

Jadhav (India v Pakistan)



ICJ

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Introduction

The Jadhav case shows the complexities of international law and diplomacy. The case began

in March 2016 when Kulbhushan Jadhav, a former Indian Navy officer, was arrested by Pakistani

officials and has since escalated into a heated court battle between India and Pakistan. The Jadhav

case delves into the core of international law, particularly the Vienna Convention on Consular

Relations (VCCR), and raises questions about the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (ICJ)

when concerned with matters involving national security.

The goal of this report is to go over the events which led up to the proceedings in the ICJ, and

to hopefully provide a comprehensive understanding of the roots of the Jadhav case. A list of

definitions of key terms, a general overview of the events prior to the case and a timeline of events

will be provided.

Definition of Key Terms

Consular access

The right of a national to have access to their own government when detained in a foreign

country. This is to protect the rights of the detained individual, check up on their wellbeing, and

provide assistance. This is a part of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

Field General Court Martial (FGCM)

The highest trial court in the military is referred to as a general court-martial. The manual for

courts-martial's highest punishment for each crime limits the general court-martial's authority to

enforce punishment.

Kulbhushan Sudhir Jadhav

Laetitia Kim and Damla Çakır

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Mr.Kulbhushan Sudhir Jadhav, an Indian national, was sentenced to the death penalty in April 2017 by a military court within the borders of Pakistan.

Note Verbale

A third-person informal note is referred to as a "note verbale". It tends to be more formal than an aide-memoire (informal diplomatic note about a summary of a diplomatic conversation) but less formal than a first-person note.

Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (VCCR), 1963 (the "Vienna Convention")

The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, the Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality, and the Optional Protocol about the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes were all ratified by the United Nations Conference on Consular Relations on April 24, 1963. Furthermore, as of March 19, 1967, the Convention and its two associated optional protocols were entered into action. Main objectives of the The Vienna Convention are the obligations of diplomatic agents, how consulates operate, and maintaining the rights and benefits that are provided to consular officers when they are positioned abroad. For more information, see further reading: Chapter I of the Convention

Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969) is a framework of regulations that establishes the status of a legal document as a treaty and governs its creation, entry into action, amendment, termination, and general maintenance. It is not preoccupied with the "treaty law," or the rights along with responsibilities that are established by a treaty. It mainly serves for the negotiating states or parties.

Prior to the Case

Please keep in mind that the case of India v. Pakistan is not one of a Criminal Appellate Court (also known as Appeal Court), but rather only a court to determine whether or not Pakistan has violated the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (VCCR). This means that the court will not discuss the innocence or guilt of Jadhav and thus cannot order the release of Jadhav through the current court.

Jadhav's Trial

On September 21, 2016, Jadhav's trial began before a Field General Court Martial. Pakistan sought the Indian High Commissioner for assistance in gathering evidence for the trial, prompting India to request consular access once again. Pakistan stated that they would only do so if their previous demands were met and India would help in the trial. Following India's efforts to persuade Pakistan that consular access was required for the trial to proceed in the first place, Pakistan announced Jadhav's death sentence, which was a turning point in the dispute and led to India taking more drastic measures.

2008 Bilateral Agreement on Consular Access

In 2008 both India and Pakistan entered a bilateral agreement on consular access. This was done in hopes of ensuring a humane treatment of nationals from both countries. Following the creation of the agreement, both countries shared lists of incarcerated nationals and frequently allowed consular access to said nationals. One of the clauses in the agreement, however, grants both parties the right to deny consular access if national security is at risk, which in this case would favour Pakistan. However, officially, the 2008 agreement has not been registered in the UN, which would render it null and void in court; nonetheless, late registrations are permitted by the ICJ, and the VCCR authorises international treaties provided they affirm, supplement, expand, or amplify the contents of the VCCR. It is therefore up to the court to determine whether the 2008 agreement complies with the aforementioned requirements, and it is also up to Pakistan to prove that Jadhav's consular access was denied due to realistic national security concerns, if the 2008 agreement will be taken into account during the court session.

Timeline of Key Events

Date	Event
22 nd of May 1969	The adoption of the VCCR by the United Nations.
21 st of May 2008	The establishment of the Agreement on Consular access between the Government of India and Pakistan.

Kulbhushan Sudhir Jadhav, an Indian national,

3rd of March 2016

was reportedly arrested.

25 th of March 2016	The Indian High Commissioner in Islamabad
	was notified by the Foreign Secretary of
	Pakistan over this reported arrest. Additionally, India
	requested consular access to the aforementioned
	person on the same day.
30 th of March 2016	India reaffirmed in a reminder dated March 30,
	2016, that it was seeking consular access to the
	individual in question as soon as possible. India
	issued out thirteen more reminders.
21 st of September 2016	The start of Jadhav's trial by the Pakistani military
	court.
23 rd of January 2017	Pakistan requested India's assistance with an inquiry
	into what was referred to as "FIR No. 6 of 2016". The
	initial information report that is filed with the police
	upon finding about a crime's commission is referred
	to as a "FIR" under the Pakistan Code of Crimina
	Procedure. This was the criminal allegation that was
	reportedly filed on April 8, 2016, regarding the
	Indian individual.
B rd of February 2017	Pakistan submitted India a separate Note Verbale.
10 th of April 2017	The death sentence of Jadhav ruled as a result of the
	trial held by the Pakistani military court.
8 th of May 2017	India sent an application to the ICJ and filed a case
	against Pakistan.

14th of April 2017

The Pakistani Prime Minister's Advisor on Foreign Affairs issued a press release.

Further Reading

Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963

Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969)

2008 Bilateral Agreement on Consular Access

Note for the Judges

This report should be your only information source other than documents which will be presented by the advocate teams to the court. During the trial, it is strictly forbidden to do any kind of external research regarding the case. You should gather information from what is presented to you and remember to always remain objective when evaluating pieces of evidence, speeches, memorials, etc. If you have concerns regarding the procedures, terms or confirming any information, you should get in touch with the presidency. Lastly, the information given in this report may not include every detail discussed during the court since we don't know the arguments prior to the trial.

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