

# ILA NEWSLETTER

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### Contents

#### EDITORIAL

This is the first issue of the new electronic version of the Newsletter. The intention is that we will produce four issues for electronic distribution only each year. A special edition, which will include extracts from the electronic versions, will be produced in hard copy (in January) for postal distribution to all members.

The decision to adopt this practice was agreed at the Executive Council meeting in May. The hope is that this will enable us to distribute news and comment on a variety of topics to ILA members while they are current and of immediate interest. This will be in addition to the regular updates on ILA committees and news from the branches. The move is also necessitated by the rising cost of postal distribution.

In order to develop this new Newsletter, we will rely on members to submit items for inclusion and to comment on, and respond to pieces which are published. Any contributions should be submitted to ILA HQ ([info@ila-hq.org](mailto:info@ila-hq.org)) and will be passed to the Editor who will decide on suitability for inclusion. The editor would be particularly grateful for material relating to current developments in international law.

The planned dates for circulation are: March, June, September, December. We will try to include items received up to the end of the preceding month in each issue.

EDITORIAL

1

ILA NEWS

2

Executive Council

2

Branch News

3

The Future of the ILA

5

From the Headquarters

5

Committee News

6

From the Committees

7

Events

7

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A Thanksgiving Service for Lord Wilberforce was held at St Margaret's Church, Westminster on 15 May. This was a memorable occasion and as it took place a few days before the Executive Council meeting, many members of the ILA were in London and able to attend. Professor Cecil Olmstead gave a warm personal tribute as part of the proceedings.

Lord Wilberforce's son, Sam, has written to thank members for their kind tributes and letters which had been sent to Lady Wilberforce and the family. He has also set up a special website on which various items about Lord Wilberforce may be found is: [www.wilberforce.info](http://www.wilberforce.info)

**Mr Musheer Ahmed Peshimam** (former President of Pakistan Branch) died on 11 May 2003. (see *tribute below*)

**Mr Paul Peters** (Netherlands Branch) died on 8 May 2003. (see *tribute below*)

**Professor Joan Fitzpatrick**

*The following announcement was submitted by Dean W. H. Knight, Jr. (Joe) University of Washington School of Law:*

I am saddened to inform you that our friend Professor Joan Fitzpatrick died unexpectedly last Friday. Our thoughts and sympathy extend to Joan's family and friends during this difficult time.

This sudden loss has a profound effect on our community. A member of our faculty since 1984, Professor Fitzpatrick was a brilliant teacher, internationally renowned scholar and an admired colleague. She dedicated her life to improving human rights around the world.

As each of us tries to deal with this shocking news, I encourage everyone to talk with each other and to take time to celebrate Professor Fitzpatrick's life. In the coming days, we will all need to take steps to heal ourselves and community. A memorial service was held on Tuesday, June 3.

FROM EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

May 17 2003

The Vice-Chairman, Dr Kamal Hossain paid tribute to Mr Peshimam, Bangladesh had been part of Pakistan when the Branch was first formed by Mr Peshimam and they had worked together for many years. He noted in particular Mr Peshimam's enthusiasm for international law and the friendly encouragement he showed to those around him. Dr Hossain also spoke of the loss of Mr Peters, who had been on the Committee on a New International Economic Order, he would mourn the loss of both men with whom such friendships had been forged through the ILA.

The Director of Studies spoke of Mr Paul Peters who had died on May 8, 2003. He had had a long career with Shell International, ultimately as Counsel for international law. He been a loyal supporter of the Netherlands Branch, member of its Executive Council and elected an honorary member. He participated in several ILA committees and had attended many ILA Conferences over the years with his wife. He noted in particular that

he had been a remarkably unassuming man of great courage.

The Annual Accounts for 2002 were presented at this meeting and the Treasurer pointed out that although there was a deficit for 2002, it was lower than that budgeted for and as 2001 had ended in credit this was acceptable.

The Director of Studies, Professor Alfred Soons had announced his decision to resign before the meeting and it is

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hoped that a successor will be appointed at the next meeting in November. This will allow him or her to take over in good time for the Berlin Conference in 2004. A nomination committee consisting of: Jeremy Carver (British Branch), Dr J J Barones van Haersolte-van-Hof (Netherlands Branch), Professor Cynthia Lichtenstein (American Branch) and Professor Torsten Stein (German Branch); with the Chairman of the Executive Council, the Director of Studies, the Treasurer and the Secretary General as ex-officio members was formed. Nominations are to be submitted by July 1.

Two terms of office expired in May and Mr Robert von Mehren (Vice-Chairman) and Mr WA Hamel (Honorary Treasurer) were both re-elected to their posts for a further four year term.

The next Executive Council meetings will be held in London on Saturday 15 November 2003 and on Saturday 8 May 2004.

### American Branch – International Law Weekend, 23-25 October 2003

The ABILA's Executive Committee devoted much of its meeting on April 4 to plans for International Law Weekend (October 23-25, 2003). The theme for the conference is **"International Law in Crisis – and in Business."** Professor Philip Moremen of Seton Hall University and Charles Siegal, Esq., of the California Bar will serve as Co-Chairs of the Weekend. If you would like to organize a panel discussion for the Weekend, **please notify Professor Moremen as soon as possible.** He can be reached as follows: e-mail: [moremeph@shu.edu](mailto:moremeph@shu.edu) or telephone: +1 973-761-9000 ext. 2517.

As noted in the February Newsletter, the Weekend will take place at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The ILSA Journal of International and Comparative Law will publish papers presented at the Weekend.

### 2003 Annual Meeting of the ILA Japan Branch

The meeting was held on Saturday, 26 April 2003 at the University of Tokyo. The general theme of this year's meeting was the "Review of the Activities of ILA in International Lawmaking Process". Professor Alfred H.A. Soons, Director of Studies of the ILA, gave the keynote address.

He noted at the outset that the Japan Branch, established in 1920, was one of the oldest, largest and most active regional branches of the ILA, with its members having played important roles in the Association. He first described the objectives and working methods of the ILA. While the method of work may vary depending on the topic of study assigned

to a given International Committee, the ultimate objective is to contribute to the clarification and development of the law. Since 1997, Study Groups have been added as one of the working methods of the ILA, which may be found effective for specific projects on a short-term basis. Professor Soons then touched on the role of learned societies in the field of international law, with which the ILA has maintained healthy "competition". He highlighted the fact that the unique feature of the ILA is its "inclusiveness": geographical spread, academics and practitioners, students and experts. This has made it possible to pronounce "authoritative statements" both on the present state of the law and the desired development of the law.

On the basis of these remarks, Professor Soons conducted a general review of the work of the ILA for the period since 1973, covering some fifty-five International Committees and five Study Groups, which have been in existence over the past thirty years. While acknowledging that it is a formidable task to make a comprehensive review of the work of the ILA (and impossible for a single person), he nonetheless stressed the importance of such an exercise to be conducted with a view to improving the working methods and to attaining desired impact from its work.

He briefly reviewed the factors possibly explaining the success of committees, both with respect to the working methods (the vital role of the leadership provided by chairs and rapporteurs; the truly collective nature of the work; and the holding of actual committee meetings) as well as the impact on international law-making (both customary international law and diplomatic conferences). He also noted the under-representation in the past decades of private international law topics as subjects of ILA studies.

Questions and comments raised after Professor Soons' presentation included the future possibility of China's participation in the ILA, and the possibility of ILA's collaboration with the ILC on new topics such as shared natural resources. Strong support was expressed for Professor Soons' initiation of the review of work of the ILA committees and study groups. (It may be recalled that Japan Branch a few years ago pledged a modest amount of financial support to the work on condition that other branches do the same.)

Four panellists spoke of "the Review of the Activities of ILA Committees". First, Professor Toshiya Ueki (Tohoku University), member of the Committee on the "Accountability of International Organizations", summarized its work, pointing out that the committee began its consideration of the topic with a clearly defined concept of "accountability", being conscious of the elements to be covered by the project, as discussed in detail at the Taipei Conference (1998). The reports submitted at London (2000) and New Delhi (2002), respectively, contained the draft general rules and principles concerning the accountability of international organizations. It is expected that the committee will submit its fourth (& final) report to the 71<sup>st</sup> ILA Conference at Berlin in 2004, which will focus on the legal remedies in cases where international organizations may be held accountable.

Professor Ueki observed that the diversity of expertise and backgrounds of the committee members, so ably guided by the excellent leadership of the chair and co-rapporteurs, is the source of the strength of this committee. The committee held a number of joint meetings with international organizations and academic associations, which were found to be extremely beneficial for the work of the committee. While this is no doubt

one of the most successful ILA committees, it would have been desirable to have had more substantial participation by members from developing countries, whereas the committee had been dominated by European experts.

The second speaker was Professor Yoshiro Matsui (Nagoya University), member of the Committee on “Legal Aspects of Sustainable Development”, who spoke on drafting of the New Delhi Declaration on the Principles of International Law relating to Sustainable Development, adopted in 2002. One of the features of its working method noted by Professor Matsui was the convening of research seminars, often held in conjunction with committee meetings. The results of some of the research seminars were published in book form, and are regarded as important academic contributions of the Committee. The report sent by the Japan Branch Committee was highly appreciated (as well as that of the Netherlands Branch Committee), which was reproduced in the Fourth Report of the ILA Committee.

The New Delhi Declaration has emphasized that sustainable development is a concept integrating development with environmental protection, adding human rights considerations in the context. Professor Matsui observed that, as an instrument aiming at the progressive development of law, the Declaration included elements *de lege lata* as well as *de lege ferenda*, and that the two should be clearly distinguished, as stressed in the Fifth Report of the Committee. He regretted however that “operationalising” aspect of the principles of sustainable development, the importance of which had been emphasized only at a later stage of the debate, was not adequately reflected in the Declaration. Having accomplished its mandate, the Committee was dissolved in 2002, but a new Committee of a comparable mandate is expected to be established to continue the work.

The “Trans-frontier Family Contact and

the Rights of the Child” was the third topic of the panel, which was addressed by Professor Jun Yokoyama (Hitotsubashi University), chair of the ILA Committee on Family Law. Professor Yokoyama explained the problem of transfrontier parent/child contacts upon which the committee has concentrated its efforts since 1997, referring to some of the relevant Japanese cases which are slowly but steadily on the increase since the 1990s. Emphasizing the important role that the Hague Conference on Private International Law plays in this field, he expressed the view that the committee should make recommendations on transfrontier contact as soon as practicable, since it is expected that many States would be Contracting States of the Convention of 19 October 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children.

The last panel speaker was Professor Yuji Iwasawa (University of Tokyo), rapporteur of the Committee on International Human Rights Law and Practice. Professor Iwasawa reviewed the activities of the Committee with a view to examining its possible contribution to international lawmaking. He focused upon the “Conclusions and Recommendations” on the Exercise of Universal Jurisdiction in Respect of Gross Human Rights Offences adopted in the London Conference in 2000. He explained that the issue of immunity had aroused discussion in London and that a draft conclusion had been revised as a result.

The ILA approved the study on universal jurisdiction in 1984 and interesting developments on this matter ensued. Professor Iwasawa analysed one such development: the judgment rendered by the ICJ in the *Arrest Warrant Case* (Democratic Republic of Congo v. Belgium) in 2002. He pointed out that the case raised issues of universal jurisdiction and immunity, the very issues the

ILA Committee had tackled in its “Conclusions and Recommendations”. Judge *ad hoc* Van den Wyngaert cited the ILA report in her dissenting opinion, declaring that the opinion of civil society “cannot be completely discounted in the formation of customary international law”. There are some indications that the ILA report had certain impact on the ICJ in the *Arrest Warrant Case*. At the time of the meeting, the ICJ was about to begin public hearings in a similar case, *Certain Criminal Proceedings in France* (Democratic Republic of Congo v. France). Professor Iwasawa pointed out that the ICJ might face the issue of universal jurisdiction squarely in this case and might refer to the ILA report.

The ensuing discussion among the panellists, in which Professor Soons also participated, touched on various aspects of the work of the ILA committees. It was suggested that the selection of topics for ILA committees should further be refined with a view to addressing the core issues of contemporary international law. Also mentioned was the need in some cases to give more focus to the legal aspects of the topic assigned rather than enumerating wide range of principles. It was stressed that the establishment and use of parallel branch committees should be encouraged so that the work of international committees is of a truly collaborative character.

At the end of the annual meeting, the General Meeting of the Japan Branch was held, which approved the budget of the new fiscal year and elected the new council members. A reception was held in honour of Professor Soons. President Yasuo Ishimoto, in expressing his appreciation, referred to the process of Japan’s assimilation to modern international law in the nineteenth century, in which the Netherlands played a the crucial role.

One of the main topics of discussion at the recent Executive Council meeting and throughout the ILA membership, is the report of the ad hoc working group on the future of the ILA. This group had submitted its final report to the EC last November. (This report is available in full on the ILA website [www.ila-hq.org](http://www.ila-hq.org)).

The first matter to be addressed was the mission of the ILA and it was agreed that the relevant section of the Constitution should be amended at the Berlin Conference and should then read: *The objectives of the Association are the study, clarification and development of international law, both public and private, and the furtherance of international understanding and respect for international law.*

The report had highlighted that one reason people wished to join the ILA was to have an opportunity to serve on a committee. As it is necessary to limit the size of the international committees in order that they are effective, larger branches are to be encouraged to set up their own parallel committees to the full international ones. This practice is already followed by several branches.

*... the objectives of the Association are the study, clarification and development of international law*

It was stressed that the reputation of the ILA depended on the calibre of work produced by the committees and that it was vital to guard against any lowering of the standards which could be caused by accepting nominations to committees to promote membership of the association.

The desirability of extending the number of committees was discussed. It was agreed that if a subject is approved by the Executive Council and if sufficient resources are available to support the administration of new committees, the number should not be restricted as is current practice.

The value and purpose of Study Groups was addressed. It was agreed that a Study Group could usefully be formed when a possible area for a future committee had been identified and could carry out a useful reconnaissance or pre-cursory report. It was also agreed

that a Study Group could be formed when only a small number of participants was required and no full committee was envisaged, such as in the monitoring of law-making activities of other organisations. The conclusion of the Executive Council was that there was support for the Study Groups but as they are not representative of the whole ILA they should not therefore carry the same weight as that of a Committee, in the sense that their results are not endorsed by a Conference.

The wide variation in the performance and calibre of branches was a main topic of debate on each occasion when the Report was discussed. It was agreed that in order to be recognized as a branch of the Association, each branch must be active and must be monitored regularly to confirm that this is the case.

It is recognised that additional administrative support is required to implement some of the developments which the Report highlights. A fundraising committee is to be established under the chairmanship of the Treasurer, Mr W A Hamel which it is hoped will raise sufficient funds for a part time Executive Director to be appointed.

# FROM HEADQUARTERS

## MEMBERS' ADDRESSES & CONTACT DETAILS

At the recent meeting of the Executive Council it was decided that the details available from the search facility on the Members' Only section should be expanded. The information available will now show: Member's name, main address, telephone, fax and email address.

Anyone who does NOT wish their details to appear should notify HQ. We propose that anyone wishing to locate an unlisted member should contact HQ which may then forward messages as appropriate.

Please will you check that the information listed for you is correct and notify us if anything should be changed.

The following new committees have been established:

## INTERNATIONAL LAW ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT

### Chair:

*Professor Christoph Schreuer  
(Austrian Branch)*

*Rapporteurs will be appointed at the next EC meeting.*

**Mandate:** The task of the Committee will be to study both the substantive and procedural aspects of the law governing foreign investment.

Among the substantive questions will be the regulation of admission, standards of treatment, performance requirements, direct and indirect expropriation including compensation, currency transfers, issues of development as well as human rights, labour and environmental protection issues.

Among the procedural aspects, dispute settlement between the host State and the investor will be most prominent. This will include the law and practice under such instruments as the ICSID Convention, bilateral investment treaties, the NAFTA, the Energy Charter Treaty and other regional arrangements.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW ON BIOTECHNOLOGY

### Chair:

*Professor Thomas Cottier  
(Swiss Branch)*

### Co-rapporteurs:

*Professor Michael Blakeney  
(to join British Branch) and  
Michael Halewood  
(to join Canadian Branch)*

**Mandate:** Biotechnology regulation cuts across many areas of law, public, private, national, regional and international. The Committee would seek to focus on aspects of international law of biotechnology regulation, and take national regulations into account to the extent required to understand and further develop international law rules.

1. Consideration would need to be given

to the regulation of biotechnology per se in relation to intellectual property (TRIPs, patent harmonization, EPO et al), to environmentally motivated regulations (Cartagena Protocol), to Food standards and TBT (SPS Agreement and TBT Agreement) and possible future instruments to be developed, for example in relation to market approval rules, labelling rules and production and process methods. We also will need to address liability rules which, as it seems, are currently far from harmonized and create uneven playing level fields for the industry, ranging from product liability to strict liability rules in some countries.

2. Consideration will also need to be given to side effects of biotechnology, in particular in agricultural policies. We would need to look into the potential of enhancing the protection of traditional knowledge in order to counterbalance the potential of patenting of biotechnology. This is an area of law in development (both in WIPO and WTO). Main areas will need to focus on the law of plant genetic resources for agriculture and the relationship with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of FAO.

3. Work would need to be coordinated with other Committees, in particular the International Trade Law Committee which may deal with specific related aspects.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### Chair:

*Professor Nico Schrijver  
(Netherlands Branch)*

### Co-rapporteurs:

*Dr Duncan French (British Branch) and  
Dr Ximena Fuentes (Chilean Branch)*

**Mandate:** The objective of the Committee is to study the legal status and legal implementation of sustainable development. For this purpose the Committee's mandate includes:

- assessment of the legal status of principles and rules of international law

in the field of sustainable development, with particular reference to the ILA New Delhi Principles (now also published as UN Doc. A/57/329), as well as assessment of the practice of States and international organizations in this field;

- the study of developing States in a changing global order, particularly the impact of globalisation on the sustainable development opportunities of developing countries;
- in the light of the principle of integration and interrelationship, a re-examination of certain topics of the international law of development, including analysis of (i) the position of the least developed countries in international law, (ii) the right to development and (iii) the obligation to cooperate on matters of social, economic and environmental concern.

## COMPENSATION FOR THE VICTIMS OF WAR

### Chair:

*Dr Luke T Lee (American Branch)*

### Rapporteur:

*Professor Rainer Hoffmann  
(German Branch)*

**Mandate:** Innocent civilians are often casualties during armed conflicts, whether or not intentionally targeted. Deprived of effective protection, they are often left without any remedy if they are killed or wounded, or suffer property or other losses. It is time to systematically review the law of war and human rights with a view to focussing on the rights of victims of war to compensation—both to serve the end of justice and to inhibit wanton attack on civilian population by the military, whether or not under superior order.

The proposed project would have as its goal the preparation and adoption of a Draft Declaration of International Law Principles on Compensation to Victims of War, as a logical sequel to three ILA declarations already adopted: namely, on Mass Expulsion (Seoul 1986), Compensation to Refugees (Cairo 1992), and Internally Displaced Persons (London 2000). Underlying all these declarations is the principle that compensation must, under international law, be paid to victims of human rights abuses.

## CULTURAL HERITAGE LAW

During the Regional Conference in Barbados, the Committee on Cultural Heritage Law organized a panel discussion on issues of illegal trafficking in art, repatriation of heritage, and shipwrecks. The panellists included Prof. James A.R. Nafziger (American Branch and Chair of the Committee), Prof. Robert Paterson (Canadian Branch and Rapporteur of the Committee) and Piers Davies (New Zealand Branch). The Committee also met to discuss the three projects on its current agenda. Kaare Bangert

(Danish Branch) reported, first, on developments related to the UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage. The Committee also discussed plans for publication of a collection of essays forming a “blueprint” for cultural heritage law and a new project on caring and sharing of heritage. The UNESCO Convention is based upon the Buenos Aires Draft Convention prepared by the Committee and approved by the ILA at its 1994 Conference. The Committee will submit a full report on its three projects for discussion at the 2004 ILA Conference in Berlin.

## STUDY GROUPS

The Law of State Responsibility study group was wound up at the Executive Council meeting on 17 May.

## Regional Conference 2003

The main ILA event in 2003 was the very successful regional conference held in Barbados from 26 – 29 March. The following article was submitted by Dr David Berry, Conference Organiser:

### 2003 CARIBBEAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION

The recent *Caribbean Regional Conference of the International Law Association*, the first of its kind in the West Indies, took place from 26-29 March 2003 in Barbados. It was hosted by the Faculty of Law with the support of the University of the West Indies. The Conference was international in nature, attracting one hundred and twenty-nine speakers and delegates from twenty-five countries including Anguilla, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Canada, Dominica, Germany, Guyana, India, Italy, Jamaica, Netherlands Antilles, New Zealand, South Africa, Spain, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Switzerland, Taiwan ROC, The Netherlands, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom, Uruguay and the United States of America. These participants brought a wide variety of qualifications to the conference, including in their ranks judges from national and international tribunals; legal and non-legal academics; lawyers in private practice, government practice or with regional and international organisations; high ranking political officials; ministerial representatives and diplomats.

The conference was held at the Sherbourne Conference Centre, Barbados’ premium conference facility, and featured a reception hosted by the Hon. Mia Mottley, Attorney General and (then) Minister of Home Affairs, in the gardens of Ilaro Court, the official residence of the Prime Minister. The conference was organised by Dr David S Berry of the Faculty of Law of the University of the West Indies, who was ably supported by a specially appointed Conference Organising Committee. The latter Committee was made up of senior members of ILA Branches in countries with cultural, historic and geographical connections with the Caribbean region. Professor Cynthia Lichtenstein and Professor Fred Soons were particularly active members of this Organising Committee. Ms Juliet Fussell, the Secretary to the International Law Association, was especially helpful with advice regarding ILA protocol and general planning.

The conference fulfilled its primary goal of bringing together world-class international legal scholars with active interests in the Caribbean Region. Ten panels were convened for the conference, speaking on a number of themes including: Legal Issues Surrounding the Caribbean Court of Justice, Developments in International Alternative Dispute Resolution, Law of the Sea, Environmental Law and the Caribbean, Human Rights in the Caribbean, The Law Related to Offshore Centres, International Trade Law, Cultural Heritage Law, International and Transnational Criminal Law, and Feminism, International Law and the

Caribbean. All of the conference panels produced papers and debate of high intellectual calibre and it is anticipated that these papers will be published by either Cavendish Press or the Caribbean Law Publishing Company Ltd, both of which generously offered to take on the project. Such a text would constitute a significant contribution to the small body of international legal literature directly related to the Caribbean.

Finally, the conference was the starting point for the creation of a Caribbean Branch of the International Law Association. During the conference several informal meetings were held between participants from the wider Caribbean region about the possibility of establishing such a Caribbean Branch. Several potential names for the branch, as well as the scope of its membership, were discussed. Because of strong interest from outside of the traditional English-speaking Caribbean (including the Netherlands Antilles, Aruba and some South American countries), it was decided that membership should be open to persons in countries surrounding the broader Caribbean Basin area (without excluding other persons who may be located elsewhere but have strong affinities with the Caribbean). As a result, the branch will be called the "Caribbean Branch" of the ILA. This branch will be formally launched after it has been both properly constituted and accepted by the Executive Council of the International Law Association.

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In sum, the conference was a resounding success and the Faculty of Law and the University of the West Indies should be proud of their achievement. The conference: (1) focused the attention of international lawyers from around the world on topics of particular relevance to the Caribbean, (2) brought together Caribbean and non-Caribbean international legal practitioners, scholars and judges, and (3) started the process of creating a new Caribbean Branch of the International Law Association in a region where no such branch previously existed.

## **BIENNIAL CONFERENCE BERLIN 2004**

The dates for the Berlin Conference in 2004 are 16 – 21 August 2004. Although there will be a few additional items in the programme, the Conference will follow the usual ILA format and is planned without parallel programmes to the committee sessions. Apart from the Embassy receptions and closing dinner, it is not proposed to arrange activities for every evening as there are so many different opportunities to be explored in Berlin that delegates should be free to make their own choices.

It is proposed that an event on Dispute Settlement will be held in conjunction with DIS (Deutsche Institution für Schiedsgerichtsbarkeit e.V.). This will be co-ordinated with the committee on International Commercial Arbitration.

The Chairman is to make a visit in the autumn (2003) to see the proposed venue and hotels. It was too early to set delegate rates at the time of the EC meeting.

**An announcement with preliminary booking form is available on the conference website: [www.ila2004.org](http://www.ila2004.org)** (this can also be accessed via main ILA website). A printed version will also be circulated with the next hard copy of the Newsletter to be mailed from HQ.