



The Indian Society of International Law NEWSLETTER

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EDITORIAL

On 23 April 2025, in the wake of horrific attack killing 26 unarmed civilian tourists in Pahalgam, India announced that the Indus Waters Treaty of 1960 will be held in "abeyance" with immediate effect suspending all treaty obligations, including meetings between Indus Commissioners, data sharing and advance notice of new projects, until Pakistan "credibly and irrevocably" abjures support to cross-border terrorism. The Indus Waters Treaty was signed at Karachi on 19 September, 1960 between the Government of India, the Government of Pakistan, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank). The World Bank mediated the Treaty which was signed after nine years of long negotiation and became the signatory. The Treaty sets out a mechanism for cooperation and information exchange between the two countries regarding their use of the rivers, known as the Permanent Indus Commission, which has a Commissioner from each country. The Treaty also sets forth distinct procedures to handle issues which may arise: "questions" are handled by the Commission; "differences" are to be resolved by a Neutral Expert; and "disputes" are to be referred to an *ad hoc* arbitral tribunal called the "Court of Arbitration." As a signatory to the Treaty, the World Bank's role is limited and procedural. In particular, its role in relation to "differences" and "disputes" is limited to the designation of individuals to fulfill certain roles in the context of Neutral Expert or Court of Arbitration proceedings when requested by either or both of the Parties.

The Treaty has survived for almost 65 years and has even survived the conflicts and wars of 1965 and 1971. Despite India's repeated efforts to initiate discussions on amending the treaty to reflect contemporary realities, Pakistan's consistent refusal to cooperate has contributed to growing frustration on India's part. Coupled with rising tensions and incidents like the Pahalgam attack, this deadlock ultimately led India to hold the treaty in abeyance.

The dispute between India and Pakistan under the Indus Waters Treaty formally began on 19 August 2016, when Pakistan submitted a *Request for Arbitration* to address the interpretation and application of the provisions which permit the construction of the run-of-river hydro-electric projects like in Jammu and Kashmir on the Kishanganga river, and Rattle, on the Chenab River. Shortly after, India initiated *Neutral Expert proceedings* on 4 October 2016, leading to a procedural conflict. In response, the World Bank paused the appointments of both the Neutral Expert and the Court of Arbitration in December 2016. The process resumed in October 2022, with both bodies formally established. On 6 July 2023, the Court of Arbitration issued an *Award on Competence*, affirming its jurisdiction. Later, in January 2025, the appointed Neutral Expert also confirmed his jurisdiction to hear India's technical claims.

Following the deadly terror attack in Pahalgam on 22 April 2025, India publicly declared on 23 April 2025 that the Treaty would be held in abeyance with immediate effect. This stance was reiterated in a formal letter dated 24 April 2025. Pakistan, in turn, rejected the claim on 8 May 2025, asserting that the Treaty contains no provision for "abeyance." The Court of Arbitration, through Procedural Order No. 15 (dated 16 May 2025), invited submissions from both parties on whether India's position had any legal effect. While Pakistan responded in writing, India did not. A *Supplemental Award* was rendered on the Competence of the court by the Court of Arbitration dated 27 June 2025 in an arbitration initiated by Pakistan against India under Article IX and Annexure G of the Indus Waters Treaty, unanimously holding that India's declaration had no legal effect, the Treaty does not permit unilateral suspension or abeyance, and that both the Court's and the Neutral Expert's jurisdictions remain valid and unaffected.

India has "categorically rejected" the supplemental award issued by the Court of Arbitration as it has rejected all prior pronouncements of this body. The Ministry of External Affairs has clearly stated "*India has never recognised the existence in law of this so-called Court of Arbitration, and India's position has all along been that the constitution of this so-called arbitral body is in itself a serious breach of the Indus Water Treaty and consequently any proceedings before this forum and any award or decision taken by it are also for that reason illegal and per se void.*"

Prof. (Dr) Manoj Kumar Sinha
President

President

Manoj Kumar Sinha

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

UN Human Rights Council Resolution on Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment

On 3 April 2025, the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) in its 58th Session adopted the landmark resolution (A/HRC/RES/58/16) on "The Human Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment: The Ocean and Human Rights". Adopted ahead of two critical global negotiations—UN Ocean Conference (UNOC-3) in June 2025 and INC-5.2 negotiations on the Global Plastics Treaty in August 2025—the resolution strengthens the case for embedding human rights in global environmental agreements. This is the first time the

UNHRC has formally recognized that plastic waste and marine degradation pose direct threats to human rights, especially in vulnerable coastal and island regions. It emphasized that addressing plastic pollution is not just about waste management—but also about protecting lives, livelihoods, and long-term ecological justice. Establishing the direct connection between plastic pollution, ocean degradation, and human rights and recognizing their collective threat to health, dignity, and equity, the resolution urges the countries to act across the entire

plastic value chain—from production and design to use, disposal, and post-consumption management. It endorses a "prevent-before-harm" approach rooted in the precautionary principle, encouraging early action to mitigate harm to ecosystems and people. It calls for inclusion of indigenous people and traditional knowledge of local communities and local knowledge system in ocean governance and coordinated multilateral action to tackle the transboundary nature of plastic pollution and marine degradation, based on justice and participation.

UN Human Rights Council Resolution on the Impact of Anti-Personnel Mines on the Full Enjoyment of all Human Rights

On 4 April 2025 on the International Day for Mine Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action, the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) in its 58th Session adopted the landmark resolution (A/HRC/RES/58/22) titled "The Impact of Anti-Personnel Mines on the Full Enjoyment of all Human Rights". The first of its kind, the resolution on landmines strongly endorses the long-standing international treaty prohibiting

antipersonnel mines at a critical time. The resolution calls upon all states and other relevant stakeholders to cooperate to accelerate demining efforts and ensure inclusive, non-discriminatory, and comprehensive victim assistance. It also urges "coordinated, multi-sectoral efforts" so that the needs of landmine survivors—in particular children, their families and communities—are effectively

addressed and "their human rights promoted and protected." The resolution directs the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to report on the impact of antipersonnel mines "on the enjoyment of all human rights, with particular emphasis on economic, social and cultural rights" and to present the report to the Human Rights Council at its sixty second session, followed by an interactive dialogue.

Supreme Court on Rohingya Refugees

On 10th May 2025, a petition before the Supreme Court was filed for an urgent hearing alleging that on May 8, 43 Rohingyas refugees were picked by the police in vans and buses from various locations including Utham Nagar, Shaheen Bagh, and Vikaspuri around 8 pm. According to the petition, the cops kept the refugees in custody for 24 hours without filing any charges. Thereafter they were transferred to the Inderlok Detention Centre.

"Authorities claimed that biometric facilities were only available at that location and that the refugees would be released following the procedure." Instead, they including women, children, elderly, individuals with serious health conditions such as cancer were transported with their hands tied and blindfolded to airport and flown to Port Blair in Andaman Nicobar. Pointing that the "Country is passing through a

difficult time and you come out with fanciful ideas called the petition a "beautifully crafted story" that lacked material evidence, the Supreme Court dismissed the petition. The court then referred to its order and remarked that the identity cards issued by the UNHCR may not be of any help to them under the law. "If they are all foreigners and if they are covered by the Foreigners' Act, then they will have to be dealt with as per the

Foreigners' Act." Solicitor General Tushar Mehta, for the Centre, submitted that India was not a signatory to the UN Convention on Refugees. He referred to an interim order passed by the Supreme Court that the government's power under Section 3 of the Foreigners Act to issue orders to "prohibit, regulate, restrict entry or departure of

foreigners" was absolute and unlimited, especially when national security concerns were in play. Mr. Mehta said Article 51(c) which emphasises on respect for international law could be pressed by the petitioners as long as they were in consonance with the domestic law. Justice Dipankar Datta agreed with Mr. Mehta's

submissions that though right to life and due process (Article 21) and the right to equality (Article 14) of the Constitution were available to all, the fundamental right to reside or settle in any part of India under Article 19(1)(e) was only available to Indian citizens.

International Court of Justice on Land and Maritime Delimitation and Sovereignty Over Islands

The International Court of Justice on 19 May 2025 delivered its judgment on the merits in the case concerning Land and Maritime Delimitation and Sovereignty Over Islands (Gabon/Equatorial Guinea). The proceedings were instituted on 5 March 2021 by way of a Special Agreement between Gabon and Equatorial Guinea in which the Parties submitted to the Court a dispute concerning the "delimitation of their common maritime and land boundaries" and "sovereignty over the islands of Mbanié/Mbañe, Cocotiers/Cocoteros and Conga". In its Judgment, the Court observed that it has not been asked to delimit the land and maritime boundaries or determine sovereignty over the islands of Mbanié/Mbañe, Cocotiers/Cocoteros and Conga, but only to determine whether the legal titles, treaties and international conventions invoked by the Parties have the force of law in their relations in so far as they concern the dispute between them, the subject of which is set forth in Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Special Agreement. The Court noted that the Parties disagree on the interpretation of the term "legal titles" in the said provision and on the applicability of specific instruments. In particular, the Parties disagree on the question

whether the document entitled "Convention delimiting the land and maritime frontiers of Equatorial Guinea and Gabon" (the "Bata Convention"), invoked by Gabon, is a treaty having the force of law in the relations between the Parties with regard to the dispute.

The court (1) By fourteen votes to one, found that the document entitled "Convention delimiting the land and maritime frontiers of Equatorial Guinea and Gabon" ("Bata Convention") invoked by the Gabonese Republic is not a treaty having the force of law in the relations between the Gabonese Republic and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and does not constitute a legal title within the meaning of Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Special Agreement; (2) Unanimously decided that the legal titles invoked by the Gabonese Republic and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea that have the force of law in the relations between them in so far as they concern the delimitation of their common land boundary are the titles held on 17 August 1960 by the French Republic and on 12 October 1968 by the Kingdom of Spain on the basis of the Special Convention on the delimitation of French and Spanish possessions in West Africa, on the coasts of the Sahara and the

Gulf of Guinea, signed in Paris on 27 June 1900, to which titles the Gabonese Republic and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea respectively succeeded; (3) By thirteen votes to two, found that, of the legal titles invoked by the Gabonese Republic and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, the title that has the force of law in the relations between them in so far as it concerns sovereignty over the islands of Mbanié/Mbañe, Cocotiers/Cocoteros and Conga is the title held by the Kingdom of Spain on 12 October 1968, to which the Republic of Equatorial Guinea succeeded; (4) Unanimously, found that the Special Convention on the delimitation of French and Spanish possessions in West Africa, on the coasts of the Sahara and the Gulf of Guinea, signed in Paris on 27 June 1900, constitutes a legal title within the meaning of Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Special Agreement to the extent that it has established the terminus of the land boundary between the Gabonese Republic and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, which shall be the starting-point of the maritime boundary delimiting their respective maritime areas; (5) Unanimously, found that the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea is an international convention that has

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

the force of law in the relations between the Gabonese Republic and the Republic of Equatorial

Guinea, within the meaning of Article 1, paragraph 1, of the Special Agreement, in so far as that

Convention concerns the delimitation of their maritime boundary.

India's Statement in UNSC High-Level Open Debate on Maintenance of International Peace and Security: Strengthening Maritime Security through International Cooperation for Global Stability

Ambassador Parvathaneni Harish, India's Permanent Representative to UN on 20 May 2025 made a statement that Maritime security is a cornerstone of economic growth as critical trade routes, energy supplies, geopolitical interests are tied to the oceans. India, having a long coastline, extensive seafarer community, and capable maritime forces, is actively pursuing its role as a responsible maritime power to safeguard its interests and address emerging threats. India's maritime security strategy is broad and multifaceted, addressing both traditional threats from state actors and non-traditional threats from piracy, contraband smuggling, illegal human migration, IUU fishing, maritime incidents, hybrid threats and maritime terrorism. The importance of maritime security was highlighted by the Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi at the first ever open maritime debate during India's Security Council Presidency in 2021. Removal of barriers from legitimate maritime trade; Peaceful settlement of disputes as per international law; Jointly addressing the natural disasters and maritime threats created by non-state actors; Preservation of the marine environment and resources; Encouragement of responsible maritime connectivity are the five basic principles that indicate the holistic manner of India's approach to maritime security. Being a party to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1982, India is committed to promoting a free, open, and rules-

based maritime order in accordance with the principles of UNCLOS. In furtherance of this objective, India is committed to an effective role in the region by undertaking various capacity building initiatives that focus on addressing contemporary security challenges, forging the way ahead to strengthen combat capability and addressing strategic, operational and governance aspects of maritime security. India's maritime security strategy focuses on strong surveillance, effective coordination and quick response capabilities to protect its long coastline and sea routes. This strategy is also guided by our Prime Minister's vision of MAHASAGAR (Mutual and Holistic Advancement for Security and Growth Across Regions), which promotes safety and cooperation in the seas and can be applied globally. India is actively involved in numerous maritime security missions and takes part in joint naval exercises with a multitude of partners at regional and global levels. These efforts focus on non-traditional threats—like piracy, natural disasters, and other illicit maritime activities—that affect peace and security in the region. Inclusiveness and cooperation are key principles of India's maritime approach. Over the last one year, in response to shipping attacks and rising incidents of piracy in the Western Arabian Sea, the Indian Navy has deployed more than 35 ships in the region, carried out more than 1000 boarding operations and has responded to over 30 incidents.

The credible and swift actions of Indian Navy saved more than 520 lives, irrespective of the nationality of the crew. Indian Navy has safely escorted over 312 merchant vessels, carrying over 11.9 million metric tons of cargo, valued at more than 5.3 billion USD. India actively engages in SAR (Search and Rescue) and Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief (HADR), especially in the Indian Ocean Region. During September 2024, India launched *Operation Sadbhav* for extending emergency humanitarian assistance in the wake of the floods caused by Typhoon Yagi in Laos, Vietnam and Myanmar. Last month, India undertook a large-scale multilateral maritime engagement exercise with ten African countries, titled as 'Africa India Key Maritime Engagement' ('*AIKEYME*') (*Aikyam-ऐक्यम्*) which means 'Unity' in Sanskrit. This initiative aims to develop collaborative solutions to regional maritime challenges, enhance interoperability, and strengthen the friendly relations between India and African nations. In conclusion, India views maritime security and countering terrorism as central to its national security and economic interests. Its approach balances robust defense capabilities, regional diplomacy, international cooperation and domestic infrastructure development. It continues to evolve its strategy in response to new threats and geopolitical shifts in the Indo-Pacific region.

Visit of Foreign Participants at ISIL



The ISIL on 09 April 2025 welcomed 28 foreign participants from 13 countries for 36th International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting organised by the Parliamentary Research and Training Institute for Democracies, Lok Sabha Secretariat. Delegates from Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador,

Guatemala, Honduras, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe visited ISIL. The Secretary General, Dr U C Jha addressed the participants and interacted with them on the working and role of ISIL in dissemination of international law.

Dr Anwar Sadat, Senior Assistant Professor, Dr Parineet Kaur and Dr Kanika Sharma, Assistant Professor, ISIL also interacted with the delegates and informed about the establishment of the centres for advanced studies in Environmental Law, IPR and Technology and IHL and Military Law.

National Conference on World Intellectual Property Day, 2025

On 25 April 2025, National Conference on World Intellectual Property Day, 2025 on the theme "IP and Music: Feel the Beat of IP" was jointly organized by the Centre for Advanced Studies in Intellectual Property and

Technology Law, ISIL, Indian Law Institute and Gujarat National Law University. The Conference was inaugurated by Hon'ble (Mr) Justice Ujjal Bhuyan, Judge Supreme Court of India and keynote address was delivered by

Prof. (Dr) Manoj Kumar Sinha, President, ISIL. In total, there were three sessions with 10 speakers. Valedictory address was delivered by Prof. VG Hegde, Executive President, ISIL.

One Day Seminar on Maritime Piracy: International Perspectives and Future Concerns



on 26 April 2025, One day seminar on *Maritime Piracy: International Perspective and Future Concerns* was organised by Dr Kanika Sharma, Head, the Centre for Advanced Studies in International Humanitarian Law and Military Law at ISIL. The seminar was inaugurated by Dr U C Jha, Secretary General, ISIL. The inaugural session of the seminar was delivered by Vice Admiral Pradeep Chauhan, AVSM & Bar, VSM, IN (Retd), Director General, National Maritime Foundation (NMF), New Delhi on *Maritime Piracy and Crimes at Sea: Historical Background, Maritime Piracy in Recent Times: Worldwide Experience and Captain Ranendra Sawan, IN, Senior Fellow, NMF on Anti Maritime Piracy: Indian Efforts and Successes*. Second

Session was chaired by Prof C Jayaraj, EC Member, ISIL and he focused on *Prosecuting Maritime Piracy- International & Domestic Legal Issues*. Other distinguished speakers of the session were Dr Kalpana Devi, Assistant Professor, Centre for Legal Studies, Gitarattan International Business School, New Delhi, Mr Aaditya Vikram Sharma, Assistant Professor (Sr), VIPS and Mr Amit Nagar, Assistant Professor, Asian Law College, Noida. Speakers discussed on the Effectiveness of UNCLOS in Tackling Maritime Piracy: An Indian Ocean Perspective, Piracy and the Limits of UNCLOS: A Critical Appraisal of Maritime Security in the 21st Century and Revisiting UNCLOS: Gaps in International Law Addressing Modern Maritime Piracy. Third

session of the day was chaired by Dr Anna Bashir, EC Member, ISIL and Assistant Professor (Sr), University of Kashmir. She discussed about *Leveraging Artificial Intelligence to Combat Maritime Piracy: Challenges and Opportunities*. Dr Vikesh Ram Tripathi, Assistant Professor, Law Centre-II, Faculty of Law, DU & Mr Atul Yadav, Research Scholar, Mr Avinash Kumar, Research Scholar, Ms Prachi Mishra, Research Scholar, GGSIPU were the speakers of the session and focussed on *India's Anti-Piracy in Amrit Kaal: Legal Assertiveness and Strategic Outreach in the Indo-Pacific and Use of Force Against Pirates: State Practice of India*. The day concluded with the panel discussion chaired by Prof. M Gandhi, Vice President, ISIL

highlighting Future Prospects in Combating Maritime Piracy. Cdr Sandeep Bali, Head of Prevention, Delegate for the relations with Armed & Security Forces at Regional Delegation for India, Nepal, Bhutan and the Maldives,

ICRC New Delhi and Capt. Yogendra Prakash Sharma, Deputy Director and Senior Fellow, NMF were other eminent panellists who highlighted the issues related to the Use of Force in Maritime Law Enforcement Operations and

Private Maritime Security Companies (PMSC) Providing Privately Contracted Armed Security Personnel on Board Ships in the High Risk Area. Dr U C Jha, Secretary General, ISIL presented the formal vote of thanks.

Student Visit



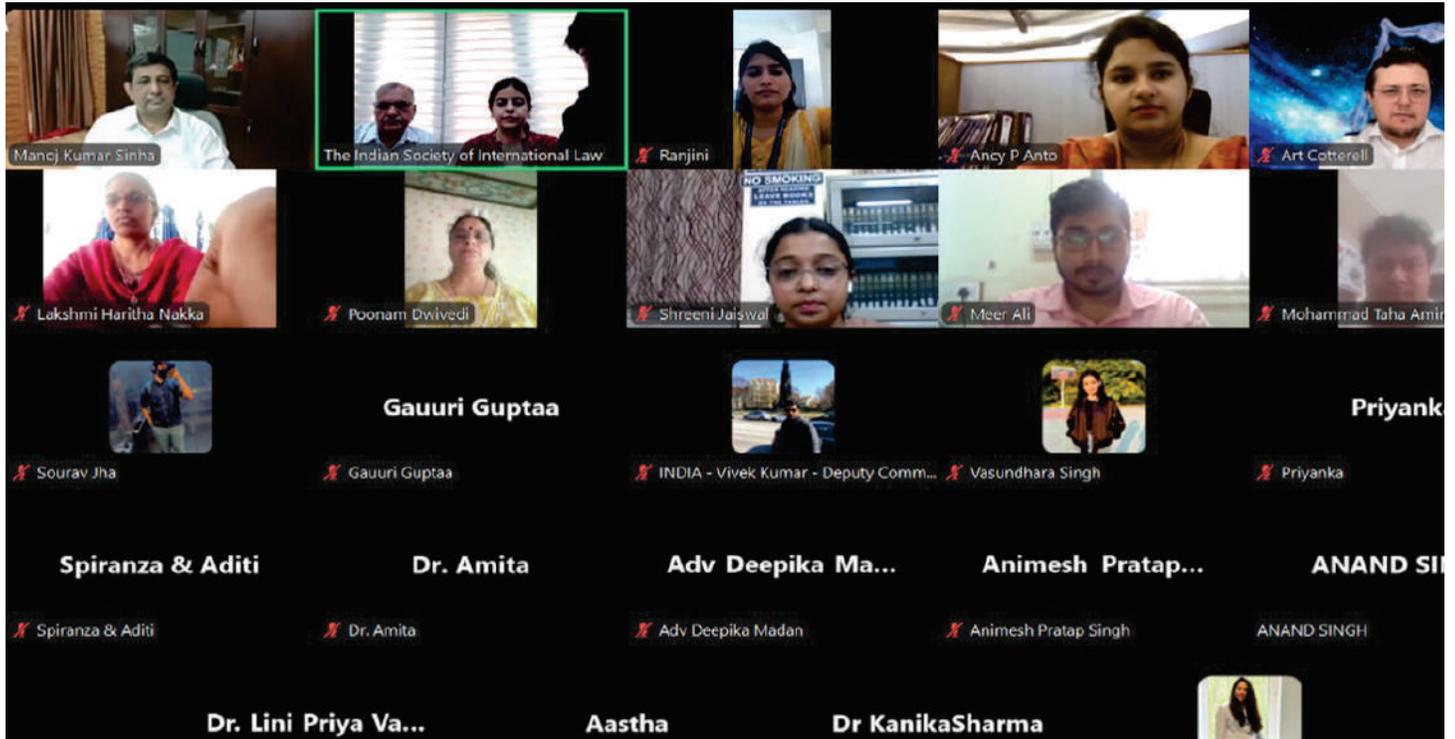
On 6 May 2025, 69 students along with their faculty members from Bimal Chandra College of Law, Kandi, Murshidabad, West Bengal visited ISIL. Secretary General, Dr UC Jha, Dr Anwar Sadat and Dr

Parineet Kaur 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.

ISIL EVENTS

One Day Seminar on IP Laws and Space Laws: Emerging Frontiers of Innovation and Regulation



On 16th May 2025, One Day Seminar (ONLINE) on *IP Laws and Space Laws: Emerging Frontiers of Innovation and Regulation* was organised by Dr Parineet Kaur, Head, the Centre for Advanced Studies in Intellectual Property and Technology Law at ISIL. Inaugural talk was delivered by Prof (Dr) Manoj Kumar Sinha. The seminar

comprised of three sessions. Session one titled "IP, Heritage, and Governance in Outer Space: Legal Frontiers and Emerging Challenges" was Chaired by Prof. David Ambrose, Formerly Professor and Head, Department of Legal Studies, University of Madras. Second session on the theme "Intellectual Property in

Orbit: Evolving Legal Tools for Space-based Innovation" was chaired by Prof (Dr.) Benarji Chakka, Professor of Law and Dean at VIT-AP School of Law, VIT-AP University & EC Member ISIL. Third session was chaired by Dr Sunil Kumar Agarwal, AOR and EC Member, ISIL.

23rd Summer Course



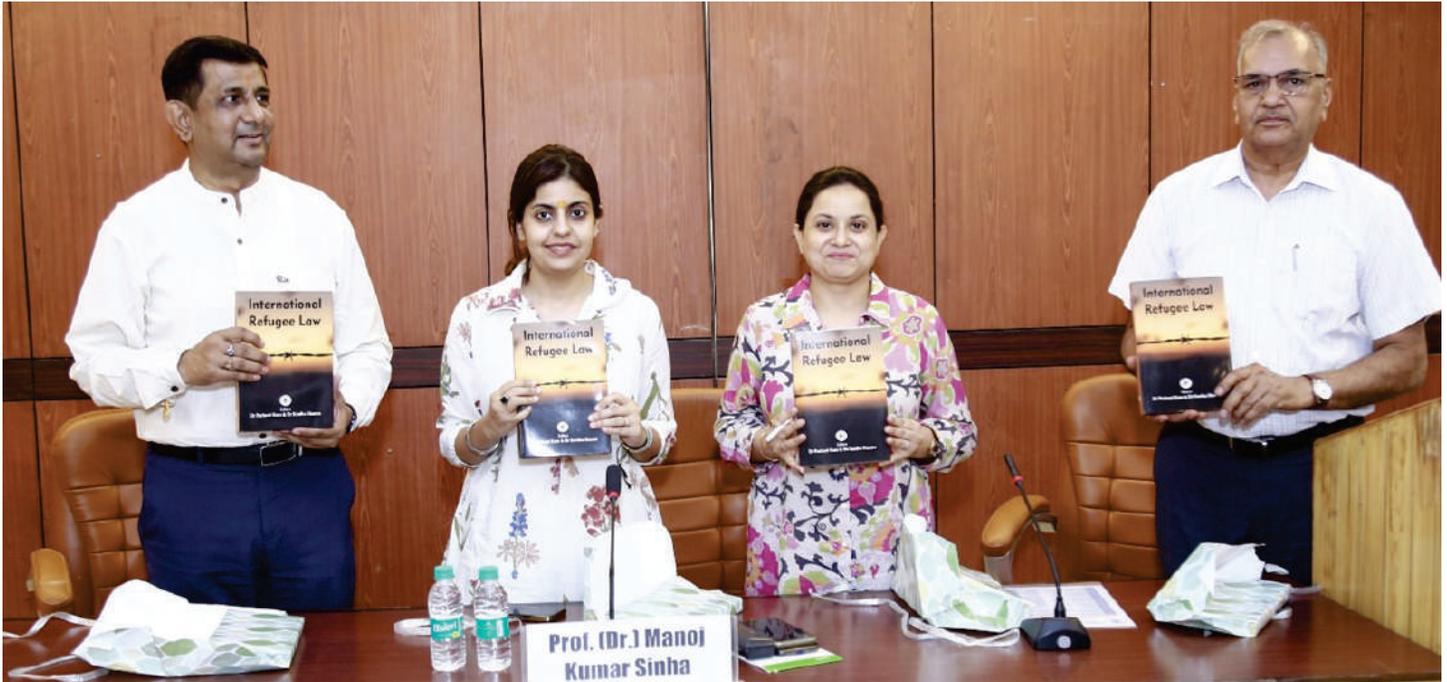


ISIL organised its 23 Summer Course on International Law from 2-13 June 2025. The course was attended by 75 participants including students, professionals, academicians and advocates from all over the country. The course began with the basic understanding of international law covering introduction, sources and development of international law and also focussed on the specific areas of international law including international air and space law, the law of the sea, international human rights, humanitarian law, refugee law, intellectual property rights, international arbitration, international economic law, environmental law, trade law, private international law and a lecture on career in international law. The lectures were delivered by renowned resource persons having expertise in the respective areas, namely, Prof. Manoj Kumar Sinha, President, ISIL, Prof. VG Hegde, Executive President, ISIL, Dr U C Jha, Secretary General, ISIL; Dr Luther Rangreji, Joint Secretary, L&T Division, MEA; Prof.

Anupam Jha, Treasurer, ISIL; Dr Shikhar Ranjan, Director, AALCO; Dr Srinivas Burra, Associate Prof. SAU; Advocate Saju Jacob, Advocate (IND) & Solicitor UK, Ireland, Germany, EC Member, ISIL; Dr Sunil Kumar Agarwal, EC Member, ISIL; Amb Narinder Singh, Former Head, L&T Division, MEA; Prof. (Dr) Rashmi Salpekar, Dean and Head VIPS; Prof. Dr Prabhash Ranjan, Vice Dean (Research), Director, CITL, Jindal Global Law School; Prof. Abdulrahim Vijapur, Former Prof. AMU, Aligarh; Ms Gunjan Chawla, Legal Advisor, ICRC; Prof. Dr James Nedumpara, Head CTIL; Prof. Dr Risham Garg, NLU Delhi; Sh. MK Rao, Former Director, L&T, MEA; Prof. (Dr) Ravindra Pratap, Dean, SAU; Dr Vinai Kumar Singh, Associate Professor, CILS, JNU; Kumar Abhijeet, Legal Officer (Gr.II) L&T Division, MEA; Dr Victor Vaibhav Tandon, Advocate & Patent Agent; Dr Parineet Kaur, Assistant Professor ISIL; Dr Nidhi Gupta, Associate Professor NLU, Delhi; Dr S.G. Sreejith, OP Jindal Global

University; Dr Archana Negi, Associate Professor, JNU; Dr Kanika Sharma, Assistant Professor, ISIL; Ms. Margriet Veenma, Deputy Chief of Mission, UNHCR; Ms Sumbul Rizvi, Former Country Representative, Bangladesh; Dr Ashutosh Acharaya, Assistant Professor DU; Dr Syed Ali Akhtar, Assistant Professor, Galgotias University; Ms Jyoti Singh, Advocate, Supreme Court; Dr Anwar Sadat, Senior Assistant Professor, ISIL; Dr Monish Touranbham, Senior Research Consultant, Chintan Research Foundation; Dr Dinesh Dayma, Assistant Professor DU. Panel discussion on the Indus Water Treaty was also organised and discussed by Dr Uttam Kumar Sinha, Senior Fellow, MP-IDSA and Dr Anwar Sadat. Valedictory address was delivered by Hon'ble Justice Mr Rajendra Menon, Chairperson, Armed Forces Tribunal. The course was successfully concluded with the distribution of certificates.

Book Release



A book on *International Refugee Law* edited by Dr Parineet Kaur and Dr Kanika Sharma, Assistant Professors, ISIL was released on 4 June by Prof. (Dr) Manoj Kumar Sinha, President ISIL and Dr U C Jha, Secretary General, ISIL. The present volume of the book is having 15 chapters on various issues relating to the refugees and internally displaced persons including International Dimensions of Refugee Law; Refugees in the International and National Framework Application of International Human Rights

Principles and Standards for the Effective Refugee Protection; The Policy Perspectives of UNHCR in Protecting and Promoting the Rights of Refugee Children; Refugees as Human Dimensions of National Security; Durable Solution to Global Refugee Crisis; Burden Sharing in Refugee Protection; Protection of Refugees in Africa: A Regional Perspective; Refugee in India: Legal Framework, Law Enforcement and Security; Legal Status of Asylum seekers in India: A Case Study of Selected Cases; Refugee Law and

Policy in India: Efforts of Indian Courts; Refugee's Right to Work: An Indian Perspective; Denationalization and Statelessness in the Modern World; Statelessness: A Case Study of the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Haiti; A Critical Analysis of Normativity of the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. The book is a welcome edition which will be useful for the students and researchers.

Special Lecture on Space Law and Sustainability



On 25 June, ISIL organised special lecture on "Space Law and Sustainability" delivered by Prof. Dr Kai-Uwe Schrogl, President of the International Institute of Space Law (IISL) & Special Advisor for Political Affairs, European Space Agency. Prof. V G Hegde, Executive President, ISIL felicitated Prof. Dr Kai and delivered the welcome address.

Prof. Dr Kai focussed upon the absence of universally binding and enforceable provisions for Space Safety (as debris mitigation or STM), Space Security (as arms control or TCBMs), Level-playing field for the Global Space Economy? He further stated that the national implementation of international obligations under space law is crucial. Accepting this

responsibility in national authorization and supervision is not yet universal. The strict and unlimited liability of the 1972 Liability Convention is an effective driver. In conclusion he mentioned that India can and must play a key role in responding to these questions. Dr UC Jha, Secretary General, delivered formal vote of thanks.

UPCOMING EVENTS

- Seven Day Faculty Development Programme (FDP) in International Humanitarian Law (Online): 31 July - 6 August 2025
- 3 Months Certificate Course on Space Law (Online): Starting 2 August 2025
- Two Day Training Programme on Human Rights: Issues and Concern in Collaboration with National Human Rights Commission: 25-26 September 2025
- 24th Henry Dunant Memorial Moot Court Competition 2025: 31 October-2 November 2025
- One-Day Seminar on "Protection of Environment During War and Armed Conflict": 6 November 2025