



### BBNJ Treaty and the emerging concept of Common Heritage of Mankind

- Arya Mitkari (III B.A.LL.B)

The Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction or the BBNJ treaty, which is also known as the 'High Seas Treaty' was adopted on 19 June, 2023 by the Intergovernmental Conference on Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (IGC). The treaty discusses four main measures such as area-based management tools, including marine protected areas, environmental impact assessments, capacity-building and the transfer of marine technology, and most importantly, fair and equitable sharing of the Marine Genetic Resources, more popularly known as 'ocean commons'.

The question of sharing the ocean commons was discussed and came up first in the 1960's, when Arvid Pardo, submitted a note verbale to the Secretary-General of the UNGA on behalf of the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations. This

idea of the Common Heritage of Mankind (CHM) entered institutional discourse in 1967. The note verbale requested the inclusion in the agenda of the 22nd session of the UNGA of a new item, the "Declaration and treaty concerning the reservation exclusively for peaceful purposes of the sea-bed and of the ocean floor, underlying the seas beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction, and the use of their resources in the interests of mankind."

The central ideas behind this were that the seabed and the ocean floor should not be capable of possession and that their exploration should only take place for peaceful purposes. It was contested that the utilisation should shelter the interest of mankind and especially with developing and least developed countries, including through the sharing of any benefits arising from the utilisation of the resources of the seabed.

Since its inception during outer space negotiations, the common heritage of mankind principle served not only to place the interest of humankind as a whole at the centre, but also to include

### News at a Glance

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights raised alarm Friday over the escalating gang violence and deteriorating human rights situation in Haiti, urging all national stakeholders and government authorities to take immediate action. An interim report presented at the 57th session of the Human Rights Council details a marked increase in gang-related violence in 2024, with criminal organizations expanding their control over key parts of the capital, Port-au-Prince, and other areas. For more information, see [here](#).

The Jewish Community of Oporto on Thursday announced that the granddaughter of a Jewish Portuguese army officer has filed a complaint at the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). The complaint alleges that Portugal violated the European Convention on Human Rights after it wrongfully dismissed her grandfather from the army and failed to reinstate his military rank. For more information, see [here](#).



the interests of future generations as well as global fairness considerations. Today, in light of the current climate, biodiversity and ecological crises, the common heritage of mankind principle embodies a response from the international community that enlarges the scope of moral and political concern, from states, to humanity, to future generations, to nature. Including the CHM principle in the BBNJ Agreement therefore, represents a decisive step in the direction of tackling the contemporary ecological crises.

Second, the common heritage of mankind principle also reflects a vision about a fair international community. Since its inception and then its inclusion in UNCLOS, the principle emerged to guide international cooperation and solutions to global problems and challenges in ways that correct for injustices and inequalities. Invoking the interests of humanity as a whole, the common heritage principle calls for the sharing of benefits, especially regarding less affluent and developing countries. Including the principle, therefore, strengthens the rules and mechanisms in the Agreement that establish benefits sharing, technology transfer and capacity

building, among others.

### Maritime Zones and Rise in Sea Levels: Can Baselines Be Fixed?

- Mimansa Mishra (III B.A.LL.B)

Climate change and Global warming have consistently been an issue of concern for the world at large. With sea level rise reaching alarming levels, addressing the possible impacts of an unprecedented sea level rise has become a global priority. It is however, evident that while this rise in sea level has become a growing concern for almost all the States, it impacts some states more than the others, bringing many Small Island Developing States (SIDS) under a threat of losing their existing maritime entitlements under the current international regime.

The principle framework of the law of the sea is laid out under the 1984 United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which defines baselines from which the outer limits of any State's maritime zone can be calculated. Generally, the baseline from which States' maritime zones are measured is the 'normal' baseline, determined in accordance with Article 5 of the UNCLOS, as the low-water line

### News at a Glance

The UN Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in Sudan on Thursday expressed concern over the rise in conflict-related sexual violence in Sudan. According to the team, reports from Khartoum and Al Jazira showed that an increasing number of girls and women are abducted and subjected to rape, sexual capacity, and forced marriage. For more information, see [here](#).

he United States, Australia, Canada, the European Union, and several other nations, including France, Germany, and Japan, released a joint statement on Wednesday, urging an end to the "situation between Lebanon and Israel" — a reference to the cross-border conflict between Israeli forces and Hezbollah. For more information, see [here](#).



along the coast. From this baseline, States may measure their territorial sea, contiguous zone, Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and continental shelf. Coastal states, by way of their sovereign rights, exercise jurisdiction over these maritime zones, utilizing these zones for exploitation of natural resources and related activities.

The issue which arises due to unprecedented sea-level rise however, is that if the 'normal' baseline moves inland as a consequence of sea level rise, so too will the outer limits of those maritime zones measured from such baseline. As a result of such shifting baselines and the consequential adjustments of the outer limits of maritime zones, waters previously under national jurisdiction could become part of the high seas. This as a result, rekindles the debate between the two approaches of fixed and ambulatory baselines under International Law.

While a Fixed baselines approach allows States to permanently delineate the outer limits of their maritime jurisdiction by fixed baselines which remain irrespective of submersion of their

coastal areas due to sea level rise, an Ambulatory baseline approach requires the limits of Maritime Jurisdiction of States to correspondingly shift with a change in their normal baseline due to a rise in sea levels.

It must be noted that as a general practice, the understanding of the UNCLOS regarding the nature of the baselines has been that baselines used for determining maritime zones are in fact, ambulatory, i.e., they depend on the locations and physical features of the coast. This understanding is based on the general International Law Principle of 'Land Dominates the Sea' articulated by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) judgment in the 1969 North Sea Continental Shelf cases, wherein it was held that the rights of the coastal State would appear to be dependent upon the existence of land territory, meaning that rights over maritime spaces are, in some sense, dependent upon rights to the adjacent land.

This is consistent with the International Law Association's (ILA) Committee on Baselines, which in 2012 under its report concluded that 'as a matter of international law, 'the normal

### News at a Glance

Building Industry and Land Development Association (BILD), a Canadian advocacy organization, identified a widening gap between the demand for homes within the Greater Toronto Area and housing starts, with a drop from 2,428 housing start applications in 2021 to 1,225 in 2024, in its report issued on Monday. For more information, see [here](#).

In a monumental decision, Canada, Australia, Germany and the Netherlands are set to initiate legal proceedings against the Taliban at the International Court of Justice (ICJ) over allegations of gender discrimination and apartheid, the Guardian newspaper reported Wednesday from the UN. This would mark the first instance in which the ICJ, located at The Hague in the Netherlands, will witness a country brought to trial by others specifically on the grounds of gender discrimination. For more information, see [here](#).



baseline is ambulatory' and that consequently 'if the legal baseline changes with human-induced expansions of the actual low-water line to seaward, then it must also change with contractions of the actual low-water line to landward'.

However, it is pertinent to note that the 1982 Convention was negotiated before climate change emerged as an issue on the international scene. Consequently, the LOSC-as a pre-climate-change instrument-did not take into account the impacts of climate change, and in particular sea-level rise. As observed by the ILA Baselines Committee, 'The existing law of the normal baseline does not offer an adequate solution to this potentially serious problem'. In light of the serious ramifications of sea-level rise, the ILA Baselines Committee recommended the establishment of a new committee to study the broader issues relating to loss of territory due to sea-level rise, on the basis of which, in 2012 the ILA established the International Law and Sea-Level Rise Committee 'to study the possible impacts of sea-level rise and the implications under international law of the partial and complete inundation of state territory, or depopulation thereof,

in particular of small island and low-lying states'.

The Committee, in its 2018 report while addressing the possibility of a fixed baselines regime, identifies two approaches de lege ferenda, with the first approach of 'coastal States maintaining (or 'freezing') their existing baselines, established in accordance with the LOSC, in their current position, as marked on 'large scale charts officially recognised by the coastal State' and the second being that "coastal States maintain their existing defined outer limits of their maritime zones measured from baselines established in accordance with the LOSC, notwithstanding physical changes in the coastline and basepoints brought about by sea level rise. The possibility of a fixed baselines regime is therefore still under work and yet to be fully developed.

Assuming that an ambulatory baseline approach develops into a subsequent custom, such an approach would unproportionally affect SIDS adversely as firstly, they lack the necessary resources to create coastal fortifications in order to physically protect their territories, making them more susceptible to loss of territory due

### News at a Glance

The Thai Royal Gazette announced on Tuesday that Thai King Maha Vajiralongkorn has endorsed the Marriage Equality Bill, recognizing same-sex marriage. The bill revises several sections of the Civil and Commercial Code. Amendments to the law employ gender-neutral language and grant LGBTQ+ couples marriage, child adoption, inheritance and healthcare consent rights. For more information, see [here](#).

Members of Russia's State Duma, the country's legislative authority consisting of 450 members, adopted a bill Wednesday to ban the adoption of children from the Russian Federation by citizens in countries where gender reassignment is permitted, emphasizing the need to uphold "traditional values." For more information, see [here](#).



to the sea level rise, and secondly, the ambulatory approach, which shifts maritime entitlements previously under the jurisdictions of the respective EEZs of the states to the High Seas, would adversely impact the GDP of such countries, where they would now stand to compete with other developed nations for exploration of their own maritime entitlements. The SIDS with their GDP highly dependent on the extent of their maritime entitlements, such as gas, oil, and fisheries, would be directly impacted by this loss of territorial sovereignty, keeping them at an unfairly disadvantageous position vis-a-vis developed states.

The stabilization of maritime zones on the other hand would preserve the currently accepted allocation of resources. A regime of stable maritime zones is thus preferable to the current system of ambulatory baselines and maritime limits on grounds of international fairness, as it prevents the victims of climate change from being further victimized by the loss of their maritime zones. A fixed baselines approach is now being adopted by States in the Pacific Region for the same purposes, based on the backdrop of the principles of Equity, Fairness,

Stability and Certainty, which form the core principles of the UNCLOS.

To conclude, as the discussions for the emerging customs for baselines continues, the adoption of fixed principles could provide a more equitable solution, preventing further marginalization of SIDS and aligning with the principles of fairness and stability that underpin UNCLOS.

### The Role of Alternative Dispute Resolution in Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge

- Anuradha Lawankar (III B.A.LL.B)

On May 24, 2024, a new treaty on the Intellectual Property (IP), the Genetic Resources (GRs), and related Traditional Knowledge (TK) was endorsed by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The agreement prescribes the obligations of patent applicants to include the source or origin of the GRs and TK used. The treaty also stipulates a minimum standard for disclosure and sanctions as well as an extent of freedom in its enforcement. In particular, the treaty is useful to the developing countries which are endowed with biological resources but have no means to guard

### News at a Glance

A group of South Sudanese lawyers filed a petition on Monday with the Constitutional Court of South Sudan to challenge the decision of the government of President Salva Kiir Mayardit to extend the transitional period by two years and postpone the general elections from December 2024 to December 2026. For more information, see [here](#).

Venezuela's Supreme Tribunal of Justice (TSJ) endorsed an arrest warrant for Argentine President Javier Milei on Monday over the alleged "theft" of a Venezuelan cargo plane confiscated in Buenos Aires and handed over to the United States. On the same day, the Federal Chamber of the City of Buenos Aires ordered the arrest of Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro for alleged crimes against humanity. For more information, see [here](#).



against their misuse by the developed nations.

To understand why this agreement holds so much value, one has to dive deeper into understanding the existing framework governing the GRs and TK. Essentially new advancements and technologies have substantially influenced the discourse on IP Rights . Countries worldwide are making efforts to build an international cooperation system based on IP to enhance the competitiveness of companies and further revitalize the industrial economy in their own countries. The expansion of the bio-industry in areas like pharmaceuticals, agriculture, and biotechnology, has given way to increased disputes surrounding GRs and TK . The disputes often involve cross-jurisdictional legal issues with commercial, ethical, and cultural dimensions concern. Additionally, there is a disbalance in the financial conditions of the parties. GRs encompass a broad array of biological materials, including DNA, genomes, and other life-industrial resources derived from microorganisms, plants, and animals. TK , on the other hand, refers to the outcomes of tradition-based intellectual activities in fields like medicine, art, and agriculture.

Examples of which include indigenous practices like acupuncture, folk therapies, and cultural expressions like African music or Indian murals.

All those GRs and TK bear important values not only for communities who have practiced and maintained them for ages but more so for markets who are looking for ways to exploit them. Nevertheless, these materials raise issues of ownership, control, access and benefit sharing that have become contentious especially between indigenous people and commercial actors. The current IP laws and courts have been found ineffective to resolve these conflicts but the question is why?

It is the ambiguity and lack of a consistent legal structure that typically brings forth prominent controversies. One such example is the controversy that arose after the vine of Ayahuasca was patented in 1986. This enraged the indigenous people of the Amazon. Other instances, such as the uses of the Swartzia madagascariensis tree in Zimbabwe and suchuses of the Maca plant in Peru, show how efforts to protect indigenous resources can be thwarted. Such disputes reveal the limitations of

### News at a Glance

A coalition of environmental, human rights, and indigenous groups has called on the EU to designate Malaysia's Sarawak state as "high risk" under its new anti-deforestation law. This comes as the EU prepares to implement the Deforestation-Free Products Regulation (EUDR) in January 2025, which aims to curb imports linked to deforestation and human rights abuses. For more information, see [here](#).

World leaders adopted a "Pact for the Future" at the 2024 UN Summit for the Future on Sunday, affirming their renewed commitments to a number of key international goals. The president of the General Assembly, Philémon Yang of Cameroon, described the summit as "a call to action" that recommits states to "the principles of international law, the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the promise of the United Nations Charter to save future generations from the pain of war." For more information, see [here](#).



legal systems generally whose parameters do not particularly cater for the convergence of science, culture, commerce and other elements associated with GR and TK disputes.

Cases such as these, weaken the trust of communities in the traditional legal framework, which paves way for alternative dispute mechanisms. The ADR mechanisms offer a flexible, culturally sensitive approach to conflict resolution, which allows both legal and traditional concerns of parties to be addressed. It provides a voice for customary practices of indigenous communities.

It also offers numerous benefits in resolving disputes in the present matter by providing a single forum for addressing multi-jurisdictional disputes, avoiding the complexity and cost of navigating multiple court systems. Parties can choose mediators or arbitrators with expertise in both legal and cultural aspects, ensuring that diverse perspectives, including indigenous viewpoints, are adequately represented. Importantly, it allows for the incorporation of customary laws and practices, which are often overlooked in traditional courts. The process is typically

confidential, protecting sensitive traditional knowledge and proprietary research. It is also faster and more cost-effective than litigation, which is vital for resource-constrained indigenous communities. Furthermore, it fosters collaboration and mutual understanding, preserving relationships between disputing parties, unlike the adversarial nature of litigation.

As the world continues to evolve, the importance of ADR in resolving disputes over GRs and TK cannot be overstated. It offers a pathway to balance the interests of indigenous communities, who seek to protect their cultural heritage, with the goals of innovators and industries that rely on these resources for scientific and commercial progress.

### The Chagos Islands: A dashed dream?

- Soumik Ghosh (IV B.A.LL.B)

The Chagos islands are a cluster of 55 islands which were previously a part of Mauritius up until 1965. The islands detached from the territory of Mauritius in 1965 by virtue of the Lancaster Agreement. The Lancaster Agreement concerning

### News at a Glance

Council of Europe (COE) Commissioner for Human Rights Michael O'Flaherty on Monday criticized Poland's current border enforcement practices, stating that it fails to meet the standards of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). O'Flaherty especially highlighted that the practice of returning migrants to Belarus without an individual assessment violates several human rights protected by the Convention. For more information, see [here](#).

Israel has submitted its official challenge to the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the legality of the requests for arrest warrants by ICC prosecutor, Karim Khan against Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Minister of Defense Yoav Gallant, according to a press statement by Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) on Friday. For more information, see [here](#).



Mauritius was part of broader negotiations during the country's transition to independence from Britain. It involved the detachment of the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, from Mauritius to form the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT). This agreement resulted in the United Kingdom (UK) getting effective control over the territory and subsequently allowing them to lease Diego Garcia to the United States (US) for military use. The US made full use of this aforementioned agreement and established a Naval base in Diego Garcia in 1971, owing to the significant strategic importance of these islands which facilitate rapid response in the Indo-Pacific region. The establishment of this base displaced thousands of Chagossians forcibly from their homes into the territories of Mauritius and Seychelles where they faced discrimination and extreme economic hardship.

The designation of Diego Garcia as part of the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT) has denied the Chagossians their right of abode, complicating their struggle for resettlement and recognition of their historical ties to the land. However, Mauritius and the

Chagossian community have been vocal and consistent in asserting their claim over the islands. Their efforts have not gone unrecognized in the arena of international law, on 25th October, 2019 the International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued an advisory opinion regarding the Chagos Archipelago as requested by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) under Article 86 of the UN Charter. The Court confirmed that the questions referred were legally sound and within the scope of the UNGA to inquire about. The ICJ in its advisory opinion concluded that the detachment of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius was unlawful, as it infringed upon the right to self-determination of the Mauritian people. The Court asserted that this right could not be genuinely exercised when one party, in this case, the United Kingdom, exerted control over the other. The advisory opinion, while non-binding, carries significant moral and legal weight due to the ICJ's authoritative status. It reinforces Mauritius' claims over the area and indicates that the UK is unlawfully administering the territory. As a result, the opinion places pressure on the UK to address the territorial dispute and mitigate any adverse legal,

### News as a Glance

Taiwan's Constitutional Court ruled on Friday that the death penalty remains constitutional for serious offenses, including murder. However, the court ordered the government to amend criminal procedures within two years to better protect the right to life. The case challenged the constitutionality of the death penalty for intentional homicide and killings linked to other crimes such as robbery, kidnapping or rape. For more information, see [here](#).

The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) held on Tuesday that Switzerland's expulsion of a national of Bosnia and Herzegovina violated the European Convention on Human Rights. The individual in question had been expelled and barred from Switzerland for five years after he was convicted of a drug-related offense. For more information, see [here](#).





political, or financial consequences that may arise from its continued administration of the islands.

Further, the ICJ isn't the first international body to intervene in this particular dispute, a similar stance was adopted by the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) in 2015, holding that the UK breached international law by establishing a Marine Protected Area surrounding the Chagos Islands, which were separated from Mauritius before to its independence. The tribunal determined that Mauritius retained sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago and that the UK failed to adequately consult Mauritius on the marine reserve. This judgment enhanced Mauritius' claims to the islands, adding to its continuing efforts to reclaim sovereignty of the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia. However, the verdict did not directly address the relocation of the displaced Chagossian people.

The forced displacement of the Chagossian people is violative of multiple international conventions including the Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts (ARSIWA) and the principle of self

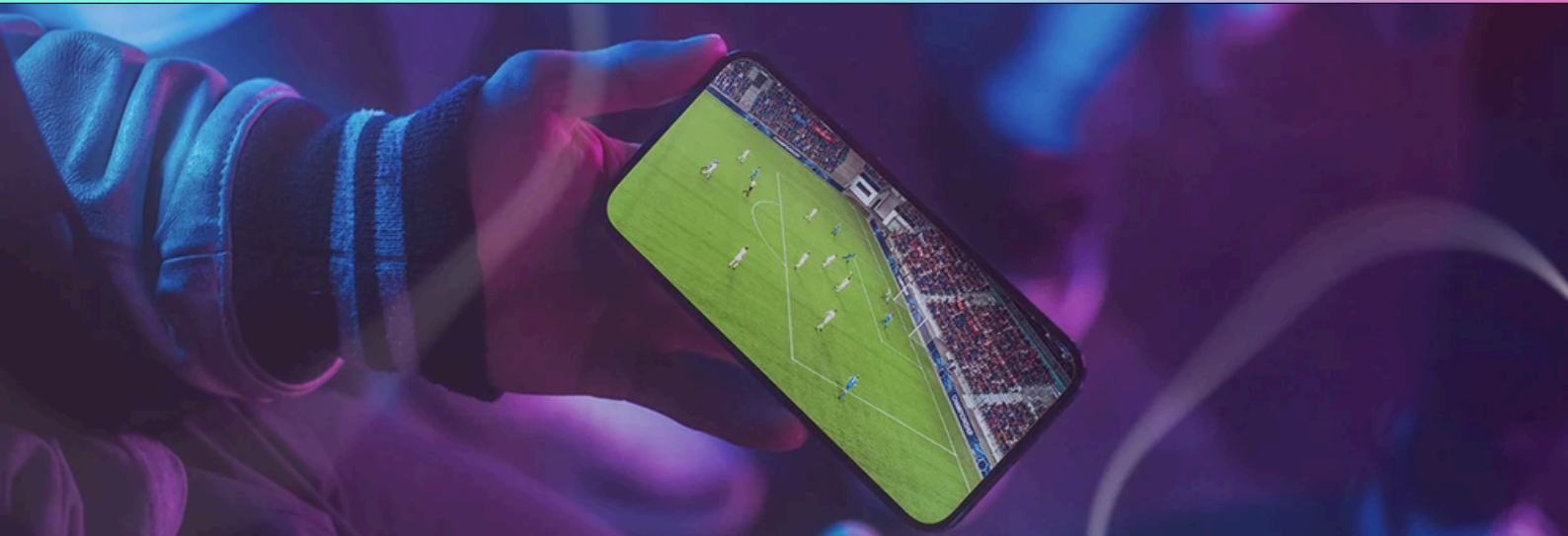
determination as underscored in Declaration on Principles Of International Law concerning Friendly Relation and Co-operation amongst states and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) as affirmed in the advisory opinion of the ICJ. Additional liability of the UK also exists in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT), which under article 53 states that treaties conflicting with a peremptory norm of general international law are to be considered void, this has significant ramifications on the validity of the agreement as a whole as in its sixty-seventh session (2015) the International Law Commission - Office of Legal Affairs (ILC) held in its report that the right of self determination falls under the peremptory norms of general international law (*jus cogens*).

The UK has made statements dismissing the advisory opinions of the ICJ by stating that it would create an unhelpful international precedent if advisory opinions are to be considered as legally binding and treating them as such would result in using them in a purpose for which they were not intended. Subsequently following this the negotiations which were ongoing

### News as a Glance

Failed Fijian coup leader George Speight and six others were released from prison on Thursday after being granted a pardon by President Ratu Wiliame Katonivere, who acted on the advice of Fiji's Mercy Commission. The president approved Speight's release after the Mercy Commission recommended a pardon based on his behavior in prison and the length of time he served. See more information, see [here](#).

The UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission in Ukraine (HRMMU) said in a report on Thursday that Russian armed forces' attacks on energy facilities in Ukraine had devastating effects on the country's infrastructure and possibly violated international humanitarian law. The UN-mandated mission focused its report on nine waves of attacks on Ukraine's electric power system that took place between March 22 and August 21, 2024. For more information, see [here](#).



between the UK and Mauritius have also faced widespread criticism over the exclusion of the Chagossian people from the process. Regardless of the representation issue, the talks have even then failed to yield any discernible progress since 2022. The UK already missed the 6 month deadline as mandated by the UN and shows no willingness to comply with the UN resolution nor the advisory opinion of the ICJ. The Chagossian people have long faced injustice and suffered the repercussions of neo-colonialism, only collectively imposed sanctions on an increasing scale might leverage the UK to change their stance. The UK must reaffirm its commitment to upholding international law and human rights by initiating a formal process to return the Chagos Islands to Mauritius. Additionally, it must ensure that the Chagossian people receive full compensation for the generations of displacement, loss of livelihood, and cultural erosion they have endured. Restoring the sovereignty of Mauritius over the Chagos Archipelago and compensating the Chagossians is not just a legal obligation but a moral one, reflecting the UK's responsibility in rectifying the wrongs of its colonial past.

### Piracy in Live Sports Broadcasting

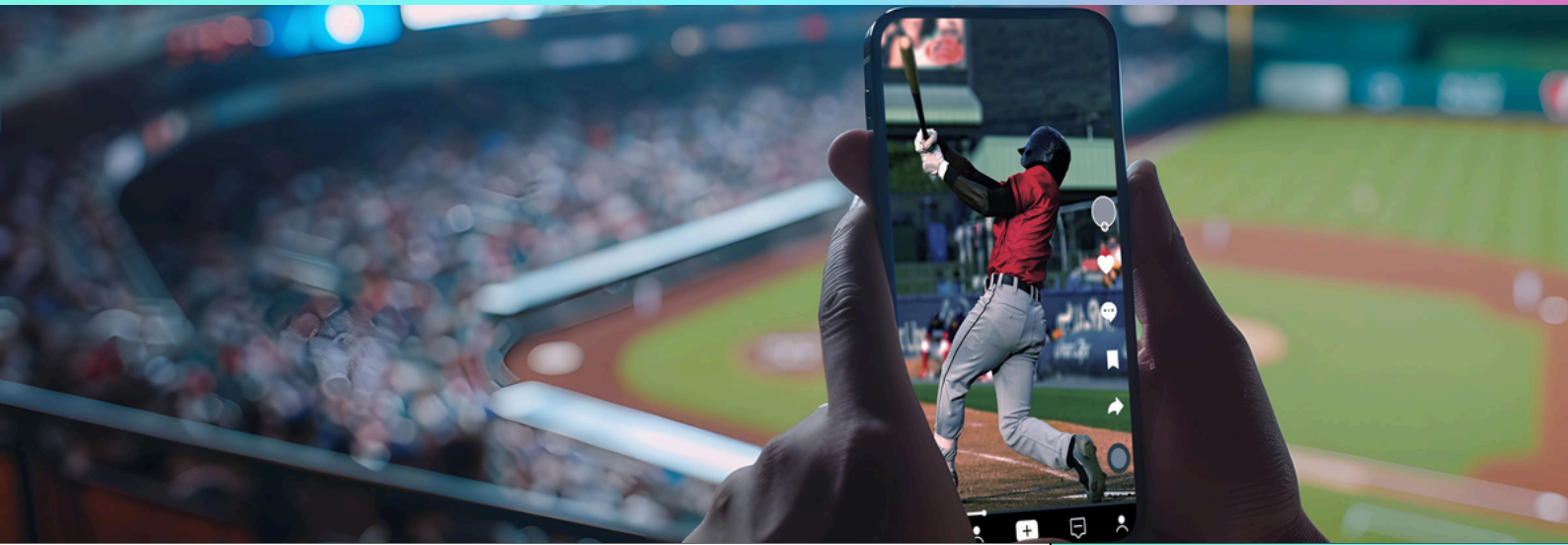
- Kaveri Nanduri (II B.A.LL.B)

With the advancements in technology and increased use of internet, broadcasting of live sports has shifted from the traditional paid TV to online services like the OTT. A side effect of this advancement is the improved quality and costs of pirated streaming platforms which make them attractive for casual sports fans. In a study by Synamedia in 2022, it was estimated that sports media rights holders lose approximately 28 billion dollars each year due to piracy in live sports broadcasting. Furthermore, nearly half of the sports fans around the world admit to viewing illegal streams of live sports events. The rise of these piracy platforms can be attributed to the increasing global demand and value of live-streaming services. Piracy in live sports broadcasting is a very big threat as it negatively impacts both the organizations that hold broadcasting rights over these sports events as well as the end-use consumers. Broadcasting organizations lose heavy investments, jobs, subscriptions, and advertising revenue and the end users also become prone to .

### Upcoming Activities

#### School of Criminal Law and Military Law International Moot Court Competition

The School of Criminal Law and Military Law (SCLML) is organizing an international moot court competition, which will be held at the Rashtriya Raksha University, Gandhinagar, from 6 – 8 December 2024. The competition will focus on Public International Law and cover the following themes: Third Party Countermeasure; State Attribution and Extraterritorial Application of Human Rights; Cryptocurrency and Terrorism Funding; and, State Immunity and Terrorism Exception. For more information, see [here](#).



theft of personal data and malware from using these pirated platforms

Currently, various international frameworks like the Rome Convention (1961) and the Brussels Convention (1974) protect the rights of broadcasting organizations. The Rome Convention was the first global framework to recognize broadcasting as a separate category of rights holders. It gives broadcasters unique rights for 20 years to broadcast, rebroadcast, and notify the public about their broadcasts. However, one limitation of this Convention is that some of the world's most significant sports streaming markets like the USA and China are not signatories to it showcasing its limited international appeal. The Brussels Convention, on the other hand, protects against unauthorized cable retransmission and ensures legal access to content but does not provide enforcement mechanisms for broadcasters. Broadcasting and piracy have both evolved over time and legal frameworks need to evolve with them to address new forms of transmission through the Internet and over mobile data networks which were not prevalent at the

time of the formation of these conventions.

Apart from legal protection at the International level, at the National level, various countries like Canada, the UK, India, and Australia use court orders of injunction and notice takedowns to combat piracy. This ensures that there is blocking access at the ISP level to pirated content even when that content is hosted by sites that are not from that country. However, these orders take time and it becomes important to ensure the need for immediacy when it comes to live sports events where the very value of the event is short-lived and dies down as soon as the live streaming ends.

Given these limitations in the legal frameworks, one of the most effective solutions to combating sports piracy in real time is integrating technology into these frameworks. Usage of technology minimizes the losses to the broadcasters by ensuring that there is quick identification and rapid takedowns of pirated content. One method is using invisible watermarks without disturbing the user experience to enable quick tracking and blocking of piracy sites.

### Upcoming Activities

The ICJ between Tradition and Transition: Accommodating Interdisciplinarity and Grey International Law zones in the Advisory Opinion on Israel and the West Bank Seminar

The American Society of International Law together with the Lieber Society on the Law of Armed Conflict as co-sponsor, organize on 23 September at 10.00 AM EST a webinar titled 'The ICJ between Tradition and Transition: Accommodating Interdisciplinarity and Grey International Law zones in the Advisory Opinion on Israel and the West Bank' with Solon Solomon (BUL School of Law) as moderator and Oona Hathaway (Yale Law School), Scott R Anderson (Brookings Institution), Achilles Skordas (Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law & International Law) and Yusra Suedi (University of Manchester) as discussants. For more information, see [here](#).



Another such method is using [AI models](#) to monitor and analyze large amounts of data over the internet including images and video content to analyze unusual user behavior and known piracy search words to block these piracy sites.

Thus, as piracy continues to grow taking advantage of the limitations in the national and international frameworks, by combining technology and law broadcasting right holders can ensure that there is better protection of their rights and the values of live sports streaming in the digital age.

## Upcoming Activities

**Call for Papers: Journal of International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict**

The Journal of International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict is welcoming articles for its first issue of 2025. This issue focuses on "International Courts on Armed Conflict Issues". Submissions, including a brief abstract and statement of affiliation should be sent by 15 January 2025 to the Managing Editor of the JILPAC via e-mail. For more information, see [here](#).

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