



**Minerva Center for the Rule of Law
under Extreme Conditions**

Minerva Center for the Rule of Law under Extreme Conditions

Annual report - 2013

Haifa and Hamburg, March 2014

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Activity report for 2013

The Minerva Center for the Rule of Law under Extreme Conditions (RLuEC) was established on January 2013 (final signature on contract – 6 Feb. 2013) following winning a Minerva Foundation call for the establishment of a research center under the theme “life under extreme condition”. The Center is managed by four professors from the University of Haifa (3 from the Faculty of Law and one from the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies), in cooperation with four professors from the University of Hamburg Faculty of Law. It adopts an interdisciplinary approach to the study of the rule of law under three categories of extreme conditions: war, terror and alike; natural and man-made disasters; and socio-economic acute crises, fostering multifaceted empirical and theoretical research based on various methodologies – qualitative and quantitative – to study the rule of law as a social structure. The first meeting of all the principal investigators from Israel and Germany took place in December 2012, a meeting in which the format of operation and the research agenda were discussed and structured.

The University of Haifa allocated office space for the Center, which is currently being renovated according to the Center’s needs. The offices are scheduled to be ready in April 2014. Dr. Michal Ben Gal (a planner and lawyer– a graduate of the Faculty of Law, University of Haifa and a doctorate from the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Haifa) was recruited as the Center’s Academic Coordinator.

The Center operates along three main lines of activities: 1) a joint research program of the principal investigators; 2) periodic calls for support of research projects and related activities by external researchers, including post-docs, doctoral students and established researchers; and 3) additional activities, such as conferences and round tables, supporting and complementing the research activities of the PIs and developing a research community and connections to policy makers and officials in the relevant fields.

The Center's staff conducts weekly meetings dedicated to substantive and administrative aspects of the Center's operation and for presentations of scholarly works.

1. *'In-Center (in-house)' Research*

In a series of brainstorming sessions we set the framework for a low, mid and high resolution comparative research program which we see as a baseline for In-Center research activity.

The first year of operation at the Center has been dedicated to ***Mid-resolution*** comparative research on the actual legal frameworks and positive constitutional, legal and regulatory instruments related to extreme conditions in eight democracies: Israel, Germany, the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, India, New Zealand and Turkey. This research was conducted with the assistance of several research assistants, under the leadership of our co-research coordinator, Adv. Anat Cabili. The initial findings (as reported in February 2014 at a roundtable meeting of key legal officers from various governmental departments and other official Israeli authorities connected to emergencies¹, see page 17) are attached as appendix 1. Significant differences were found between the countries studied so far, which do not conform to any existing model of the rule of law under extreme conditions. The analysis of the findings yields an interesting and innovative typology, which will be studied further and reported in the near future. A publication based on the comparative cases and emerging typology is under preparation. We are planning to broaden this study to four additional countries in the coming year.

In 2014 we will embark on a ***higher resolution*** study for a selection of countries, focusing on 'law in action' compared to 'law on the books'. Germany and Israel will be the two countries in which the most elaborated analysis will be conducted. These studies will provide us with new empirical data enabling a more focused analysis of various aspects of the law, institutions and decision-making processes, before, during and after extreme conditions. This provides a baseline for the structuring of a normative

¹ This event will be reported in the 2014 annual report

framework and a systematic study and evaluation of past and present multi-national case studies.

We are pleased to note that the Center's PIs were awarded two additional significant grants by the Israeli Ministry of Science to conduct specific studies related to Earthquakes and Cyber threats, totaling 2.7 Million Shekels for three years.

2. Research projects and researchers selected for support

The first call for recruiting post-doctoral fellows, doctoral students and support for research projects (seed monies and on-going) was published in February 2013. Nineteen applications were received. Winners were selected in a second meeting of all PIs from Haifa and Hamburg held in June 2013. The selected research projects and allocated funds are specified below. The Center selected Dr. Guy Lurie as its first post-doctoral fellow. Dr. Lurie, a jurist and historian, studies the history of emergency laws in France, focusing on its origins in the 13-14th centuries. In addition to perusing his individual project, Dr. Lurie has been involved in the 'in-Center' research of the PIs and in organizing the various events of the Center. His CV is attached as appendix 2. Alyssia-Nurit McBride was elected as our first Ph.D student focusing on international law aspects of emergencies, and in handling of refugees in particular. She also took part in the Center's weekly meetings and has contributed to the various projects conducted by the Center (CV attached, appendix 3. Other research proposals were selected for funding as elaborated bellow.

Post- Doctoral and Doctoral Research 2013-2014

Post-doctoral Fellow:

Dr. Guy Luria: **State Power and Emergencies: a Case Study of Late Medieval France, 1315-1484**

The contemporary debate on emergencies and the state of exception often relies on historical examples. Yet the most recent discussions on the state of exception (a legal construct that deals with emergencies) also assume its modern inception. This article shows that medieval France formulated its own state of exception, meant to deal with emergencies, based on the legal principle of necessity. This article challenges the historical narrative on the modern inception of the state of exception, showing its centrality in the long process of creating the early-modern French state. This article points to several historical insights that this state of exception has for the contemporary debate: just as some scholars fear in the present, the French medieval state of exception often served as a pretext meant to change the legal order, turning the exception into the ordinary. Ultimately the medieval state of exception was limited in use since the crown had to negotiate with and retain the approval of political elites.

Doctoral Student:

Alyssa-Nurit McBride: **International Law, Protracted Refugee Crises in Africa, and Local Host Communities: Evidence from Kakuma and Dadaab, Kenya**

Protracted emergency situations; interface between international laws and national legal regimes, local laws affecting national policies on refugees – the UN ability to assist refugees raises questions of the effectiveness of international refugee law in practice.

Several stages of judicial, social and governmental actions moves one from the law on the books which set forth the lofty ideals of the 1967 UN International Convention on Refugees; to the law in action which is often substandard services, insecurity and poor legal representation for most refugees today. The purpose of this work is to analyze the

development of refugee law from law-on-the-books to law-in-action, examining the social, political, and legal changes that along the way, transform the intent and application of the 1967 Convention in relation to large refugee crises.

Though many of the current Protracted Refugee Situations (PRS) would be pertinent to furthering the academic fields of refugee law and PRS study, the Somali case will be of particular importance for this work. The case of Somali refugees in Kenya will be isolated not merely for simplicity but because it is the largest, oldest and most volatile case in a region plagued by an ongoing refugee crisis. Kenya also is important because it is regionally powerful and often serves as an example for surrounding states. Therefore any information gleaned from the Somali case will have value in other African cases where Kenya has been set forth as the example for state response. Kenya has been chosen as the focus of this inquiry also because it has had fairly extensive review of its national legal response to refugees, certainly the most comprehensive study in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, the local host communities and social pressures have not been studied as well as the interaction between local, national and international entities. Kenya is also in a unique position. Popular support focuses on the expulsion of the refugees and often political maneuvering is against the Protocol. However, Kenya's legal system is sensitive to the national and international implications. In the midst of this turmoil Kenya is on the verge of enormous reform of its refugee policy on the national level. This has been seen by some as the first step towards solutions to the Protracted Refugee Situation that has been going on in Kenya for the last 25 years. These solutions include voluntary repatriation combined with an asylum and absorption program and as well as urban refugee programs and camps. This multifaceted proactive approach could be the durable solution that refugee scholars have been looking for, but it requires political support and investment from leaders that are more sensitive to social pressure than ever before. Indeed this process has been going on for some time but with each election the focus and intent of the reforms changes with the political tide. The success or failure of these reforms really lies in the hands of the Kenyan people. The Somali/Kenya case is not only academically interesting but politically relevant.

Advisors: Professors Deborah Shmueli and Nurit Kliot

Research Projected supported by the Center**Geographical database construction****Funding period 2013-2014**

PI: Prof. Moshe Inbar: Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Haifa

Documentation and Information Center

The construction of a database of natural disasters in Israel since 1948. The database will be available on a web site and include a geo-information methodology for disasters and risk management – risk maps, damages images and early warning systems. Data about floods, earthquakes, landslides, forest fires and severe droughts will be uploaded. The site is under constructions and will be online in 2014. It will be linked to the RLuc website.

The Rule of Law and State of National and/or International Emergency Caused by Strikes of Essential Employees**Funding period 2013-2014**

PI: Prof. Moti Meroni, Faculty of Law, University of Haifa

The current public debate over the government initiative and the continuing dissatisfaction and concern about the lack of systemic thinking and coherent policy for coping with strikes in essential services are the impetus for the research. It aims at gaining deeper insight into and international perspective of the broad subject of strikes in essential services, analyzing the various aspects of legal regulation and assessing their efficacy.

The more specific objectives are as follows:

- To highlight and analyze the normative and labor relations dilemmas that come into play when applying the rule of law in extreme conditions caused by strike or threat of strike in essential services.
- To examine the different approaches to the definition of extreme conditions caused by a strike which justify the suspension of basic rights, i.e. the right to collective bargaining and to strike, and the employment of emergency powers and measures.
- To build a conceptual map for designing and analyzing models of regulating strikes in essential services and strikes that threaten or actually lead to emergency situations.
- To develop a set of criteria that might be used in order to assess the performance of the rule of law measures under extreme conditions caused by strikes in essential services.
- To describe and analyze the history of legal regulation of strikes in essential services in Israel.
- To provide an analytical account of International Law's treatment of state intervention in the right to strike of essential service employees.
- To canvass, examine and conceptualize the different models that are employed around the world for coping with extreme conditions caused by strikes in essential services in the public and private sectors of the economy and to assess their efficacy, workability and success.
- To build a rich worldwide database (linked to the RLuEC website) concerning the four components that are likely to be involved in regulating the right to strike of essential service employees through the rule of law i.e., (1) the unit (population of employees, type of service or situation); (2) the arsenal of restrictions imposed on the right to bargain collectively or to strike; (3) the benefits or privileges bestowed upon the essential service employees in lieu of the right to bargain collectively and to strike; and (4) the menu of dispute resolution processes that are provided by the law of different jurisdictions in order to enhance and facilitate negotiation, to act as strike substitutes and to assure finality.

- To suggest a new model for legal regulation of those strikes perceived to threaten to cause or actually cause national emergency.

The Price of Counterterrorism Information Gathering: Intelligence Informers in the Israeli Courts

Funding period 2013-2014

PI: Professor Menachem Hofnung, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

What are the social and economic prices of using cohorts of local collaborators to ensure military control of hostile occupied territory? Creating a counterterrorism intelligence infrastructure which incorporates information collected by a vast number of collaborators involves recruiting, training, operating, maintaining and securing safe refuge for agents if and when they are exposed. This research focuses on exposed collaborators in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, who are often secured safe refuge in Israel and granted Israeli residency permit or even citizenship. This resettling operation is long, painful and involves supporting infrastructure, financial grants, new work training and long term care. Due to the veil of secrecy applied to such operations, this research will draw primarily on available court cases and files, which will enable systematic analysis of legal information regarding this sensitive issue. These court files include hundreds of High Court petitions filed by Palestinians and former Lebanese citizens who seek to acquire the status of collaborator or, if already granted such status, to obtain various rights given to former accredited agents. In addition, the research will also collect and analyze data in lower courts criminal proceedings involving collaborators. This will be done through recently acquired permission to use Net-Hamishpat database.

The hypothesis of this research is that the entire operation which was initially justified under extreme conditions of national emergency has turned out to be a routine tool in a long, daily exercise of securing territorial expansion. The vast majority of information obtained from collaborators pertains more to the security of settlement activity in the West Bank rather than to matters of macro national security. As a result, while the information of this operation is not essential for the security of Israel in its fight against

coordinated terror operations, the price to retain the operation is enormous. The unintended result of utilizing Palestinian collaborators to primarily secure Israelis in the West Bank leads to an effective relocation of certain segments of populations: while the Israeli settlement presence in the West Bank is strengthened, the weaker elements of the Palestinian society are relocated into Israel (primarily within the weaker municipalities) following their exposure as collaborators. The consequences to both Palestinian and Israeli societies of employing collaborators in terms of social fabric, internal trust and individual hardships cannot be exaggerated, and as such this research may add another perspective to the understanding of the complexity of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the fight against terror.

3. Conferences and additional activities

Conferences and seminars

- On the 10th of April 2013 the Center was formally introduced, in a conference held at the University of Haifa – *The 4th Israeli Forum for Management of Disasters and Emergency Situations*. The Forum is an initiative of the Program for Emergency and Disaster Management in the Geography and Environmental Studies Department at the University of Haifa. The meeting this year was sponsored jointly by the Geo-strategy Chair and the Minerva Center for the Rule of Law under Extreme Conditions. The 4th forum dealt with the organization of the Israeli emergency system². Two of the PIs (Prof. Deborah Shmueli and Prof. Amnon Reichman participated. (Appendix 4)
- On the 16th and 17th of June 2013, the Center, in collaboration with the Aptowitz Center for Risk, Liability and Insurance, hosted an international conference entitled: *Regulating Disasters through Private and Public Law: Compensation and Policy*. The conference hosted leading scholars from Israel and abroad. The invited guests from abroad included: Adv. and Mediator Kenneth

² Link to videos from the forum: https://www.youtube.com/user/EmergencyAndDisaster?feature=em-upload_owner

Feinberg; Prof. Lawrence Susskind, MIT; Prof. Ernst Karner, University of Vienna; Prof. Michael Faure, Maastricht University and Erasmus University of Rotterdam; Prof. Catherine Sharkey, New York University; Prof. Anselm Smolka, Munich Re.³ (program is attached as Appendix 5)

- On October 29th, 2013 the Center co-organized together with the National Security Studies Center at the University of Haifa, a conference on *Law, Technology and National Security* sponsored by the (program is attached as Appendix 6).⁴
- The Center has embarked on a tradition of seminars to be held year-round. The first seminar, held on December 17th 2013 hosted Prof. Tom Ginsburg, University of Chicago; and Dr. Guy Lurie. Prof. Ginsburg talked about his research on *War and Constitutional Design*, and Dr. Lurie presented his paper on *Medieval Emergencies and the Contemporary Debate*. The invitation can be found in Appendix 7. Prof. Ginsburg's paper is available in [this link](#), and Dr. Lurie's paper is available in this [link](#). As from February 2014 the seminar is offered also to students. Details will be provided in the 2014 annual report.

4. Website

The Minerva Center for the Rule of Law website was launched on September 2013. The site (<http://minervaextremelaw.haifa.ac.il>) provides information on the Center's activities, research outputs, calls and information related to the Center's mission. The site is a work in progress and will soon include more detailed research findings, including Hebrew as well as English pages. In the future it will support a series of databases (some of which will be interactive) corresponding to the Center's research activities.

³ Link to the [conference program and videos: http://weblaw.haifa.ac.il/he/Events/eveFile/minerva.htm](http://weblaw.haifa.ac.il/he/Events/eveFile/minerva.htm)

⁴ Link to the conference program:

http://minervaextremelaw.haifa.ac.il/images/Technology_Law_and_NS.pdf

5. Support for the Graduate Program in Emergency and Disaster Management Program

Department of Geography and Environmental Studies

A new course has been developed on Law and Extreme Conditions and is being offered in the spring semester 2014.

Research Plan for 2014

The work plan for the Minerva Center for the Rule of Law under Extreme Conditions for 2014 includes In-Center and external research support as well as seminars, workshops and conferences.

On January 25 2014 we published a call for proposals, encouraging scholars to apply for research funding related to the rule of law under extreme conditions in seven categories: post-doctoral fellowships, graduate students (doctoral and master) scholarships for applicable research, visiting scholars (short and longer term), seed money for research proposals, support for on-going research, workshops, colloquia and conferences, empirical databases, and publications of relevant research products. The deadline for proposals is March 15, 2014. The PIs will meet at the end of March in Hamburg and will decide upon projects to be supported.

Simultaneously, the research team is working on the 'In-Center' research projects and planned seminars, workshops and conferences as follows:

1. Research projects

- ***Evaluating Israel's Regulatory Framework for Earthquake Preparedness, Response and Recovery within the Regulatory Impact Assessment Framework including Public Engagement Mechanisms***

Funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology – January 2014-2017

PIs: Prof. Deborah Shmueli, Prof. Amnon Reichman, Prof. Eli Salzberger, Prof. Gad Barzilai (University of Haifa); Prof. Eran Feitelson (Hebrew University)

An important role of the modern, regulatory state is to mitigate the risks involved in large-scale disasters, such as earthquakes, through legislation, regulation, and their enforcement. Such regulatory landscape is myriad and complex – institutional layers and legal norms may overlap, conflict, or leave gaps. Moreover, the regulatory power itself in modern democracies is dispersed, resulting in “innovative third-way approaches to regulation, collectively referred to as the new governance model” (Orly Lobel. 2012. “New Governance as Regulatory Governance”, in *The Oxford Handbook on Governance*. David Levi-Faur (Editor) Oxford University Press, 65-82). The reality of “networked governance” and its importance for resilience building has also been highlighted in the disaster literature.

The research will identify, map and conceptualize Israel’s current regulatory framework – norms and institutions – that directly governs earthquake preparedness, response and recovery, and then evaluate it using the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) methodology, with an emphasis on evaluating processes for public engagement which are put forth within the regulatory scheme as well as using public engagement processes in the evaluation itself. The final recommendations will identify gaps between what exists and what is desired based on the literature review and the regulatory evaluation and offer ways for strengthening the regulatory framework, thus, contributing to Israel’s preparedness on the state, community and private sphere levels and the interaction between the three. Through the development of a typology of regulations concerning earthquakes, a significant gap in the literature of regulation will also be addressed. The research will also contribute to the assessment of the adequacy and feasibility of the RIA methodology and primarily the various approaches to public engagement in the disasters context in Israel.

- ***Law, Cyber and Extreme Conditions,***

Funded by the Ministry of Science and Technology, January 2014- 2017

PIs: Prof. Amnon Reichman, Prof. Eli Satzberger, Prof. Gad Barzilai, Prof. Deborah Shmueli

Cyberspace has become an integral part of the nerve system of functioning modern states as more and more infrastructure systems are digitized and connected via electronic communication systems. Therefore, a severe cyber attack or malfunction may arrest the operation of critical systems that control key elements of modern democracies, and equally important, may destroy or corrupt essential databases. Such an event could result in catastrophe, with the potential to undermine not only public order, but also the very existence of the rule of law. Questions such as the liability of state agencies and other stakeholders (including those outside the boundaries of the state) to damages resulting from cyber attacks, the legal authority of the various state agencies to manage and coordinate their acts during a cyber attack, and the legal powers of state agencies to regulate cyber space attacks are all critical questions that must be thoroughly examined. Where the law as it stands is lacking, solutions should be proposed. Moreover, cyber attacks threaten the law itself, because the legal system is now enmeshed in cyberspace: court cases, laws and regulations, decisions of administrative agencies and databases with paramount legal significance, such as the land registry, lists of eligible voters, lists of those who may or may not enter or exit the State, lists of those targeted for investigation by various authorities and of course the management of fees, taxes and accounts – are all digitized and therefore susceptible to cyber attack.

Cyber attacks on infrastructure and the collapse and corruption of legally significant databases should be considered an extreme condition – an emergency posing grave challenges to the legal system. A systemic cyber failure inducing a disaster is a major concern for every state. The understanding of legal and institutional structures and regulations governing who is responsible and able to do what, is crucial. In emergency situations, some regular rules do not apply and the balance between public and individual legal rights may shift. Therefore, the study of the rule of law under cyber attack is essential. Such research will focus not only on the state and its agencies. Cyberspace is a complex system of

computers, servers and communication networks governed by private people as well as by public, local, national and international organizations. In cyberspace, the boundaries of liability and responsibility are vague. Control of public space and networks requires cooperation, coordination and consent between power holders and other stakeholders. Therefore, research into the lines of responsibility and accountability, as well as into possible modes of public-private cooperation, is vital.

Systemic and meticulous research of legal aspects of cyber emergencies is a crucial element in achieving resilient and safe cyber networks and in preparing for contingencies that may occur. The research aims to explore both theoretical and practical issues regarding control, regulation and legal aspects of cyber disasters. It will map existing rules and regulations, explore the differences and similarities between nations and the possible similarities to other disasters and suggest amendments and improvements to the existing legal regime. The research will look into both defensive and offensive actions, before, during and after a cyber disaster. It will include a comprehensive empirical mapping of existing legal tools as well as the institutional aspects of regulation, control, responsibilities and liabilities of cyber emergencies outcomes.

The research will employ qualitative analysis tools over primary and secondary data resources, legal databases as well as interviews and simulations with stakeholders. It will include a comparative study between countries as well as between cyber and other disasters and will explore case studies of cyber disasters as well as database corruption cases. On the theoretical level, the research will suggest models and analytical tools for the study of the legal aspects of cyber disasters.

- ***Mid-resolution*** comparative research on the actual legal frameworks and positive constitutional, legal and regulatory instruments – in 2014 we plan to continue the

comparative research on the positive emergency law in twelve countries (adding four more). In addition, we plan to develop theoretical analysis and typologies.

- **High resolution:** In-depth study focusing on ‘law in action’ for a selection of countries, starting with Israel and Germany. Data collected for this study will enable a focused analysis of various aspects of the law, institutions and decision-making processes, before, during and after extreme conditions. This will be followed by structuring a normative framework and systematic study and evaluation of various multi-national past and present case studies.

2. Workshops

- On February 17th 2014 we held three round table meetings with more than 60 practitioners— legal advisors from Israeli ministries and organizations dealing with emergency situations. This placed the Center as a key applied research focal point for studies required in the field and the Center is being solicited for follow-up activities from a number of the Government Authorities. The details of this meeting will be reported in the 2014 annual report. We plan to replicate this success by holding similar events with representatives of the court system (judges), as well as decision-makers.
- On June 29-30 2014 we plan to conduct a workshop as a supplement to the bi-annual board of advisors meeting in Haifa.

3. Conferences

The annual Travemunde conference of the Institute of Law and Economics at the University of Hamburg will be dedicated in 2014 to "*The rule of law under extreme conditions - international law aspects*". This conference will take place on March 27-29th and all the Centers PIs will participate.

On September 2014 we plan to hold an international conference in Germany. This conference will focus on mid-low resolution analysis of constitutional and regulatory frameworks concerning a state of emergency in different countries.

4. Seminars

The Minerva Center for the RLuc is offering a Research Seminar within the Law Faculty at the University of Haifa for the Spring Semester 2014. The students enrolled will prepare and present research projects related to the Centers' themes under the guidance of the Center's PIs. During the semester guest lectures will be given to wider audiences.



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2014 Supplement for Annual report 2013

Haifa, June 2014

Activity report

Between January to June 2014 the Minerva Center for the Rule of Law under Extreme Conditions conducted a few activities we wish to report about to the advisory board:

Our office space was renovated and begun hosting our growing team.

The team includes now, in addition to the four PIs and the research coordinator (Michal)

Three new research managers:

- Yaniv Roznai – manages the natural disasters aspects of the research, as well as international law. Yaniv will also conduct a post-doc research on “Emergency Constitutional Amendments: Re-assessing the Prohibition on Amending Constitutions under Emergency”
- Ido Rosenzweig – manages the Cyber research as well as constitutional aspects (his salary is funded by the MOST grant – see below)
- Ehud Segal - manages the research on earthquakes (his salary is funded by the MOST grant)

Seven post-docs (the University supports half for stipend for three of them)

- Guy Lurie (second year)
- Michal Saliternik
- Sigall Horovitz
- Suha Ballan-Jubran
- Sharon Bar Ziv (funded by the Cyber grant)

One PhD student (A. Nurit)

One MA student (Cecilia)

Six research assistants.

MOST: As mentioned in the 2013 report, in January 2014 we won two grants total 2.1 million NIS from the Ministry of Science and Technology: 1.7 M. NIS for research on “Law, Cyber and Extreme conditions”, and 400,000 NIS for research on “Evaluating Israel’s Regulatory Framework for Earthquake Preparedness, Response and Recovery

within the Regulatory Impact Assessment Framework including Public Engagement Mechanisms”.

On January 25 we published a call for proposals.

31 researchers submitted proposals, some very good:

- 2 Graduate students (PhD and MA)
 - 13 Post docs proposals
 - 2 visiting researchers' proposals
 - 4 Seed money for research proposals
 - 12 Proposals for support for on-going research
 - 3 Workshops, colloquia and conferences proposals
 - 1 Proposal for development of empirical database
 - 4 Proposals for Publications of relevant research products
- (Some proposals were for more than one category)

We chose:

- 1 graduate student: Cecilia Paraluppi - Foreign Labour Migration in Israel: State Policies and Social Outcomes
- 3 Post docs:
 - Michal Saliternik: The Human Rights Responsibilities of International Aid Providers: Towards a Normative Framework
 - Sigall Horovitz: The "Democratization Exception" to the Norm of Criminal Accountability for Atrocities
 - Suha Ballan - Jubran: International obligations of states going through an economic crisis

Michal and Sigall will be supported by the rector.

2-3 visits

- Patrick Graham: Public Order and Emergency in Early Twentieth Century Britain
- Sara Poro: Rule of Law and Climate Change: A Human Rights Perspective
- Luca Costa: a Legal Advisor/Rule of Law Expert deployed to the Balkans (2005), Iraq (2006 and 2007-2012) and Afghanistan (since 2012).

1 seed money

- Natalie R. Davidson: A Case Study of the Global Rule of Law's Impact on Transitional Politics: The Marcos Class Action

2 or 3 on-going research (one of which, with conferences and workshops):

Ayelet Ben-Yishai, Sandy Kedar and Ornit Shani:

Twentieth-Century Partitions: Legacies of British Rule

Inbal Blau: Compensation Mechanisms in Israeli Disasters: The Maa'gan Flight Crash and the Macabiah Bridge Collapse Case Studies

Yair Sagy Taming a Leviathan in Rough Sea: Can the Israeli Petroleum Act Secure Israel's Energy Needs in Case of National Emergency?

1 database

Deborah Housen-Couriel:

A Database on Regulatory Preparedness for Cybersecurity Emergencies: A Comparative Approach.

and maybe one publication.

Smadar Ben-Natan: The Honey Trap: Application of Israeli Law in the Military Courts of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

On February 17th, we conducted a **round tables** conference with around 60 participants (was mentioned in 2013 report). Summaries of the discussions (in Hebrew) are on our website. We intend to develop the findings into a policy paper.

We opened a research **seminar** with 6 students

In March 26-29 we held an international conference in **Travemünde** on “International Law and the rule of law under extreme conditions” with the Faculty of Law in the University of Hamburg (organized by Stefan Voigt).

We widened our **website** to Hebrew, and included sections for discussion papers and lectures.

A first draft of a **Geographical database** (by Prof. Moshe Inbar) is online (In Hebrew), and linked to our website. We intend to have it translated to English and widen the database to include mapping (using the grant we won for equipment from Minerva).

In December, we plan on a **conference on “Cyber Terror and Extreme conditions”**, collaborating with the Haifa Center for Law & Technology, Faculty of Law.