade's heat was "accompanied by a rapid decline in Arctic sea ice, and an accelerating loss of the ice sheets of the world's glaciers." Natural disasters such as extreme floods, droughts, and tropical cyclones also caused a 20% increase in casualties over the previous decade. The report's release coincided with the first session of the Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services, which oversees the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services, "an initiative to improve and expand scientifically-based climate information to help society cope with the climate and human induced climate change."

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JUDICIAL AND SIMILAR PROCEEDINGS

1. The M/V "Louisa" Case (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines v. Kingdom of Spain) (ITLOS May 28, 2013)

<http://www.itlos.org/fileadmin/itlos/documents/cases/case_no_18_merits/judgment/C18_Judgment_28_05_13-orig.pdf>

The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea found in the M/V "Louisa" Case that it did not have jurisdiction to entertain the Application filed by Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. The dispute arose out of the boarding, search and detention of the "Louisa," a vessel flying the flag of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, by Spanish authorities in 2006. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines alleged that Spain had violated several articles of the Convention, including article 73 (Enforcement of laws and regulations of the coastal State), article 87 (Freedom of the high seas), article 226 (Investigation of foreign vessels), article 227 (Non-discrimination with respect to foreign vessels), and article 303 (Archaeological and historical objects found at sea). It also challenged the treatment of the crew members detained during the incident. The Tribunal concluded "that no dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention existed between the Parties at the time of the filing of the application and that, therefore, it has no jurisdiction *ratione materiae* to entertain the case before it."

2. The Prosecutor v. Jadranko Prlić, Bruno Stojić, Slobodan Praljak, Milivoj Petković, Valentin Ćorić and Berislav Pušić (ICTY May 29, 2013)

<http://www.icty.org/x/cases/prlic/tjug/fr/130529_judgement_1-6.pdf>
<http://www.icty.org/x/cases/prlic/tjug/fr/130529_judgement_2-6.pdf>
<http://www.icty.org/x/cases/prlic/tjug/fr/130529_judgement_3-6.pdf>
<http://www.icty.org/x/cases/prlic/tjug/fr/130529_judgement_4-6.pdf>
<http://www.icty.org/x/cases/prlic/tjug/fr/130529_judgement_5-6.pdf>
<http://www.icty.org/x/cases/prlic/tjug/fr/130529_judgement_6-6.pdf>

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia convicted six former high-ranking officials from the wartime Croat entity of Herceg-Bosna for crimes against humanity, violations of the laws or customs of war, and grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions. They were found guilty for their participation in a joint criminal enterprise "with the objective to remove the Muslim population from the territories on which the Bosnian Croat leadership with the leadership of Croatia wanted to establish Croat domination." The sentences imposed by the Tribunal ranged from ten to twenty-five years. The Tribunal found that in addition to the six accused, a number of persons joined in and contributed to the joint criminal enterprise. According to the press release, the trial "has been one of the Tribunal's largest and most intricate cases," having heard evidence from over 500 witnesses and resulting in a judgment of over 2,600 pages.

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