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Morten Bergsmo and Viviane E. Dittrich (editors)



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Front cover: Sir Thomas More (1478-1535) painted by the German artist Hans Holbein the Younger (1497-1543) in the late 1520s. Sir Thomas More is discussed extensively in this book as a symbol of integrity in justice.

The Dag Hammarskjöld Legacy and Integrity in International Civil Service

Hans Corell*

5.1. Dag Hammarskjöld on the International Civil Servant in Law and in Fact

On 30 May 1961, Dag Hammarskjöld delivered his famous lecture to Congregation at Oxford University entitled 'The International Civil Servant in Law and in Fact'.¹

The point of departure in this lecture is Dag Hammarskjöld's reference to the fact that the international civil service had its genesis in the League of Nations.² He then makes an intriguing analysis of the provisions that governed the permanent Secretariat of the League of Nations and the corresponding provisions in the Charter of the United Nations.³ In his view, the legacy of the international Secretariat of the League of Nations is marked in the first paragraph of Article 100 of the Charter of the United Nations ('UN'),⁴ which reads:

In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on

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¹ Dag Hammarskjöld, "The International Civil Servant in Law and in Fact", Oxford, 30 May 1961 (<http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/64bcae/>).

² *Ibid.*, sect. II, p. 329.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 330 ff.

⁴ *Ibid.*, sect. III, pp. 332–33.

their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.⁵

However, with respect to the functions and authority of the Secretary-General, the UN Charter “broke new ground”.⁶ Here, Dag Hammarskjöld refers to Articles 97, 98 and 99:⁷

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

It is also important to note that, according to Article 101 of the UN Charter, the staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly. “The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity.”⁸ Due regard should be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.⁹

⁵ See Charter of the United Nations, 26 June 1945 (<http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/6b3cd5/>) (‘UN Charter’).

⁶ Hammarskjöld, 1961, p. 334, above note 1.

⁷ See *ibid.*, pp. 334–38.

⁸ UN Charter, Article 101, see above note 5. See also Hammarskjöld, 1961, p. 337, above note 1.

⁹ *Ibid.*

Dag Hammarskjöld's conclusions are "that the administration of the Organization shall be left to the Secretary-General" and that the Secretariat has "a position, administratively, of full political independence", which also reflects on international civil servants employed by the Organization.¹⁰

However, Articles 98 and 99 "together open the door to the problem of neutrality in a sense unknown in the history of the League of Nations".¹¹ Dag Hammarskjöld focuses on the fact that the Charter "entitles the General Assembly and the Security Council to entrust the Secretary-General with tasks involving the execution of political decisions, even when this would bring him – and with him the Secretariat and its members – into the arena of possible political conflict".¹²

Of particular importance is that the Secretary-General has "a right to bring matters to the attention of the Security Council".¹³ This would bring with it "a broad discretion to conduct inquiries and to engage in informal diplomatic activity in regard to matters which 'may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.'"¹⁴ Dag Hammarskjöld also makes special reference to the use of the word "integrity" in Article 101.¹⁵

According to Dag Hammarskjöld,

[t]he independence and international character of the Secretariat required not only resistance to national pressures in matters of personnel, but also—and this was more complex—the independent implementation of controversial political decisions in a manner fully consistent with the exclusively international responsibility of the Secretary-General.¹⁶

In particular, in controversial situations,

the Secretary-General was confronted with mandates of a highly general character, expressing the bare minimum of agreement attainable in the organs. That the execution of these tasks involved the exercise of political judgment by the Secre-

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 334.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 335.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 337.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, sect. V, p. 342.

tary-General was, of course, evident to the Member States themselves.¹⁷

As examples, Dag Hammarskjöld mentions the situations in Palestine, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and the Congo during his tenure.¹⁸ He concludes by stating that these examples “demonstrate the extent to which the Member States have entrusted the Secretary-General with tasks that have required him to take action which unavoidably may have to run counter to the views of at least some of these Member States”.¹⁹

5.2. The Conclusions in Dag Hammarskjöld’s Lecture

Focusing on the conclusions in Dag Hammarskjöld’s lecture is of great importance. The best way of conveying his legacy here is through references to his lecture, in particular to three direct quotes.

First, Dag Hammarskjöld points to “the serious problems” that arise precisely because it is so often not possible for the organs themselves to resolve the controversial issue faced by the Secretary-General. When brought down to specific cases involving a clash of interests and positions, the required majority in the Security Council or General Assembly may not be available for any particular solution.²⁰

He then continues:

It might be said that in this situation the Secretary-General should refuse to implement the resolution, since implementation would offend one or another group of Member States and open him to the charge that he has abandoned the political neutrality and impartiality essential to his office. The only way to avoid such criticism, it is said, is for the Secretary-General to refrain from execution of the original resolution until the organs have decided the issue by the required majority (and, in the case of the Security Council, with the unanimous concurrence of the permanent members) or he, maybe, has found another way to pass responsibility over on to governments.²¹

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ See *ibid.*, pp. 343 ff.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 344.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 345.

²¹ *Ibid.*

However, in his lecture, Dag Hammarskjöld takes a different position, stating that “[t]he answers seemed clear enough in law”.²² He concludes that “the responsibilities of the Secretary-General under the Charter cannot be laid aside merely because the execution of decisions by him is likely to be politically controversial. The Secretary-General remains under the obligation to carry out the policies as adopted by the organs”.²³ The “essential requirement”, according to Dag Hammarskjöld, is that the Secretary-General “does this on the basis of this exclusively international responsibility and not in the interest of any particular State or group of States”.²⁴

Second, he draws attention to the ambiguity of the word “neutrality” in such a context:

It is obvious from what I have said that the international civil servant cannot be accused of lack of neutrality simply for taking a stand on a controversial issue when this is his duty and cannot be avoided. But there remains a serious intellectual and moral problem as we move within an area inside which personal judgement must come into play. Finally, we have to deal with the question of integrity or with, if you please, a question of conscience.²⁵

Against this background, Dag Hammarskjöld maintains that [t]he international civil servants must keep himself under the strictest observation. He is not requested to be a neuter in the sense that he has to have no sympathies or antipathies, that there are to be no interests which are close to him in his personal capacity or that he is to have no ideas or ideals that matter for him.²⁶

“However”, says Dag Hammarskjöld, “he is requested to be fully aware of those human reactions and meticulously check himself so that they are not permitted to influence his actions”.²⁷ “This is nothing unique”, he says, and ends with the following question: “Is not every judge professionally under the same obligation?”²⁸

²² *Ibid.*, p. 346.

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 348.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Ibid.*

In the final analysis, Dag Hammarskjöld concludes:

If the international civil servant knows himself to be free from such personal influences in his actions and guided solely by the common aims and rules laid down for, and by the Organization he serves and by recognized legal principles, then he has done his duty, and then he can face the criticism which, even so, will be unavoidable. As I said, at the final last, this is a question of integrity, and if integrity in the sense of respect for law and respect for truth were to drive him into positions of conflict with this or that interest, then that conflict is a sign of his neutrality and not of his failure to observe neutrality—then it is in line, not in conflict, with his duties as an international civil servant.²⁹

This is a powerful message both to the Member States and to the international civil service. On another occasion where the same was discussed, I drew the following conclusions with respect to the United Nations: The lecture should serve as a reminder both to those who are already employed and to those who are involved with recruitment. What the United Nations needs are individuals who can be deemed to observe the standards required and who do not give in to pressure. If they do not demonstrate the kind of integrity that Dag Hammarskjöld refers to, they will sooner or later put the functioning of the Organization at risk.³⁰

I then went on to say:

What the Organisation needs are persons who can make assessments and decisions in accordance with the clear guidelines that follow from Dag Hammarskjöld's address. This also means that it is inevitable that the Secretary-General of the United Nations from time to time is likely to have an argument with one or more member states, notably the major powers. This is certainly not something that he or she should be looking for, but it is the unavoidable result of the Secretary-General performing the duty that follows with the position.

If this situation should occur, the member states should not simply jump to conclusions that produce confrontation but

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ Hans Corell, "The Need for the Rule of Law in International Affairs – Reflections on Dag Hammarskjöld's address at Oxford University on 30 May 1961, 'The International Civil Service in Law and in Fact'", in Henning Melber (ed.), *The Ethics of Dag Hammarskjöld*, Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, Uppsala, 2010, p. 15.

rather step back for a moment and reflect. Is this situation not, rather, a sign of health – that the Secretary-General is doing his or her job? On second thoughts, maybe the firm stand of the Secretary-General is in both the short and long term interest of the member states, including those that may have been displeased in the particular situation.³¹

5.3. Integrity in International Justice

When reading Dag Hammarskjöld's lecture from the perspective of integrity in international justice, I find the reference to the obligations of every judge of particular interest. Having served in the judiciary of my own country Sweden from 1962 to 1973, I recognize this duty immediately. As a matter of fact, in Sweden there is a tradition that might have inspired Dag Hammarskjöld in his role as UN Secretary-General, namely the so-called 'public service tradition',³² guided by principles of uprightness, integrity, impartiality and incorruptibility.

Under all circumstances, the manner in which Dag Hammarskjöld analyses the concept of integrity in his lecture is a crucial legacy for international civil servants, and in particular for international judges. This is for the simple reason that they have to observe an even greater level of independence than international civil servants in general. I would therefore suggest that all persons elected to such functions in international courts be made aware of the lecture, since Dag Hammarskjöld's analysis is of direct relevance in the field of international justice. The dilemma that he analyses is omnipresent in this field. This is also why he uses the expression "professionally" when he refers to the obligation of every judge – it comes with the profession.

Let us now look at the manner in which the obligations of judges are described in two court statutes. I have chosen the Statute of the International Court of Justice and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court as examples.

According to Article 2 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice,³³ "[t]he Court shall be composed of a body of independent judges, elected regardless of their nationality from among persons of high moral

³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 16.

³² In Swedish: *ambetsmannatraditionen*.

³³ Statute of the International Court of Justice, 26 June 1945 (<http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/fdd2d2/>).

character, who possess the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices, or are jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law”. Article 16(1) prescribes that “[n]o member of the Court may exercise any political or administrative function, or engage in any other occupation of a professional nature”. Furthermore, according to Article 17, “[n]o member of the Court may act as agent, counsel, or advocate in any case”, or “participate in the decision of any case in which he has previously taken part as agent, counsel, or advocate for one of the parties, or as a member of a national or international court, or of a commission of enquiry, or in any other capacity”. Article 20 prescribes that “[e]very member of the Court shall, before taking up his duties, make a solemn declaration in open court that he will exercise his powers impartially and conscientiously”.

In the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,³⁴ Article 36(3)(a) prescribes that “[t]he judges shall be chosen from among persons of high moral character, impartiality and integrity who possess the qualifications required in their respective States for appointment to the highest judicial offices”.

In a criminal court, one must also look at the prosecutor in this context. According to Article 42(3) of the Rome Statute, “[t]he Prosecutor and the Deputy Prosecutors shall be persons of high moral character, be highly competent in and have extensive practical experience in the prosecution or trial of criminal cases”. With respect to the employment of staff, Article 44(2) prescribes that “the Prosecutor and the Registrar shall ensure the highest standards of efficiency, competency and integrity”.

As it appears, there are references to “high moral character” in the Statute of the International Court of Justice and to “integrity” in the Rome Statute. It is obvious that the standards that Dag Hammarskjöld recognizes in his lecture must also apply in the field of international justice.

The analysis that Dag Hammarskjöld makes in his lecture, and the manner in which he applies the standards that he explains, set an extraordinary example as guidance for us in later generations. I often thought of this when I served as the United Nations Legal Counsel from 1994 to 2004, three years with Boutros Boutros-Ghali, and seven years with Kofi Annan. I have also had the privilege of interacting with international judges in dif-

³⁴ Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 17 July 1998 (<http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/7b9af9/>).

ferent settings over the years since I was involved in the establishment of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, the Special Court for Sierra Leone, and the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia. I was also the Secretary-General's Representative at the Rome Conference in 1998, and was involved in the initial stages of the establishment of the International Criminal Court. And, of course, the International Court of Justice is one of the six main organs of the United Nations. This means that I have interacted with international judges in many contexts.

Of particular interest were the discussions with the judges who attended the Brandeis Institutes for International Judges, to which I was invited³⁵ and asked to deliver a keynote address in June 2002 as the United Nations Legal Counsel.³⁶

On that occasion, I made two specific points that can be seen as reflecting the legacy of Dag Hammarskjöld. I first pointed out that international judges must uphold standards which are set even *higher* than at the national level. The reason is that international judges are operating under the eyes of the whole world. The impression they give and the way in which they perform their work will directly reflect on the standing of the institution that they serve.

I then pointed to a classic dilemma at the international level: *Quis custodiet custodes?* Who supervises the supervisors? This must always be present in the minds of judges who serve at the international level. I said that I could think of no higher calling for a lawyer than to serve as an international judge. But precisely because it is a high judicial office with limited ways of establishing accountability, it must be assumed with a humble mind. What is required is a deep insight that a competent, independent, and impartial international judiciary is an indispensable element when we are making our best efforts to establish the rule of law in international relations.

Against this background, it is clear that Dag Hammarskjöld's analysis of neutrality and integrity in his 1961 lecture is an important part of his legacy with respect to international justice.

³⁵ See Brandeis University's web site.

³⁶ Hans Corell, "Ethical Dimensions of International Jurisprudence and Adjudication", Waltham, Massachusetts, 10 June 2002 (<http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/5eb7d4/>).

5.4. Dag Hammarskjöld's *Waymarks* – Also Named *Markings*

After Dag Hammarskjöld's death in September 1961, a manuscript was found in his New York apartment entitled *Vägmärken*, in English best translated as *Waymarks*. Attached to the manuscript was an undated letter, addressed to an official in the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, authorizing him to publish it "as a sort of 'White Book' concerning my negotiations with myself — and with God".³⁷ (The manuscript was published in Sweden in 1963. In 1964, an English translation by W.H. Auden in collaboration with Leif Sjöberg, entitled *Markings*, was published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York, and Faber & Faber, London. This translation has been criticized by some, and I myself have found language and expressions in the book that I prefer to translate myself. In fact, an interesting guide to the *Waymarks* is now available, in which these problems are discussed.³⁸ With respect to the quote from the undated letter, reference is made to W.H. Auden's Foreword to *Markings*.³⁹)

When my father presented me with *Vägmärken* in 1963, I understood that reading and writing poetry was an important source of strength and inspiration to Dag Hammarskjöld. I came to realize that a few lines of a poem often make a greater impression on the human mind than the ordinary prose of an essay or a novel.

In this context, I will reflect on Dag Hammarskjöld's *Waymarks* from a lawyer's perspective. Lawyers have a role of great importance to fulfil both at the national and international levels. Irrespective of where we discharge our professional duties – be it at the bar; the judiciary; national, regional or local government; business; inter-governmental organizations; or non-governmental organizations – we have an obligation to engage in establishing the rule of law and in explaining that the rule of law is an indispensable element in creating a world society where humans can live in peace and dignity with their human rights protected. It goes without saying

³⁷ Dag Hammarskjöld, *Markings*, Leif Sjöberg and W.H. Auden (trans.), Faber & Faber, London, 1964, p. 7.

³⁸ Bernhard Erling, *A Reader's Guide to Dag Hammarskjöld's Waymarks*, St. Peter, Minnesota, 1999 (updated Introduction in 2009).

³⁹ Reference can also be made to Inge Lønning, "Politics, Morality and Religion – The Legacy of Dag Hammarskjöld", and Henning Melber, "Dag Hammarskjöld's *zeitgemäße Betrachtungen* – Reflections on Inge Lønning's Dag Hammarskjöld Lecture", both in Henning Melber (ed.), *The Ethics of Dag Hammarskjöld*, Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, Uppsala, 2010.

that those who serve in the field of international justice have unique obligations here.

When I first read the *Waymarks*, one of them caught my attention in particular. In fact, it became a lodestar to me. (Among other things, I would quote it when greeting new staff members welcome to the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs.) This ‘waymark’ reads, in my own translation:

Openness to life grants a swift insight – like a flash of lightning – into the life situation of others. A must: to force the problem from its emotional sting into a clearly conceived intellectual form – and act accordingly.⁴⁰

This waymark reflects the fact that we are constantly exposed to various impressions depending on what we do, where we are, and the circumstances of the time. A common experience is hearing in the news and reading in the papers about atrocities that human beings are exposed to, in particular in connection with armed conflicts. Most people react very strongly against this, getting upset and condemning the actions by the perpetrators. Lawyers are no different in this respect. We react in the same manner here as other people do.

However, there is a tremendous difference if the lawyer all of a sudden finds him- or herself involved in a law enforcement process, dealing with the criminal acts that caused the human suffering. Whether we act in this context as an investigator, a prosecutor, a defence counsel or a judge, we must be absolutely certain that we act in a professional manner as described in the waymark. We have to force the problem we are confronted with from its emotional sting into a clearly conceived intellectual form – and act accordingly.

For me, this became clear already when I served as a law clerk and as a young judge. A common experience is that one reads in the local press about crimes committed and gets upset. However, in a matter of time, the case will appear before the court where one serves, and then one has to act in a professional manner. I would suggest that this is the typical situation at the international level, in particular in international criminal courts. The waymark should therefore serve as an important lodestar here.

Another waymark that caught my attention at an early stage was the following in Sjöberg and Auden’s translation:

⁴⁰ Dag Hammarskjöld, *Vägmärken*, Albert Bonniers Förlag, Stockholm, 1963, p. 16 (the present author’s translation).

Never look down to test the ground before taking your next step: only he who keeps his eye fixed on the far horizon will find his right road.⁴¹

This waymark came back to me when I observed the work of the United Nations during my tenure as UN Legal Counsel. Of particular concern to me was the fact that the Security Council often fails to fulfil its foremost obligation laid down in Article 24 of the UN Charter: the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. The waymark also tallies with my experiences serving as a sailor in the Swedish merchant marine during 12 months across four summer holidays when I was a student: the importance of looking to the horizon.

What all this boils down to is the need for statesmanship. What the world needs is statesmanship – statesmen and -women who realize that we need an international order based on the rule of law, and who can look to the future with determination based on this conviction. They must look to the horizon to understand that they must define the interests of their countries in a manner that protects the world population, and that international co-operation must be based on international law.

A third waymark that caught my attention in later years is the following, in my own translation:

You will never return.
Another man
will find another city.⁴²

The message here is true, in particular if one serves in an international organization. One is constantly confronted with new experiences and impressions. This is of tremendous importance. In a sense, it is a learning process that is of great value since it teaches one to view questions with which one is confronted from different perspectives. It also broadens one's knowledge and may cause one to view one's impressions from back home in a new light.

Furthermore, the privilege of working with colleagues from other countries is great. It also means that one should listen carefully to what these colleagues say, not least if they express opinions that are different from one's own. In the final analysis, one must of course make one's own decision with independence and integrity.

⁴¹ Hammarskjöld, 1964, p. 32, see above note 37.

⁴² Hammarskjöld, 1963, p. 147, see above note 40 (the present author's translation).

Upon re-reading the book to see whether there were other components that could be of interest to lawyers serving in the field of international justice, I came across the following short components, all in Sjöberg and Auden's translation:

Our secret creative will divines its counterpart in others, experiencing its own universality, and this intuition builds a road towards knowledge of the power which is itself a spark within us.⁴³

*

Never, 'for the sake of peace and quiet', deny your own experience or convictions.⁴⁴

*

Your position never gives you the right to command. It only imposes on you the duty of so living your life that others can receive your orders without being humiliated.⁴⁵

*

The only kind of dignity which is genuine is that which is not diminished by the indifference of others.⁴⁶

*

A task becomes a duty from the moment you suspect it to be an essential part of that integrity which alone entitles a man to assume responsibility.⁴⁷

*

Do what you can — and the task will rest lightly in your hand, so lightly that you will be able to look forward to the more difficult tests which may be awaiting you.⁴⁸

*

Twice now you have done him an injustice. In spite of the fact that you were 'right' or, more correctly, *because* you were, in

⁴³ Hammarskjöld, 1964, p. 37, see above note 37.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 85.

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 96.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 97.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 100.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 109.

your conceit and your stupid pride in your powers you went
stumping on over ground where each step gave him pain.⁴⁹

*

Be grateful as your deeds become less and less associated with
your name, as your feet ever more lightly tread the earth.⁵⁰

*

You have not done enough, you have never done enough, so
long as it is still possible that you have something of value to
contribute.

This is the answer when you are groaning under what
you consider a burden and an uncertainty prolonged ad infinitum.⁵¹

*

Did'st Thou give me this inescapable loneliness so that it
would be easier for me to give Thee all?⁵²

I leave it to the reader to reflect on these quotes from Dag Hammarskjöld's *Waymarks*. They should speak for themselves. The main thing is that we realize that they were produced by an extraordinary personality with great moral integrity who lost his life in the service of the United Nations. The best way in which we can honour his memory – and also the memories of others who have paid the ultimate sacrifice in the service of the Organization – is to contribute to establishing the rule of law at the national and international levels.

5.5. Conclusion

From the foregoing, it should be clear that the Dag Hammarskjöld legacy is of great importance when the integrity in international justice is defined. Both his legal analysis and his *Waymarks* should serve as lodestars here. Integrity in international justice is an important component in world governance which is facing major challenges in today's world. Much could be said about these challenges: genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity; terrorism and transnational crimes; the need for strengthening human rights and gender equality; the need to address poverty and disease;

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 119.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 126.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, p. 135.

⁵² *Ibid.*, p. 139.

and the need for environmental protection. As lawyers, we must focus on the legal prerequisites for achieving this.

Nowadays, I never miss an opportunity to refer to one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015.⁵³ In my view, one of these goals is necessary to attain all the other goals. I refer to Goal 16: “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”.⁵⁴

Among the targets of this goal are “promote the rule of law at the national and international levels”, and “substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms”. These are absolutely crucial elements for creating the legal order that is a prerequisite for achieving all the other goals.

This is where I see a vital role for lawyers irrespective of where we discharge our professional duties. When we force the problems that we face here into a clearly conceived intellectual form, the obvious legacy of Dag Hammarskjöld is: we must act accordingly.

⁵³ Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 25 September 2015, UN Doc. A/RES/70/1 (<http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/d52143/>).

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 25.

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Integrity in International Justice

Morten Bergsmo and Viviane E. Dittrich (editors)

This is the first book to comprehensively analyse integrity in international justice. Thirty-three chapters discuss in-depth the meaning of integrity, awareness and culture of integrity, the roles of international organizations and states as well as international courts in enhancing integrity, integrity as seen through the lens of cases, and the relationship between the principles of independence and integrity. The book considers integrity as a legally binding standard in international courts, while including perspectives from other disciplines such as philosophy, history, psychology and religion. It argues that respect for integrity among high officials and staff members is a prerequisite for international courts and other international organizations to fulfil their mandates.

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