

Newsletter  
**GUERNICA 37**  
International Justice Chambers



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**JUSTICE**

‘Representing the interests of victims, we empower them to demand justice both locally and internationally’



**ACCOUNTABILITY**

‘We are committed to conceive and develop strategies necessary to further accountability for human rights abuses globally’



**SUSTAINABILITY**

‘We work on effective atrocity prevention through transnational initiatives, promoting meaningful national transformations’

A Message from the Co-Heads of Chambers,

We are pleased to introduce the new edition of the Guernica Newsletter and to highlight a number of important developments.

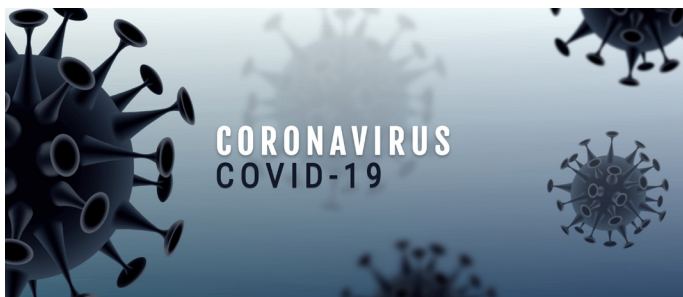
We are delighted to announce that following a highly competitive recruitment process, we have selected our pupils for 2021 and 2022. Jack Sproson and Poppy Henderson will commence their twelve month pupillages this summer and Clarissa Rodio will start a twelve month pupillage in 2022. Additionally, we are very fortunate to welcome Alexandre Prezanti and Isabella Kirwan who will join as pupils in the Summer/Autumn of 2022. We are very fortunate to strengthen Chambers with the addition of our pupils, our Academy Interns and we continue to strengthen Chambers with additional members joining over the coming months.

Chambers continues its work on projects related to the Kosovo Specialist Chambers, and work in Egypt, Lebanon, Montenegro, Saudi Arabia, Syria, UAE, Venezuela, Yemen and continues its representation of two whistleblowers, Jonathan Taylor in Croatia and Trevor Kitchen in Portugal, the latter who was exonerated by the Portuguese courts this month. Jonathan continues to fight extradition and Guernica 37 continues to support him.

This month saw the release of the the eleventh episode of the #GuernicaAccountabilityPodcast, where we spoke to Yasmin Sooka and Howard Varney on the pursuit of truth, justice and accountability in South Africa 20 years after the Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

We hope you enjoy this edition of our newsletter.

Toby and Almudena



During this difficult time of uncertainty, we would like to assure you that Guernica 37 International Justice Chambers remains committed to all its clients and will take every measure to ensure that they are not affected by the challenges being adopted globally.

Guernica 37 is unique in that, since its inception in 2016, it has operated on a global, largely remote, platform. With its associated offices in London, Madrid, San Francisco and its operational presence in Bogotá, Colombia, it continues to protect the vital interests of its clients – individuals, civil society organisations, corporations, international organisations and States – and will ensure that those rights, including the access to justice, is maintained even during this difficult time.

Guernica 37 will remain open and committed to its clients, notwithstanding the current emergency. We further remain committed to ensuring that the measures taken by States in seeking to contain the spread of the Coronavirus does not exceed the measures strictly necessary and does not impede, frustrate or unfairly restrict the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all.

As a responsible Barristers' Chambers, we will follow the Government and Bar Council guidelines that are consistent with ensuring the measures taken are strictly necessary and proportionate.

We will remain open during the hours of 09.00 to 17.00 Monday to Friday and our emergency 24-hour phone line will remain active during this time. We will endeavour to respond to all requests in an appropriate and timely manner and will provide the option of tele-conference which our administrative staff can arrange.

Should you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact our Clerks at [clerks@guernica37.com](mailto:clerks@guernica37.com).

The Guernica Team



# The Month In International Legal News



The Governments of the UK and India have signed a new landmark migration agreement, which will allow young British and Indian nationals live and work in each other's countries and accelerate the removal of illegal migrants. In a first of its kind between the two countries, the agreement will ensure greater cooperation around organised immigration crime.

The international criminal court has sentenced a former militia leader and child soldier from Uganda to 25 years in prison after he was found guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity in a landmark judgment. The presiding judge, Bertram Schmitt, said the panel of judges had considered sentencing Dominic Ongwen to life imprisonment, the court's harshest punishment, but had sided against it due to the defendant's own personal suffering.

Women around the world will participate in today's Global Day of Action, protesting President Erdoğan's decision to quit the landmark international treaty on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

In the case of *WS v. Bundesrepublik Deutschland*, the CJEU held that the *ne bis in idem* principle can preclude the arrest, within the Schengen Area and the EU, of a person who is the subject of an INTERPOL Red Notice. This is the case where the competent authorities are aware of a final judicial decision, taken in a State that is a party to the Schengen Agreement or

a Member State, that the trial of that person in respect of the same acts as those on which that Red Notice is based has already been finally disposed of by a State that is a party to that agreement or by a Member State respectively.

Thousands of women and girls as young as 8 are being targeted by the deliberate tactic of using rape as a weapon in the civil war that has erupted in Ethiopia. An Ethiopian nun has spoken of the widespread horror she and her colleagues are seeing on a daily basis inside the isolated region of Tigray and stated that "rape is in public, in front of family, husbands, in front of everyone. Their legs and their hands are cut, all in the same way."

Human Rights Watch (HRW) said that Egyptian authorities should immediately and unconditionally release Hoda Abdel Hamid, apparently detained solely for filing a complaint about the alleged torture and sexual assault of her detained son. Joe Stork, deputy Middle East and North Africa director at Human Rights Watch, stated that "instead of investigating Hoda Abdel Hamid's report that her son had faced horrific torture and sexual assault in prison, Egyptian authorities are persecuting the messenger".

In the case of *Amaghlobeli and Others v. Georgia*, the European Court of Human Rights held, unanimously, that there had been no violation of Article 10 of the Convention on the freedom of expression. The case concerned two Georgian journalists who received some

reports from local people concerning arbitrary customs-clearance practices being conducted by Georgian border police officers at the checkpoint in Sarpi, on the border with Turkey.

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In the case of *Beg S.p.a. v. Italy*, the European Court of Human rights held, unanimously, that there had been a violation of Article 6(1) of the Convention on the right to a fair trial. The case concerned the arbitration of a dispute involving a hydroelectric-power agreement for power generation in Albania involving the applicant company and ENELPOWER, a company which had been spun off from ENEL, the former State power company. It related to, in particular, the impartiality of the arbitration panel, as one of its members (N.I.) had been on the board of ENEL and had worked as that company's lawyer.

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*Syria's President Bashar al-Assad has been re-elected with 95.1% of the vote. The win will give al-Assad seven more years in power, stretching his family's rule to almost six decades. Officials said 78.6% of eligible voters cast their ballot - but in a country where many are displaced after a 10-year conflict, this figure has been questioned. The West denounced the vote as illegitimate.*

A ceasefire between Israel and the Palestinian militant group Hamas in the Gaza Strip has come into effect. The ceasefire brought to an end 11 days of fighting in which more than 250 people were killed, most of them in Gaza.

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Myanmar's former leader Aung San Suu Kyi has appeared in court in person for the first time since her government was overthrown by the military in February. The hearing, in the capital Naypyidaw, was immediately adjourned. The former leader faces several charges including violating a state secrets law. Before the hearing, Ms Suu Kyi was allowed to meet her lawyers in person for the first time.

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Roman Protasevich, 26, was on a flight from Greece to Lithuania which was rerouted over a supposed bomb

threat. Western countries accused Belarus of hijacking the Ryanair plane. Belarus authorities released video of Mr Protasevich that appears to have been recorded under duress since his detention at Minsk airport.

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In the case of *Big Brother Watch and Others v. the United Kingdom*, the European Court of Human Rights held that there had been: a) a violation of Article 8 of the Convention on the right to respect for private and family life/communications in respect of the bulk intercept regime; b) a violation of Article 8 in respect of the regime for obtaining communications data from communication service providers; c) no violation of Article 8 in respect of the UK's regime for requesting intercepted material from foreign Governments and intelligence agencies; d) a violation of Article 10 on the freedom of expression, concerning both the bulk interception regime and the regime for obtaining communications data from communication service providers; and e) no violation of Article 10 in respect of the regime for requesting intercepted material from foreign Governments and intelligence agencies. The case concerned complaints by journalists and human rights organisations regarding three different surveillance regimes: (1) the bulk interception of communications; (2) the receipt of intercept material from foreign governments and intelligence agencies; (3) the obtaining of communications data from communication service providers.

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The confirmation of charges hearing in the case *The Prosecutor v. Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman ("Ali Kushayb")* concluded before Pre-Trial Chamber II of the ICC, composed of Judge Rosario Salvatore Aitala (Presiding judge), Judge Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua and Judge Tomoko Akane. According to the Prosecution's submission of the Document Containing the Charges, Mr Abd-Al-Rahman is suspected of 31 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity allegedly committed between August 2003 and at least April 2004 in Darfur, Sudan.

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A Court in the Netherlands has ruled in a landmark case that the oil giant Shell must reduce its emissions. It ruled that by 2030, Shell must cut its CO2 emissions by 45% compared to 2019 levels. The verdict said that the Shell group is responsible for its own CO2 emissions and those of its suppliers.

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## Guernica 37

### BALKAN NEWS



A report published by the Council of Europe's Committee for the Prevention of Torture, CPT, raised concerns that police ill-treatment of suspects has resumed in North Macedonia and that the authorities have done far too little to address the longstanding flaws within the prison system. The report is based on a visit to North Macedonia in December 2019.

Montenegrin Deputy Prime Minister Dritan Abazovic announced that changes will be made to the Prosecutor Appointment System, despite criticism from European experts. The changes being made would see Prosecutorial Council members being elected by the votes of 41 out of a total of 81 MPs in Parliament. This change has been criticised and said that it could increase political influence on the prosecution.

Ratko Mladic, accused of genocide, seeks to postpone the final verdict in his trial, because one of his lawyers will be unable to attend due to illness. The Final verdict is scheduled for June 8.

A Serbian Court has ruled that senior commanders cannot be held legally responsible for crimes committed by their subordinates. The ruling sets a dangerous

precedent for any other cases involving the potential prosecution of high-ranking commanders for crimes committed during the 1990s wars.

Some Kosovo war crime survivors have applied to join a scheme to allow victims to get involved in the trials at the Kosovo Specialist Chambers in The Hague, but others remain sceptical in fear of violent retribution if their identities were to be revealed.

Milivoje Katnic, Special State Prosecutor in Montenegro, promised to take actions against Montenegrin citizens who were involved in war crimes. Katnic said that these procedures are being done in secret and special care is being taken not to send warning to the persons who are being investigated.

Kosovo Women's Network, KWN, a women's advocacy group welcomed the Basic Court of Ferizaj/Urosevac ruling on sentencing Naser Pajazitaj to life imprisonment for the murder of his cousin Donjeta Pajazita. KWN stated that, "having in consideration the numerous cases of physical and sexual violence against women, such verdicts bring a glimpse of hope that violence and murder of women will be sentenced without any compromise".

The UN court in The Hague decided that former Bosnian Serb President, Radovan Karadžić, should be transferred to a prison in Britain. Karadžić's defence has submitted a challenge to the decision claiming he could be a target for a potentially deadly attack by other prisoners.

The Bosnian Prosecution launched an investigation into Snipers operating in Sarajevo during the siege in 1992. The investigation started after the media published footage from a documentary film, made by French journalist Philippe Buffon in 1992, about Snipers operating in Sarajevo.



# The Guernica Accountability Podcast



## Our Year 2021 Episodes

- Episode 8 – An Unorthodox Barrister - Guernica Co-founder, Almudena Bernabeu speaks to Toby Cadman about his unorthodox career path to the English Bar, human rights, Guernica, Bangladesh, Syria, Kung Fu and the Rolling Stones.
- Episode 9 – In the latest episode of the Guernica Accountability Podcast we discuss sexual violence as a method of war. Patricia Viseur Sellers takes us on a journey, looking at accountability mechanisms and the development of international law and the role it plays in combating gender violence in conflict.
- Episode 10 – “Accountability through the Lens of Diversity” - In the latest episode of the Guernica Accountability Podcast we discuss Cherie Blair QC’s extraordinary career in law.

*You can now listen to the latest episode of the Guernica Accountability Podcast on Spotify, Google podcasts, Apple podcasts and a number of other podcast players. Make sure you subscribe to get access to new episodes as soon as they are uploaded.*

## Episode 11

In the latest episode of the Guernica Accountability Podcast, we discuss justice and reconciliation through the lens of Yasmin Sooka and Howard Varney. The focus will be on how they met, how they perceived the success or otherwise of the truth and reconciliation Commission in South Africa, whether it is a model for post-conflict transitional justice, and whether it met the needs of the victims. We also discuss their work and how they are still collaborating on seeking to hold individuals accountable so many years after the Commission’s final status report.

<https://www.guernica37.com/podcast>

“These conflicts will be resolved by law or war.”  
An Interview with former ICC Judge Howard Morrison

*An interview with Guernica member Sir Howard Morrison KCMG, CBE, QC was published by Justice in Conflict and was conducted by Shehzad Charania, Director of the Attorney General’s Office and International Law Adviser to the PM’s Office. The following are merely excerpts from the interview, which may be accessed [here](#).*

Following his work as a defence barrister at the ICTY and ICTR, Morrison came back to the UK, and in 2004 was appointed a domestic court Judge. A few years later, the Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) was established, and Morrison successfully applied for a judicial position. Although he didn’t spend much time at the STL, he remembers being holed up in a hotel near Schiphol Airport with fellow judges, led by Antonio Cassese as President of the STL, to draft the rules of procedure and evidence. A few months later, however, he received a call from the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office asking if he might be interested in replacing the British Judge at the ICTY Lord Iain Bonomy. Morrison accepted, the temptation of probably being asked to sit on the Karadzic case too great to resist.

I ask him about that case. “It took far longer than anyone thought,” he recalls. “It was a huge case, with voluminous evidence, a lot of cross-examination, and everything having to be interpreted and translated. And with Karadzic representing himself, albeit with the assistance of counsel, and as a result the trial chamber deciding to sit four instead of five days to allow Karadzic time to prepare, this alone added 20 percent more time to the trial.” At the same time, Morrison understands that this was a seminal case, where the fairness of the proceedings would be “rightly” under the microscope. “What we delivered was more than just a legal judgment. Because a final decision was never delivered in the Milosevic case, we had to set out the full history of the events which took place, for example in Srebrenica, and the siege of Sarajevo. That’s why the judgment was 2,700 pages. It was an immense privilege to sit on that case. It was also exhausting!”

Morrison’s time at the ICC has been particularly intense. I ask him about the case which generated most headlines, the majority decision to acquit Jean Pierre Bemba Gombo. “I was surprised at how weak

and inconsistent the evidence was against Bemba,” he says. “As a judge, I regard my principal duty as having to ensure fair trial standards. I would not have done my duty if I had upheld the Trial Chamber’s decision. I feel for those victims who might take a view that the majority decision meant that justice was not done in this case. My heart goes out to them. But it surely can’t improve someone’s suffering to convict anyone on very weak and inconsistent evidence. If I had been trying this case as a trial judge in England, I would have invited a submission at half time that there was no case to answer.”

I ask Morrison about the criticism the majority received (noting that there was also widespread approval in the commentary), but also whether he felt there was a suggestion that the ICC was failing as a result of the acquittal. “I fundamentally disagree with a narrative that says the ICC failed in any way because of our judgment. From my perspective as a Judge, I cannot accept that the success of the ICC can be determined by its conviction rate. The key indicator is the fairness of the trial. The same was the case with the ICTY and ICTR.”

I pause here, noting that the criticism against the ICC more generally is not acquittals per se, but rather the ratio of convictions on the one hand with unsuccessfully prosecuted cases on the other. Morrison accepts that investigations and evidence may not be as robust as they need to be, but notes the much more difficult task the ICC has compared to the ICTY and ICTR. “It’s comparing apples and pears,” he says. “The ad hocs were dealing with limited geographical parameters, few languages, and Chapter VII powers which meant that along with other incentives cooperation was more forthcoming. The ICC has a worldwide mandate, with cooperation very difficult to obtain. We cannot fairly compare the ICC with the ad hocs or domestic systems”.

As we come to the end of our time, I ask Morrison where he sees the future of international criminal justice. He notes the “permanent handicap” the ICC will face without the US, Russia, China and India as members, and of a sense of “schizophrenia” of those same countries nonetheless “recognising” the Court through Security Council referrals. He feels the worldwide rise in populism will not help the ICC, and at the same time that “States will not welcome an institution which places their actions under the microscope, at which point they will change their stance from support to hostility”. But Morrison also sees a bigger picture. “As the population continues to grow, we will see playing out an even greater struggle for a share of world’s resources, where conflicts occur over lack of fair distribution. These conflicts will be resolved by law or war. In the future, we could witness wars over water and living space as a result of climate change with rising sea levels eradicating crops and people’s standard of living. We will then see migration on a mass scale. Law will be crucial to dealing with some of these scenarios, and we will have to consider how to deal with crimes like ecocide, and therefore go beyond our current narrow perception of the core crimes. The ICC should be a central part of this conversation.”

Finally, I ask Morrison about his future plans. “I have been doing this for far too long to let it go,” he says. “My interests continue to lie in teaching, and promoting good governance and anti-corruption around the world, but also in considering how courts and tribunals

can deal with current crimes taking place as well as environmental crimes. So I’ll still be bouncing around – I’m only 71 after all!”

Link to the full article>

<https://www.guernica37.com/post/these-conflicts-will-be-resolved-by-law-or-war-an-interview-with-former-icc-judge-howard-morrison>







## Forced Displacement of Palestinians in Sheikh Jarrah by Israel Leads to Military Escalation

Palestinians in the Sheikh Jarrah neighbourhood in East Jerusalem are facing forced displacement to make space for Israeli settlers, with the risk to four Palestinian families “imminent” according to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Forced displacement of Palestinians has been ongoing since 1948. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, since 2009, Israel has displaced 11,408 Palestinians in the Occupied West Bank. According to Human Rights Watch, more than 30 percent of land used for Israeli settlements is acknowledged by the Israeli government as having been privately owned by Palestinians.

East Jerusalem is part of the Occupied Palestinian Territory where International Humanitarian Law applies. As the occupying power, Israel cannot impose its own set of laws to evict Palestinians from their homes. OHCHR spokesperson Rupert Colville said this week: “The transfer of parts of an occupying Power’s civilian population into the territory that it occupies is prohibited under international humanitarian law and may amount to a war crime”. He added that “forced evictions are a key factor in creating a coercive environment that may lead to forcible transfer, which is prohibited by the Fourth Geneva Convention and is a grave breach of the Convention.”

In response to the forced displacements which have continued in the Sheikh Jarrah neighbourhood this month, Hamas fired rockets from Gaza towards a number of locations in Israel killing nine Israelis. The Gaza Strip has been subject to a land, sea and air

blockade which amounts to collective punishment according to the OHCHR, for 14 years. At least 145 Palestinians, including 41 children, have been killed by Israeli bombardment of the Gaza Strip since Monday. As air raids have left some 900 others wounded, the offices of media organisations, including The Associated Press, Al Jazeera and al-Sayed, were flattened today - The 11-storey tower also housed around 60 residential flats.

In the Occupied West Bank, Israeli forces have killed at least thirteen Palestinians bringing the total death toll of Palestinians to at least 158 in less than a week.

On 15 March 2020, Guernica 37 and Professor Kevin Jon Heller submitted an amicus curiae brief to Pre-Trial Chamber I of the International Criminal Court and it was made clear that Occupied Palestinian Territory is a State for the purposes of the Rome Statute, and therefore, the ICC has jurisdiction over international crimes committed on the territory of Palestine. On 5 February 2021, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued a majority ruling in which it agreed.

The Situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory is within the jurisdiction of the ICC and the Prosecutor will need to look closely at the situation on the ground independently, impartially and from all sides as the rest of the world looks on in utter shock and disbelief.

The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court Fatou Bensouda has noted with concern “the possible

commissions of crimes under the Rome Statute”. The escalations have a serious impact on Palestinian and Israeli civilians and infrastructure.

The International Committee of the Red Cross in Israel and the Occupied Territory stated unequivocally “the laws of armed conflict are clear - no targeting of civilians”.

The UN High Commissioner stated that the “The situation in Sheikh Jarrah in occupied East Jerusalem, triggered by threats of forced evictions of Palestinian families; the heavy presence of Israeli Security Forces and violence around the al Aqsa mosque during Ramadan; the severe escalation of attacks from and on Gaza; and the shocking incitement to racial hatred and violence in Israel have all led to vicious attacks and mounting

casualties in the Occupied Palestinian Territory and in Israel.”

We call on Israel to cease the occupation of Palestinian territories, to cease the forced displacement of Palestinians and the collective punishment of civilians in Gaza. We call on Hamas to immediately cease indiscriminate rocket attacks. We call on all parties to the conflict to act in accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law, ensure all civilians are protected and bring an immediate end to the hostilities.

Link to the full article>

<https://www.guernica37.com/post/forced-displacement-of-palestinians-in-sheikh-jarrah-by-israel-leads-to-military-escalation>

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## Extradition or no extradition?

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*The decision lies with the Croatian Minister of Justice concerning the fate of whistleblower Jonathan Taylor.*

The Whistleblowing International Network, on behalf of the Jonathan Taylor Support Committee, with Guernica 37 International Justice Chambers as one of the numerous supporters, sent an open letter to the Croatian Minister of Justice, Mr. Ivan Malenica, urging him to stop the extradition of whistleblower Jonathan Taylor forthwith. The letter states that Jonathan Taylor has been in Croatia for nearly 10 months appealing against a request for extradition from Monaco and for this reason, it is for the Minister of Justice to refuse this abusive request on behalf of Monaco, allowing him to return home to the UK.

Link to the full article>

<https://www.guernica37.com/post/open-letter-to-croatian-minister-of-justice-halt-extradition-of-whistleblower-jonathan-taylor>



# Our Expertise

Guernica 37 is an innovative International Justice Chambers specializing in transnational litigation involving the enforcement of fundamental human rights protection and international criminal norms in national courts.

## International Criminal Law

International criminal and humanitarian law is at the forefront of Guernica 37's practice. Its members have been involved in several high-profile matters prosecuting, defending and acting for victims before international tribunals, hybrid courts and human rights monitoring bodies including the International Criminal Court (ICC), International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, Bosnia and Herzegovina War Crimes Chamber, Bangladesh International Crimes Tribunal and Kosovo Specialist Chambers. Previous cases have included General Augusto Pinochet, President Uhuru Kenyatta, former President Pervez Musharraf, former Bosnian Vice President Ejup Ganic, General Karake Karenze of Rwanda, the political leadership of Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami, and more recently the President of Syria Bashar al-Assad.

## Public International Law

Public International Law is one of the fast growing legal fields. It has been at the cutting edge of legal development in recent years and continues to develop into many interconnected fields. The introduction of the Human Rights Act in the United Kingdom and the increasing reliance on international law in the domestic courts means that expertise in this field is now more important than ever before.

## Extradition, Mutual Legal Assistance and Interpol Red Notices

Guernica 37 regularly advises and represents individuals, foreign governments and judicial authorities in extradition proceedings at all levels. Its members have been involved in a number of high-profile extradition

requests for individuals facing trials in the Balkans, South Asia, Latin America, North America, Africa and numerous Member States of the European Union under the European Arrest Warrant Scheme. Human Rights Act in the United Kingdom and the increasing reliance on international law in the domestic courts means that expertise in this field is now more important than ever before.

## Rule of Law Development

Guernica 37 seeks to adopt a principle to promote international justice through investigation, litigation, and transitional justice initiatives. It does this by building effective global networks, empowering victims and local partners to secure their voice in transitional justice mechanisms. It uses legal accountability to incentivise institutional reform and prevent future abuses. This way it develops transnational legal strategies to overcome entrenched impunity, fostering an exchange of expertise between legal cultures, civil society groups and victim communities to cross-pollinate accountability strategies.

## International Commercial Law, Arbitration & Mediation

International arbitration has enjoyed growing popularity with States and Corporations. There are a number of reasons that parties elect to have their international disputes resolved through arbitration. Guernica 37 is increasingly asked to advise and represent parties in commercial matters seeking to avoid the uncertainties and local practices associated with litigation in national courts. Clients see the more efficient procedures, the relative enforceability of arbitration agreements and awards, the freedom to select and design arbitral procedures, confidentiality and other benefits.



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## Business and Human Rights

Over recent years, corporate responsibility has seen a change of focus. As a global population becomes ever more alive to general principles of individual human rights, they have also become aware of the social and environmental responsibility. Stakeholders, having developed a common understanding, are increasingly adopting responsibility for the issues that corporations are faced with, and seek to highlight such issues and exert pressure where they can. In the area of Business and Human Rights, Guernica 37 provides bespoke advice and assistance on compliance with human rights standards and due diligence policies, advancing the UN Guiding Principles. Guernica 37 further provides advice and assistance to organisations and States in the areas of anti-corruption initiatives, rule of law development, training, institution building, legal reform, and legislative drafting.

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## Anti-Corruption, Bribery & Risk Management

Business and corporate strategy is now more global than it has ever been. With the increase in international trade and associated agreements however, international scrutiny has also increased with businesses and their conduct watched evermore closely. Just as the United States has made the enforcement of the Foreign and Corrupt Practices Act a priority, so too has the United Kingdom Serious Fraud Office sought to target allegations of corruption following the enactment of the Bribery Act. It is essential therefore that businesses are alive to both their domestic and international obligations. Dealing with multi-jurisdictional investigations is now the reality for those companies seeking to conduct business in global market place. We recognise that prevention is better than a cure. Guernica 37 members are perfectly placed to assist businesses in designing and implementing appropriate 'anti-corruption' programmes with policy enactment, and employee training.

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## Government Advisory Work

Guernica 37 International Justice Chambers is a specialist Barristers' Chambers experienced in advising and assisting States as they commence a process of structural reform and transformation following periods of political instability, post-conflict, post-authoritarian regimes or prolonged periods of state institutions controlled by systemic and structural corrupt practices.

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## International Climate Justice

Climate change and the risk of irreversible environmental damage is one of the greatest challenges we face. It impacts on a variety of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It has immeasurable consequences of the right to life, right to health, right to housing, freedom from poverty, right to access clean water and is likely to cause catastrophic internal and external displacement. Climate change and our response to the challenges we face have a disproportionate impact on the poor and marginalised. It has disproportionate impact on women, children and the elderly and is a greater threat in certain parts of the world already at risk through poverty, conflict and the absence of sustainable economic and environmental stability.





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