

REVIEWS AND ANNOTATIONS

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The new issue of Prague Law Faculty's open-source electronic periodical offers a set of working papers on various topics. The following provides a general outline of their content. Their full versions can be downloaded free of charge from <http://www.prf.cuni.cz>

Milan Lipovský contributed a paper titled: **What is 'a Certain International Criminal Court' and does the Choice of a Fully International or Internationalized (Hybrid) Court/Chambers Matter for the Crime of Aggression Committed Against Ukraine?** The author starts his analysis from the Arrest Warrant Judgment issued by the International Court of Justice Judgment in 2002. In this act the ICJ indicated that personal immunities do not prevent proceedings in front of 'certain international criminal courts' and provided three demonstrative examples of such courts. After the full-scale invasion of Ukraine commenced in February 2022, debates ensued regarding the elements necessary to qualify a court within the meaning of the Arrest Warrant Judgment. They particularly concern two types of tribunals (fully international and hybrid/internationalized). The article suggests that only fully international courts qualify as 'certain international criminal courts' while hybrid tribunals are far too attached to the sovereignty of state(s) for that purpose. The determination of a court as hybrid or international is rather fluid however and the qualification as 'a certain international criminal court' depends on elements (establishing mechanism, applicable law and reflection of the will of the international community) in each individual case.

Natálie Tůmová called her contribution: **Data Privacy: A Handy Shield Against Anti-Competitive Behaviour in EU Digital Markets?** Her paper examines the interplay between data privacy and competition law in digital markets, highlighting instances where certain conduct complies with data protection regulations but potentially violates competition laws. The focus is on Apple's App Tracking Transparency (ATT) and Google's Privacy Sandbox. While these initiatives promote user privacy, they face scrutiny for potential anti-competitive behaviour. Apple's ATT, which requires user opt-in consent for cross-app tracking, raises concerns about unfair conditions for app developers. Google's Privacy Sandbox aims to replace third-party cookies with privacy-friendly alternatives, potentially limiting competitors' access to essential user data while favouring Google's ecosystem. Both initiatives have been examined by competition authorities. However, the author argues that the primary focus should be on the tech giants' conduct of positioning themselves as de facto data privacy regulators. The aim of the paper, as pointed out by the author, is to open a debate regarding the potential abusive effects of the "user privacy shield" and contribute to the broader discussion. While GDPR and data privacy regulations may seem separate, their interplay brings significant challenges, necessitating a more unified approach to address these issues effectively.

Jack Lu wrote a very topical text called: **Exploring the Impact of Chinese Artificial Intelligence (AI) Integration in Central European Importer Countries: A Critical Analysis Through the Lens of Hungary's Nation Sovereignty Protection Act and EU AI Act.** China's investment in AI technology has reshaped the global tech landscape, notably impacting Sino-Hungarian relations. President Xi's visit to Budapest marks a peak in this relationship, with significant Chinese investments in Hungary's AI sector. This integration raises concerns regarding compliance with EU laws, national security, and individual rights. This study critically analyses the incorporation of Chinese AI technologies within Hungary's legal framework, focusing on the National Sovereignty Protection Act and the EU's Artificial Intelligence Act. The findings reveal extensive use of Chinese AI surveillance in Hungary, facili-

tated by strategic partnerships and investments. Hungary's broad investigative powers under the National Sovereignty Protection Act conflict with EU regulations. Moreover, despite the EU AI Act's regulatory aims, its national security exemption provides member states with significant autonomy. The paper highlights the need for robust regulatory frameworks to balance technological advancements with individual rights and EU compliance.

Oshokha Ilegogie treated in his paper the topic of **Mandatory Health Insurance and Its Impact on Access to Healthcare in Nigeria: A Review of the National Health Insurance Act (NHIA)** His article evaluates health insurance in Nigeria and examines the laws regulating the sector. The article examines the role of health insurance in Nigeria as a panacea for achieving the right to healthcare access for Nigerian citizens and highlights the Nigerian government's attempts at securing access to healthcare for its citizens by enacting laws and healthcare policies, which culminated in the enactment of the National Health Insurance Act (NHIA) 2022, a law that repealed the National Health Insurance Act 2004 as the governing law on health insurance in Nigeria. Unlike its predecessor, the new law makes health insurance coverage mandatory for all Nigerians to promote healthcare access, and this article evaluates the Act in line with its predecessor to understand how it seeks to achieve this goal, examine any shortcomings that the previous Act failed to cover, and highlight issues that may affect the implementation of the new Act.

Václav Šmejkal*

* Associate Professor, JUDr. Václav Šmejkal, Ph.D., Faculty of Law, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic and Škoda Auto University Research Center, Czech Republic. ORCID: 0000-0003-1403-9494.