

Editorial

The Hull Law Review, established in 2023, serves as an academic publication wing of the School of Criminology, Law and Politics. The editorial team for 2024/2025 is excited to present the second volume of the review. The aim of the editorial team is to encourage engagement of students and academics with their work and to provide, particularly the young scholars and students, the early steppingstones for many upcoming future academics and legal scholars. The editorial team strives to provide a forum for intellectual debate and research to flourish for the benefit of legal discourse.

As a publication wing in its infancy, feedback is welcomed from all readers. In addressing any unsatisfactory elements present at this early stage, the Hull Law Review hopes to continue to grow the review and provide readers with intellectually stimulating relevant legal discourse.

Papers compiled within this review consist of submissions from PhD students, some early career scholars alongside some established academic of law within the areas of crime, human rights, humanitarian developments and questions of the future for the legal landscape involving the development of artificial intelligence and legal education.

In this volume, the first paper by Elizabeth Shaw, ‘Should Misogyny be Considered a Hate Crime?’ examines whether misogyny should be classified as a hate crime in England and Wales. It debates including sex and gender as protected characteristics and creating offences for stirring up hatred based on sex. The argument suggests current laws on violence against women are adequate but supports extending hate crime laws to address online misogyny and extremism linked to violence and terrorism. Additionally, the text examines climate change's impact on global agriculture, noting declines in crop yields due to rising temperatures, altered rainfall, and extreme weather. It advocates for adaptive strategies like crop diversification, better irrigation, and climate-resilient crops. The discussion emphasizes the need for government investment in sustainable practices and climate research to mitigate impacts and secure food supplies worldwide.

Rebecca Lamb-Busby's Paper titled, ‘The Tensions between Human Rights and National Security in the UK: A Case Study of Shamima Begum’ highlights a very important area within human rights law and the role it plays within the wider context of state authority. When can a state restrict a fundamental right? Should it be possible? How proportionate is the decision to do so? The morality of such decisions is often left behind when discussing the tension between human rights and national security, which this paper examines the morality of such decisions and the tensions of proportionately to restrict a right in the name of national security.

Emmanuel Kwegyir Arthur-Ewusie's ‘The Cross - Cultural Legitimacy of Human Rights: Can Human Rights be Relocated in Cultures different from their Origin?’ asks what does it mean to have a human right? Is it a right which all human share regardless of culture, identity or moral upbringing? Can a human right be universal when it comes from a western origin to a non-western culture? This piece aims to answer such questions, examining the cross-cultural legitimacy of human rights, the complex questions it raises surrounding the ability to introduce such fundamental rights to a culture beyond the origins. In doing so what kind of tensions arise from the universal applicability of human rights and cultural relativism? Can a middle ground be reached regarding this view?

Emilia Hinchliffe's, 'Reforming the Law on Domestic Abuse in England and Wales: A Critical Examination of 'Clare's Law' argues domestic abuse - a crime often committed behind closed doors - raises challenges of how best to deal with an offence so closely guarded. To aid individuals in making informed decisions regarding their partners the Clare's Law scheme was introduced allowing partners to seek domestic violence disclosures. This piece argues to reform the law on domestic abuse the Clare's Law scheme is unfit for purpose as it currently stands, limitations such as police resources and implementation of the scheme within police forces.

Sam Lomax's 'Critical Analysis of the Practices and Approaches to ICA, in light of the introduction of the Singapore Convention on Mediation' argues, international trade often the lifeblood of many nations, the functioning of international commerce relies on having a solid form of dispute resolution. This paper aims to provide an analysis of the practices and the approaches taken to International Commercial Arbitration following the introduction of the Singapore convention on mediation. This paper aims to review the evolving landscape following the introduction of the Singapore convention, how it alters the balance between arbitration and mediation upon the dispute resolution stage, how does it compare to other established arbitral instruments.

Oluwanifise Samuel Adeleke's paper 'Regulatory Frameworks for AI Governance: Why the Global South Must Play a Central Role' emphasizes the importance of inclusive AI governance, highlighting the dominance of the Global North in setting regulations and the marginalization of the Global South. It advocates for equitable participation, resource sharing, and the development of indigenous AI ecosystems in developing regions. The article underscores that genuine collaboration between North and South is essential to create fair, effective, and context-aware global AI policies that serve all humanity, reducing inequalities and fostering technological sovereignty.

Olawale Emmanuel Oyeboade's 'Post-9/11 Us Intervention in Afghanistan: Challenges to Unprivileged Combatants' Rights' analyzes the impact of the post-9/11 US intervention in Afghanistan on the legal rights of unprivileged combatants, highlighting challenges in balancing security with human rights under international law. It discusses legal frameworks like IHL and IHRL, US detention practices, court decisions, and international responses. The study emphasizes the need for clearer legal definitions, stronger oversight, and policies that uphold human rights while addressing security concerns, advocating reforms to prevent abuses and ensure accountability in future conflicts.

Jashim Chowdhury's concept note about the Hull Law Conference titled "*Democracy and State Building in Bangladesh after the breakdown of One-Party Dominance*" outlines the context of the conference, a brief note on Bangladesh's struggle with constitutional reform and democratic revival. Three selected papers from the Conference are then featured in this Volume. First, Abdul Halim's paper on '*Effectiveness of the National Human Rights Commission of Bangladesh: Compliance with the Paris Principles*' assesses the institution's adherence to the Paris Principles, focusing on capacity-building under the NHRC Act 2009. It examines the institution's role within the frameworks of the Paris Principles and GANHRI, analyzing selected decisions on human rights violations. The study concludes that the NHRC needs to enhance its understanding of quasi-judicial functions to improve complaint handling and meet international accreditation standards. Next, Mohammad Mohiuddin and SM Ashfaqur Rahman's '*Rohingya Influx from Myanmar and the Associated Security Challenges in Bangladesh: An Empirical Study in Kutupalong Camp, Cox's Bazar*' analyzes the multidimensional security challenges caused by the Rohingya refugee crisis in Bangladesh, highlighting humanitarian, economic, social, environmental, political, and security issues. It discusses the roots of the

crisis, including persecution in Myanmar and Bangladesh's response, alongside challenges like inflation, crime, environmental degradation, and political tensions. The study emphasizes the risks of radicalization and proposes policy solutions such as enhanced security, international cooperation, and long-term integration strategies, underscoring the crisis's impact on regional stability and security. Lastly, Nafees Ahmad and Sk. Iftesham Islam's '*Embedding AI in the Constitution of Bangladesh: A Case for the Framework for Algorithmic Constitutionalism*' advocates for embedding Artificial Intelligence principles into Bangladesh's Constitution, creating a framework called algorithmic constitutionalism. It emphasizes AI's role in governance, accountability, and digital rights, highlighting risks like bias and opacity. The paper suggests multidisciplinary approaches, international examples, and future-proofing constitutional laws to ensure justice, fairness, and democratic values in a digital society. Bangladesh's reform offers a unique opportunity to set a global precedent in digital constitutionalism.

Last piece of this Volume, the book review contribution by Emmanuel Chukwufumnaya Chukwueloke examines Rachel Ann Dunn, Paul Maharg and Victoria Roper (eds), *What Is Legal Education For? Re-Assessing the Purposes of Early Twenty-First Century Learning And Law Schools* (Routledge, 2022). The review calls for law schools to broaden their focus beyond practice, fostering civic participation and addressing inequalities, to ensure relevance in a complex, globalized world. This is based on the book's central argument that traditional doctrinal training is insufficient for modern legal education. The book calls for pedagogical innovation, diversity, and technological integration, while still preserving foundational legal knowledge.

The Editorial Team would like to express our gratitude to our Patron, Professor Helen Johnston, the time and effort provided for by our Peer Reviews, Authors and our faculty Coordinator Dr. Jashim Chowdhury for his vital support throughout the publishing process. We acknowledge with deep gratitude the invaluable contribution by our internal and external independent peer reviewers and Bangladesh Conference commentators whose input shaped the selected papers extensively. We would like to thank the wider members of the editorial team for their contributions and efforts to ensure the journal remains intellectually stimulating for the benefit of its readers.

On Behalf of the Editorial Team,
John Kaya and Briony Dodds