The International Criminal Court and State Cooperation: The Impact of the 2015 Pretoria High Court Decision on South Africa

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I. Summary

English Summary
The aim of this research is to analyze complex cooperation issues between the International Criminal Court (ICC) and states in Africa through the case study of South Africa. In 2015, the South African High Court issued the first-ever judgement to initiate a procedure for arresting foreign heads of states who is under the arrest warrant of the ICC. This judgement was internationally welcomed to advance international criminal justice for putting an end to impunity. That is because the ICC which does not have its own legal enforcement needs cooperation from states to exercise its jurisdiction. However, many states, even some state parties of the ICC Statute, have ignored so far cooperation requests from the ICC, such as arresting perpetrators who committed serious crimes. Thus, South Africa was expected to exercise the arrest warrant of Sudanese President Bashir who visited South Africa under the order of South African High Court.

Notwithstanding the above expectation, it was deeply concerned that the judgement of the South African High Court would bring negative impacts on the diplomatic relationship among South Africa, Sudan and states which support President Bashir. In the end, the government of South Africa let Bashir go out of South Africa. Bearing the above fact in mind, this research initially proposed a hypothesis that the government of South Africa was likely to take a position for non-cooperation to the ICC in the stronger way including the withdrawal from the ICC.

However, before conducting this research on the field, the government of South Africa suddenly announced its withdrawal from the ICC in October 2016 pursuant to the ICC Statute Article 127 and informed the UN Secretary General of its decision. South Africa was anticipated to become a first state to leave the ICC in October 2017. This is apparently the maximum appeal of non-cooperation stance toward the ICC by South African Government. Therefore, in response to the withdrawal declaration, the approach of this research was shifted to analyze the motivation of the withdrawal and its influence on the region. The initial process that was taken in this research was to collect essential information in order to narrow down a list of research interviews with scholars and practitioners in the area of the international criminal justice. Then, I carried out these interviews based on the list. Finally, this research clarified the South African position in the ICC framework through the induction measure and analyzed the future relationship between South Africa and the ICC.

There are mainly three critical points that are discussed in this research. The first point is whether the African Court of Justice and Human Rights can be alternative instead of the ICC. When the government of South Africa stated its withdrawal from the ICC, the government announced further commitment towards this African regional court, which had not been established yet at the time of declaration. The second point is associated with the decisions made by Burundi and Gambia for their withdrawal from the ICC, followed by South Africa. Whereas the both states recently experienced severe violence criticized by the ICC, such severe human rights violation has not been occurred in South Africa since the establishment of the ICC. This implies that these three states have different logics for the withdrawal from the ICC. Lastly, is it possible for South Africa to actually withdraw from the ICC? In the course of arguments as to South African Government decision of withdrawal, there are a lot of backlashes to the decision from not only opposition parties but also civil societies and scholars in terms of the principle of the South African Constitution.

During the research period of the GLTP in Africa, I could see a number of junctures that affected the relationship between South Africa and the ICC. The findings will be part of my Ph.D. thesis as well as articles of academic journals.
2015年6月に南アフリカの高等裁判所は、国際刑事裁判所（ICC）から逮捕状が発布されながらもアフリカ連合サミット出席のため同国を訪問中であったスーダンのバシール大統領に対し、南アフリカからICCの脱退を求める要請（覚書）に応じる義務がある旨の通知を下した。本研究は、この判決を契機に、その後の南アフリカのICCに対する動向について現地調査を通し考察することを目的とした。そこで当初は、「南アフリカは2015年高裁によるバシール逮捕判決後、これまで以上にICCに対して非協力的になるのではないか」との仮説を設定し、現地調査に臨む予定であった。しかし、南アフリカ渡航前に2016年10月に南アフリカ政府は突如としてICCからの脱退手続きをとったことを明らかにした。南アフリカ政府は、ローマ規程第127条に基づきICCからの脱退を国連事務総長へ通告し、1年後の2017年10月1日からICCから脱退する初めての国となることが予定された。このため、本研究は渡航後に、現地調査開始前に予定していた仮説検証型の調査から、仮説構築型の調査へと変更を行った。なお、インタビュー調査では添付の質問項目を参照しながら、以下3つの点に焦点を絞った議論を交わした。第一に、南アフリカ政府がICC脱退を決定した論拠が不明瞭であった点である。例えば、脱退表明時に、担当大臣は、南アフリカは、ICCではなくアフリカのメカニズムを通じて不処罰の終止と法の支配に貢献する旨に言及した【6頁】。つまり、近年アフリカ連合で議論されているアフリカ人権司法裁判所の場で国際刑事司法の責任を果たすというわけだが、未だ設立の目処がたっていない同地域裁判所がICCの代わりになるのか、南アフリカのICC脱退宣告と同時に南アフリカおよびガンビアといったアフリカ諸国でも脱退に向けた議論が再燃したが、ICCの捜査対象となってい同国らと南アフリカとは脱退に向けた動機づけが異なるのではないか。アパルトヘイト後の南アフリカは、人権問題に関し積極的な政策を取り、ローマ規程についてもアフリカで初めて国内法化してきたと言わばモデル国家であった。それが、なぜ反ICCの姿勢を鮮明に打ち出すことになったのか。そして、最後に南アフリカ政府（与党ANC）は本当にICCから脱退する（できる）のであろうか。アパルトヘイト後の南アフリカは、人権問題に関し積極的な政策を取り、ローマ規程についてもアフリカで初めて国内法化してきたと言わばモデル国家であった。それが、なぜ反ICCの姿勢を鮮明に打ち出すことになったのか。そして、最後に南アフリカ政府（与党ANC）は本当にICCから脱退する（できる）のであろうか。アパルトヘイト後の南アフリカは、人権問題に関し積極的な政策を取り、ローマ規程についてもアフリカで初めて国内法化してきたと言わばモデル国家であった。それが、なぜ反ICCの姿勢を鮮明に打ち出すことになったのか。そして、最後に南アフリカ政府（与党ANC）は本当にICCから脱退する（できる）のであろうか。アパルトヘイト後の南アフリカは、人権問題に関し積極的な政策を取り、ローマ規程についてもアフリカで初めて国内法化してきたと言わばモデル国家であった。それが、なぜ反ICCの姿勢を鮮明に打ち出すことになったのか。そして、最後に南アフリカ政府（与党ANC）は本当にICCから脱退する（できる）のであろうか。アパルトヘイト後の南アフリカは、人権問題に関し積極的な政策を取り、ローマ規程についてもアフリカで初めて国内法化してきたと言わばモデル国家であった。それが、なぜ反ICCの姿勢を鮮明に打ち出すことになったのか。そして、最後に南アフリカ政府（与党ANC）は本当にICCから脱退する（できる）のであろうか。アパルトヘイト後の南アフリカは、人権問題に関し積極的な政策を取り、ローマ規程についてもアフリカで初めて国内法化してきたと言わばモデル国家であった。それが、なぜ反ICCの姿勢を鮮明に打ち出すことになったのか。そして、最後に南アフリカ政府（与党ANC）は本当にICCから脱退する（できる）のであろうか。アパルトヘイト後の南アフリカは、人権問題に関し積極的な政策を取り、ローマ規束についてもアフリカで初めて国内法化してきたと言わばモデル国家であった。それが、なぜ反ICCの姿勢を鮮明に打ち出すことになったのか。そして、最後に南アフリカ政府（与党ANC）は本当にICCから脱退する（できる）のであろうか。アパルトヘイト後の南アフリカは、人権問題に関し積極的な政策を取り、ローマ規束についてもアフリカで初めて国内法化してきたと言わばモデル国家であった。それが、なぜ反ICCの姿勢を鮮明に打ち出すことになったのか。そして、最後に南アフリカ政府（与党ANC）は本当にICCから脱退する（できる）のであろうか。アパルトヘイト後の南アフリカは、人権問題に関し積極的な政策を取り、ローマ規束についてもアフリカで最初
II. Research Activity
1. Introduction

Although the ICC Rome Statute has clauses for international cooperation in Part 9, international cooperation does not work well so far as shown in ICC experiences in Africa. This is because the ICC does not have any power to enforce the requests on the states. Thus, the analysis of state cooperation to the ICC through the case study is a significant step to understand the dynamism of law and politics with regard to the relationship between the ICC and Africa.

Until recently, the ICC exercises its jurisdiction on 8 African states only. This is one of the reasons why the ICC has been criticized by African states, as it has been considered that the ICC might exclusively target African leaders. In particular, ICC’s interventions through the prosecution of the head of states in Kenya and the issue of the arrest warrant for Sudanese President Bashir have brought severe backlash from African states. Furthermore, the African Union has made the decision of non-cooperation with the ICC. Thus, Bashir has not been arrested on his trips to some African states. In fact, the ICC can do nothing without state cooperation. This complicated situation clearly shows the limitation of the ICC intervention for putting an end to impunity in Africa.

However, in June 2015 the South African high court in Pretoria produced the first-ever judgement in regard to the cooperation with the ICC. The Pretoria High Court issued a legal order to the South African Government to respect the international treaty and the domestic law, namely the ICC Statute and the Implementation of the ICC Act in South Africa. At that time, Bashir was visiting South Africa to attend the AU summit. Thus, the Court’s judgement had a heavy impact on global justice and there was a certain expectation that the South African Government might arrest Bashir. In the end, the South African Government let Bashir leave for Sudan by ignoring the High Court judgement.

This event is a critical juncture to the relationship between South Africa and the ICC. Initially, this research focused on the relationship between the ICC and South Africa based on the hypothesis that the High Court judgement would bring further non-cooperation stance from the government of South Africa. In order to clarify this point, the research addressed three themes: (1) Why did the High Court decide to arrest Bashir? (2) What is the “interest” for South African Government by admitting Bashir to visit freely? (3) What kind of changes and reactions have we seen after the 2015 High Court judgement in South Africa? This research addressed to analyze the impact of the judgement on the relationship between the Government of South Africa and the ICC.

Suddenly the impact has been shown that the Government of South Africa decided to withdraw from the ICC Statute in October 2016. This led me examine whether (4) the ICC can be replaced by the African Court of Justice and Human Rights as the government of South Africa mentioned, (5) South Africa has the same intention of Burundi and Gambia which also decided to withdraw from the ICC followed by South Africa, and (6) South Africa can actually withdraw from the ICC in October 2017 in accordance with the ICC Statute Article 127, although there are severe counterarguments by civil societies and opposition parties who disagree with its decision.

Bearing the updating discussion in mind, my fieldwork was involved in structured interviews with scholars and practitioners of international criminal justice. The research outcomes have been
shared with the relevant experts and are intended to be part of my Ph.D. thesis as well as articles of academic journals.

2. Study Area

This research explored law and politics in South Africa, with particular interest in its Implementation of the ICC Act. In the African continental, South Africa is the first state to domesticate the ICC Statute in 2002 for guaranteeing cooperation with the ICC which is the Implementation of the ICC Act. The establishment of the South African ICC Implementation Act has been welcomed internationally and expected to clarify domestic legal procedures, including the conditional universal jurisdiction, and to advance international criminal justice. The High Court judgement for arresting Bashir in 2015 resulted from this Implementation of the ICC Act. So far, the Implementation of the ICC Act was used for the initiation of investigation of the Zimbabwe torture case and Madagascar case (Ravalomanana case), despite both cases occurred outside of South Africa. The South African judicial authority has relatively broad jurisdiction to respect the ICC Statute under the Implementation of the ICC Act. Furthermore, all related cases were brought in North Gauteng High Court (Pretoria) by civil society organizations.

In addition, this research was conducted in Namibia and Malawi to compare with South African cases. This comparison enabled me to clarify the unique stance of South Africa to the ICC.

2 In these areas, the research exercised by self-fund.
3. Methodology

In my past academic articles, I demonstrated that the international criminal justice is a cross road between law and politics (Fujii 2015; 2016). Since the establishment of the ICC in 2002 as a treaty-based organization, we have seen a lot of cases that political interests outweighed the ICC requests for pursuing justice as South Africa experienced in June 2015. This means that the ICC is unlikely to be a mere judicial organ. Hence, this research has to address the analysis of both the domestic legal framework and the political background. By clarifying them through this field-based study, this research was able to deepen the understanding of the complex cooperation issues between the ICC and South Africa. In response to this aim, this research included three steps:

(1) Information collection and document reviews

The information and document collection is an essential part of this study. A case research based on the judgement of the South African High Court in Pretoria in 2015 for arresting Sudanese President Bashir was to identify the relevant documents, including legal and administrative action papers. In particular, the analysis of the Implementation of the ICC Act was fundamental to further research on this topic. This Act brings a unique legal framework in comparison with other states. In her book, “Civil Society and International Criminal Justice in Africa: Challenges and Opportunities” published in 2016, Dr. Hannah Woolaver, my supervisor at the UCT, explained well about South African legal framework with regard to the Implementation of the ICC Act. This research further explored the declaration of the South African government to withdraw from the ICC in October 2016 and its intention in comparison with other cases in Burundi and Gambia. For example, the South African Minister for Justice Michael Masutha mentioned the importance of the regional court as follows:

“South Africa will work closely with the African Union and with other countries in Africa to strengthen continental bodies, such as the African Court on Human and People’s Rights, created to deal with such crimes and to prosecute the perpetrators, whilst at the same time continuing to participate and honour its commitments under international human rights instruments.”

The related information was mainly collected in the National Library and Law Library at the University of Cape Town (UCT).
(2) Research interviews

In its initial step, this research identified significant issues on this theme which contributed to developing research questionnaires (See Appendix). Thanks to the advice of researchers at the UCT, relevant actors were also identified. For example, the Southern African Litigation Center (SALC) in Johannesburg played the most important role in the 2015 High Court judgement for arresting Bashir. In fact, at the court the SALC claimed that the government has a responsibility to take action for Bashir’s visit at South Africa under the Implementation of the ICC Act. The opportunity to interview with an officer at the SALC allowed me to visualize the process of the Implementation of the ICC Act in South Africa. In addition to the South Africa, the experiences of neighboring states were explored to compare with South Africa. The interviews were carried out in Namibia and Malawi, enabling me to reveal their meaningful examples.

(3) Contribution (shared findings) and feedback

The final step of this research was to organize and discuss its outcomes with scholars. I intended to exchange opinions about the ICC cooperation and the experiences not only of South Africa but also of neighboring states. On 22 and 23 of March, I presented my research findings and future research plans to Dr. Hannah Woolaver and Prof. Danwood Chirwa. They gave me insightful comments and advice for my future research.
4. Research Findings

By conducting a wide range of literature reviews and interviews, this field-based research identified important events which would contribute to analyzing the relationship between the government of South Africa and the ICC and deepening the understanding of the legal framework with regard to the international criminal justice in South Africa. It resulted in the overview of the relevant events and the flow chart on the process of cases regarding the Implementation of the ICC Act. These findings were identified through the above research process and will be essential for my future academic contributions.

Overview of relevant events of this research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Events</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 2000</td>
<td>- South Africa ratified the ICC Statute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2002</td>
<td>- The Implementation of the ICC Act of 2002 was established in South Africa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| June 2015     | - President Omar al Bashir of Sudan who has been indicted by the ICC for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide arrived in South Africa for attending the AU summit.  
                - High Court judgement admit South Africa has to fulfill its obligations under the ICC Statute and the Implementation of the ICC Act. |
| March 2016    | - Supreme Court of Appeal rejected the appeal from the Government.                                                                                                                                         |
| October 2016  | - Minister of International Relations and Co-operation gave notice of South Africa’s intention to withdraw from the ICC to UN Secretary General.        
                - Burundi notified its intention of withdrawal from the ICC.                                                                                                                                          |
| November 2016 | - DA (the opposition party) claimed on the court because the government violated the procedure of withdrawal from the ICC, in terms of South African Constitution.  
                - Gambia notified its intention of withdrawal from the ICC.                                                                                                                                        |
| November 2016 | - An annual meeting of the ICC Assembly State Parties was held in the Hague.                                                                                                                              
                - South African Minister of Justice visited new ICC building.                                                                                                                                      |
| January 2017  | - The AU adopted so called “ICC withdrawal strategy” at the summit with reservations from several African States.                                                                                       |
| February 2017 | - Gambian President Adama Barrow who was newly elected rescinded the withdrawal from the ICC Statue.                                                                                                      
                - South African High Court held that the decision to withdraw without prior parliamentary approval was ‘procedurally irrational’.                                                                     |
| April 2017    | - The ICC hearing was conducted regarding South African failure for arresting Bashir in June 2015                                                                                                           |
5. Discussion

Through the literature review and analysis, the below chart was developed to facilitate the discussions with scholars and practitioners of international criminal justice. The meaning of Status A is the non-ratification of the ICC Statute. Status B is the ratification of the ICC Statute and the states are requiring the ICC to be reformed. Status C is to ratify the ICC Statute but the states respect AU’s non-cooperation decisions towards the ICC rather than the ICC’s legal framework. Status A’ means withdrawal from the ICC. The relationship between the ICC and states is actually more complex, but this chart is helpful for clarifying the position of states toward the ICC.

This chart indicates that states might change its positioning. In the case of South Africa, the government initially respected the ICC framework (Status B), but its attitude gradually became Status C. Finally, South Africa tried to escape from the ICC (Status A’). However, in March 2017, South African Government withdrew the tabled ICC repeal bill from Parliament. The analysis of this motivation would be the critical part of the future study. As a similar case, Malawi also once accepted Bashir’s visit in 2011, which means Status C. However, in 2012 Malawi showed its intention to arrest Bashir if he came again. This rejection of Bashir’s visit indicated that Malawi shifted its position from C to B. It is considered that the exploration of the reasons of changes from A’ to C and C to B is key to clarifying how African states can maintain positive relationship with the ICC. In order to deepen this analysis, more examples are necessary to be obtained and investigated.
6. Conclusion

This field-based research identified cooperation framework of individual states as to the relationship between South Africa and the ICC. This enabled me to visualize the information and discussed these topics with scholars and practitioners of international criminal justice as showed on this report.

The next step is to collect more samples. During this field-based research, I compared South African with Namibian and Malawian cases. However, they are just three of the ICC member states in Africa. In particular, it could be considered that there is no single reason for determining the directions from Status A’ to C and Status C to B. The interim analysis of this discussion was provided at the annual academic conference of the Japan Association for African Studies (JAAS) in May 2017 and the future research will be reflected on my Ph.D. thesis.

“An Analysis of the South African Withdrawal from the International Criminal Court” at the annual academic conference of the Japan Association for African Studies  
20 May 2017
Acknowledgement
I would like to acknowledge kind supports from my colleagues and supervisor in Japan, the Global Leadership Training Programme in Africa, Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability United Nations University (UNU-IAS) and Prof. Mitsugi Endo at the University of Tokyo. In South Africa, I would like to sincerely appreciate Dr. Hannah Woolaver and Prof. Danwood Chirwa for their insightful advice on this research and Prof. Elrena Van Der Spuy (the Head of the Department of Public Law) and Ms. René Francke for their generous assistance as to my research activities in the Department of Public Law, UCT.

References


Williams, Sara and Woolaver, Hannah (ed.) (2016). *Civil Society and International Criminal Justice in Africa: Challenges and Opportunities*. JUTA.
Appendix

Research Interview Questionnaire

Date: ___________________________ Nationality: ___________________________

Affiliation/Position: ________________________________________________________

*Please select multiple choices and then write reasons. If you have concrete references for your reason, kindly mention them freely. Web links, news sites and press releases are also possible to denote for supporting your idea.

I. With regard to the International Criminal Court (ICC)

1. How do you evaluate the ICC activities so far?
   (a) very positive (b) positive (c) neutral (d) negative (e) very negative
   
   Reasons/Comments:

2. Do you think the ICC is important for sustainable peace in Africa?
   (a) very positive (b) positive (c) neutral (d) negative (e) very negative
   
   Reasons/Comments:

3. Do you think the ICC is targeting Africa?
   (a) Yes (b) No (c) other opinion
   
   Reasons/Comments:

4. Do you agree with African Union’s decision for non-cooperation with the ICC?
   (a) Yes (b) No (c) other opinion
   
   Reasons/Comments:

5. What is the most critical problem for the relation between the ICC and the African Union?
   
   Reasons/Comments:

II. With regard to the relation with your country

1. Do you think your government has cooperated with the ICC?
   (a) very positive (b) positive (c) neutral (d) negative (e) very negative
   
   Reasons/Comments:

2. Why does your government support, not support or does not ratify the ICC Statute?
   
   Reasons/Comments:
3. Do you think your government will further cooperate with the ICC in the near future?
(a) Yes  (b) No  (c) withdrawal from the ICC (possibility)

*Reasons/Comments:*

4. Do you think your government is influenced by foreign governments’ strategy toward the ICC?
(a) Yes  (b) No  (c) other opinion

*Reasons/Comments:*

5. Have any issues on the ICC been discussed in a political context among political actors, such as the government, ruling parties or opposition parties in your county?
(a) very often discussed  (b) often  (c) sometimes  (d) rarely  (e) never

*Reasons/Comments:*

6. Do you think political opinions about the ICC is an important factor for voting behavior among the general population in your country?
(a) Yes  (b) No  (c) other opinion

*Reasons/Comments:*

7. Do you think the general population in your country support the ICC?
(a) Yes  (b) No  (c) unaware

*Reasons/Comments:*

8. Do you think the general population in your country support the AU’s project on a new regional criminal court (the African Court of Justice and Human Rights called “African ICC”)?
(a) Yes  (b) No  (c) other opinion

*Reasons/Comments:*

9. Do you think your government will ratify (or ratified) Malabo Protocol for establishing African Court of Justice and Human Rights with an immunity provision for the head of states and senior officers?
(a) Yes  (b) No  (c) other opinion

*Reasons/Comments:*

10. Can civil society (human rights NGOs, institutions or individuals) initiate an investigation or prosecution for international crimes in your country? Does the legal framework in your country admit universal jurisdiction?
(a) Yes  (b) No

*Reasons/Comments:*

11. If yes, has universal jurisdiction been exercised in the past? If yes, please explain the case.
III. With regard to Civil Society Organizations

1. What are your main source of funding?
(a) foreign government  (b) national government  (c) international organization  (d) foreign private foundation  
(e) domestic private foundation  (f) voluntary donation from the general population  (g) others

2. Have you ever influenced by international donors (esp. Western Countries) for exercising your projects?
(a) very often influenced  (b) often  (c) sometimes  (d) rarely  (e) never  (f) N/A

3. Do you think other local NGOs for advocating International Criminal Justice in Africa are influenced by the idea/opinion of international donors (esp. Western Countries)?
(a) Yes  (b) No  (c) other opinion

4. Do you agree with the ICC prosecuting heads of state and senior officials (see Sudan and Kenya ICC cases)?
(a) Yes  (b) No  (c) other opinion

5. Have you ever noted different cooperative stances or opinions for the ICC among local NGOs in Africa?
(a) Yes  (b) No  (c) other opinion

6. Have you ever noted different stances or opinions for prosecuting heads of state and senior officials at the ICC among local NGOs in Africa?
(a) very often  (b) often  (c) sometimes  (d) rarely  (e) never

7. Do you agree the establishment of African Court of Justice and Human Rights (called African ICC) for prosecuting international crimes in Africa?
(a) Yes  (b) No  (c) other opinion

8. Do you think the African Court of Justice and Human Rights will function effectively?
9. Have you ever noted different stances or opinions for the African Court of Justice and Human Rights/Malabo Protocol issues among local NGOs in your country or the region?
(a) very often   (b)often   (c)sometimes   (d)rarely   (e) never

Reasons/Comments:

10. If you have noticed different stances or opinions for the area of international criminal justice between local NGOs in Africa and International NGOs, could you give me examples.

Reasons/Comments:

11. Could you explain what is the most important role of NGOs for the international criminal justice? If you address it already, please explain concreate projects.

Reasons/Comments:

12. What are the challenges faced by local NGOs in advocating international criminal justice?

Reasons/Comments:

III. Reflection to the GLTP in Africa

While I had professional experiences in several African states prior to starting a Ph.D. course in the University of Tokyo, I was seeking opportunities to expand my academic networks with African researchers. The GLTP in Africa was a great opportunity for my research in the field.

To be honest, when I worked in Japanese Government, it was not difficult to make an appointment for research interviews in Africa, so my research plan was a little bit optimistic. Consequently, due to many events relating the ICC and South Africa that occurred during my stay in South Africa, I was not able to arrange research interviews with some civil society groups who were occupied for advocating such new movement. Notwithstanding, my research had been very much advanced thanks to supportive scholars at the University of Cape Town and cooperative practitioners in Africa. Their hospitality is an unforgettable experience and interactions with supportive researchers and professionals in Africa gave insightful advice to my study and my next research plan in Africa.
Future students also would be able to gain meaningful experiences and positive reflections through the participation in the GLTP in Africa. By using network built in this research, I would like to contribute to enhance more interaction among scholars between Africa and Japan.

An article about my research activities was uploaded to the official website of Department of Public Law, UCT. “Visiting Fellow from United Nations University Global Leadership Training Programme in Africa”

URL: http://www.publiclaw.uct.ac.za/news/visiting_fellow_united_nations_university