

## CICC member action

### States' Pledges at the ICC Review Conference NGO actions needed to uphold commitments

The first Review Conference of the Rome Statute (RS) took place in Kampala, Uganda, from 31 March to 11 June 2010. This landmark conference provided an opportunity for states and NGOs to reflect on the spirit of the Rome Statute and its impact to date on the emerging system of international criminal justice.

States and civil society engaged in various discussions, including a general debate, negotiations on different amendments to the RS, and a stocktaking exercise. The Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC), along with the ASP, international organizations, and international nongovernmental organizations, encouraged states to seize the momentum of the Review Conference to demonstrate their commitment to the global fight against impunity through *concrete pledges* on the different issues crucial to the functioning of the Court: universality, cooperation, complementarity, peace and justice, and the impact of the RS on victims and affected communities.

By the end of the Conference 36 states made 106 pledges. See below for the list of pledges organized by region. We consider it a positive development that 36 states made pledges and would like to encourage more to do so. At this time, we believe the best approach is to *constructively engage with the governments with a view toward collaboratively moving forward with the pledges' implementation*. If your state did not make a pledge, please encourage officials to come to the next Assembly of States Parties meeting (in December 2010 in New York) with a concrete pledge.

You are in the best position to know what actions would be appropriate in your national context, but actions could include:

- Meeting with the foreign ministry of your country and other relevant government entities, such as Committees on International Humanitarian Law (IHL), to follow up on their plans to fulfill their pledge, offering your organization's expertise where relevant
- Writing a letter to your head of state and government officials to thank them for their pledges and to encourage them to implement the commitments
- Informing the media of the government's pledge as a way to raise awareness and create pressure on the government to fulfill its pledge

The implementation of these pledges will help to further consolidate the global fight against impunity, and to ensure a positive impact on the system of international criminal justice.

---

Please let us know of any actions you take in this regard at:  
advocacy@coalitionfortheicc.org

---

## AFRICA

### **BURKINA FASO<sup>1</sup>**

1. To ratify the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (APIC).
2. To appoint a national focal point for ICC related issues.
3. To implement laws in order to facilitate cooperation with the ICC in a manner consistent with the rules and principles of the Statute.
4. To establish an inter-ministerial or inter-agency think-tank within national governments to coordinate information related to requests for cooperation.
5. To appoint a focal point for ICC issues in embassies that have a link to the ICC owing to their location, in particular in The Hague, New York or Addis Ababa, and introduces those focal points to the ASP facilitator on cooperation.
6. Inter alia to cooperate with international and regional organizations on ICC related initiatives, in particular relating to the adoption of resolutions which support the ICC, prepare implementing legislation templates and develop plans for improved competence in relation to the ICC.
7. To pledge to improve legal training and enhance competence in relation to the Rome Statute in domestic education and justice systems.

### **UGANDA**

1. Undertake activities to promote increased awareness on the activities of the ICC at national level.
2. Commit to improve legal training and capacity building on the Statute with the national judicial and education system.
3. Development of legislation on victim and witness protection geared towards fulfilling implementing obligations under the Statute.

### **UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

1. To present to the Parliament by 30 December 2011 a draft law for the adoption of the resolution for ratification of the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court and adopting specific national measures implementing the Rome Statute by 30 December 2011.
2. To contribute to the Trust Fund for Victims by 30 December 2011.

### **ZAMBIA**

1. Zambia hereby pledges to reaffirm her intention to take steps to ratify/accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court.

---

<sup>1</sup> Original submitted in French.

## AMERICAS

### Caribbean

#### **TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

1. The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago hereby pledges to continue to promote the universality of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (“the Statute”) among Member States of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) which are not States Parties to the Statute. In order to achieve this objective, Trinidad and Tobago will:
  - (i) use its initiative to advise on the ratification or other procedures required for non-States Parties in the region to become adherents to the Statute.
  - (ii) make available to other States within the region its national legislation implementing the provisions of the Statute. This can be used as model legislation.
  - (iii) advocate for the ratification of the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

### Latin America

#### **ARGENTINA**

1. The Argentine Republic pledges to disseminate the results of the Review Conference of the Rome Statute at the national level in order to exchange views with the relevant stakeholders, inter alia, by holding a seminar immediately after the Conference.
2. The Argentine Republic pledges to expedite a process to reach an agreement with the Court on the relocation of witnesses.

#### **CHILE<sup>2</sup>**

1. To deploy every effort to submit a bill on cooperation with the International Criminal Court to the Parliament before December 2011.

#### **COLOMBIA**

1. Colombia will continue to provide support and cooperation to the ICC in accordance to the provisions of the Rome Statute in a transparent, constructive, and effective manner.
2. Colombia will strive to investigate and prosecute crimes at the national level more effectively.
3. Colombia will present to the National Congress the ICC Cooperation Bill.
4. Colombia will continue to support positive complementarity initiatives such as the Justice Rapid Response Mechanism (JRR).

#### **COSTA RICA<sup>3</sup>**

1. Costa Rica hereby pledges to make every effort to foster greater awareness of and to promote the International Criminal Court, as well as to increase its support and recognition amongst other public institutions. It will also participate in and support academic activities to promote international criminal justice.

---

<sup>2</sup> Original submitted in Spanish.

<sup>3</sup> Original submitted in Spanish.

2. Costa Rica hereby pledges to cooperate with the International Criminal Court in accordance with the provisions of the Rome Statute and the relevant resolutions of the Assembly of States Parties. With this end in view, Costa Rica hereby pledges to adopt a “National Protocol on Cooperation with the International Criminal Court” to implement, inter alia, the provisions of Part 9 of the Rome Statute.

The “Protocol” will list national focal points (the Department of Foreign Policy (MFA), the Department of Legal Affairs (MFA), the International Humanitarian Law Commission of Costa Rica) and set out the role of the various national institutions which may be called upon to implement a request for cooperation from the International Criminal Court. Furthermore, it will lay down the procedure that shall apply from the moment the Legal Department of the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship receives a request until it is carried out. The document will contain the definition of the principles of complementarity, surrender of persons, immunity and life imprisonment enshrined in the Rome Statute and their relation to the national constitutional framework.

Finally, an assessment will be made regarding the issues relating to national implementation that still need to be addressed and the possibility of doing so on the medium or long term.

#### **MEXICO<sup>4</sup>**

1. To continue, in 2010, 2011 and 2012, submitting to the General Assembly of the Organization of American States the draft resolution on “Promotion of the International Criminal Court”, collaborating actively with other States in this initiative with a view to promoting the universality and implementation of the Rome Statute.

2. To continue, in 2010, 2011 and 2012, the active work of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on International Humanitarian Law of Mexico (CIDIH-Mexico) relating to monitoring the implementation of the Rome Statute at the national level.

3. To conduct, in the second half of 2010, a seminar to raise awareness of the work of the Court among government officials, representatives of non-governmental organizations and academics, with particular emphasis on the outcome of the Review Conference, in particular the stocktaking of international criminal justice.

4. To organize, in the first half of 2011, a seminar for government officials, legislators, members of the judiciary, academic experts and civil society organizations, to analyze progress and challenges in the implementation of the Rome Statute in Mexico, with particular emphasis on the process of legislative harmonization.

5. To support the renewal, in June 2010, of the mandate of the Inter-American Juridical Committee of the Organization of American States to prepare a template of Rome Statute implementing legislation for Member States of the OAS, and to support the Committee in this task in the course of 2010 and 2011.

6. To submit draft amendments to the Federal Criminal Code to the Congress of the Union during the first half of 2011, in order to bring it into line with the provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court with regard to the crimes within its

#### **PERU<sup>5</sup>**

1. Peru pledges, in accordance with the provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, to take the appropriate steps at domestic level, prior to 2013, to draw up legislative proposals to enable the implementation of legislation on the crimes

---

<sup>4</sup> Original submitted in Spanish.

<sup>5</sup> Original submitted in Spanish.

covered in articles 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and, in this regard, also pledges to implement the provisions of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Additional Protocol I of 1977.

2. Peru pledges to coordinate with the appropriate sectors and bodies of the Congress of the Republic with a view to promoting the ratification of the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (2011–2012).

3. Peru pledges to continue to promote respect for and the application of the Rome Statute and the provisions of international law on human rights and International Humanitarian Law related to the Statute, and to disseminate the work of the International Criminal Court. It further pledges, for the period 2010–2013, to carry out awareness-raising and capacity building activities for the relevant officials and authorities and members of civil society on these matters.

4. Peru pledges, in accordance with the provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the four 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols of 1977, to take, by 2013, internal steps towards the adoption of specific national implementation measures to control, to the extent necessary, the use and protection of the Red Cross emblem and other such protective emblems referred to in the Rome Statute.

5. Peru pledges to work with other stakeholders, including international, regional and subregional organizations, in applying the complementarity regime set out in the Rome Statute. In particular, Peru pledges to continue supporting the significant initiatives mounted by the Organization of American States (OAS) concerning cooperation between the member States of OAS and the Court, together with the implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court into their domestic State legal systems. Peru also pledges to support the adoption of resolutions, in relevant international organizations, in particular the OAS and its member States, to promote the effective implementation of the Rome Statute (2010–2013).

6. Peru pledges to attend and to participate actively in the Assembly of States Parties to the International Criminal Court.

To allow for the necessary budgetary and human resources for Peru to participate in the Assembly of States Parties of the International Criminal Court.

#### **VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF) <sup>6</sup>**

1. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela hereby pledges to incorporate the crimes set out in the Rome Statute into Venezuelan criminal law.

2. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela hereby pledges to promote the awareness, application and implementation of the Rome Statute by organizing training seminars for government officials.

3. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela hereby pledges to give high priority to the content of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and of the crimes contained therein more widely, and to highlight the importance of the Court in the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of concern to the international community as a whole.

4. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela hereby pledges to work in the framework of the regional initiative “Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America - Peoples' Trade Agreement (ALBA-TCP, in Spanish)” aimed at promoting the ratification of and accession to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court among States that belong to the

---

<sup>6</sup> Original submitted in Spanish.

Alliance and which have not yet done so, thereby promoting the universality of the International Criminal Court.

## **North America**

### **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

Observer State

1. The United States renews its commitment to support rule-of-law and capacity building projects which will enhance States' ability to hold accountable those responsible for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.
2. The United States reaffirms President Obama's recognition on May 25, 2010 that we must renew our commitments and strengthen our capabilities to protect and assist civilians caught in the LRA's wake, to receive those that surrender, and to support efforts to bring the LRA leadership to justice.

## ASIA & PACIFIC

### ASIA

#### **REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

1. To provide education and training programs for those in the sector of criminal justice in other countries during the second half of 2010, with a view to helping them to strengthen their national criminal jurisdictional capacity and thus enhancing the principle of complementarity of the Rome Statute.
2. To provide a voluntary financial contribution to the International Criminal Court in order to assist its activities by the end of this year .

### PACIFIC

#### **AUSTRALIA**

1. To make a voluntary contribution of €100,000 to the Trust Fund for Victims in 2010, noting the importance of the participation of victims in the Review Conference and the unique role of victims under the Rome Statute.
2. To make a voluntary contribution of €50,000 to the Trust Fund for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in 2010, noting the importance of participation by LDCs in the Assembly of States Parties and the goal of universality of the Rome Statute.
3. To progress Australia's consideration of accession to the International Criminal Court Privileges and Immunities Agreement, noting the importance of this Agreement to the functioning of an effective and independent Court.

#### **NEW ZEALAND**

1. To continue to work actively with other States, especially in the Asia Pacific region, to promote ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute.
2. To continue to undertake technical assistance activities in the Pacific region concerning the Rome Statute, including through the Pacific Islands Law Officers Network.
3. To designate the Director of the Legal Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of New Zealand to be the New Zealand national contact point for coordination.
4. To support the work of the Commonwealth Secretariat in promoting expansion of Rome Statute membership among Commonwealth countries.

## EUROPE

### **AUSTRIA**

1. To make a contribution to the International Criminal Court's Trust Fund for Victims of €30.000 by September 2010.
2. To enter into discussions with the International Criminal Court with a view to signing a Memorandum regarding the relocation of witnesses of the International Criminal Court to Austria.
3. To complete the process of integrating the crimes falling under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court into Austrian domestic criminal law pursuant to Resolution ICC-ASP/5/Res.3. An inter-ministerial working group under the lead of the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs has already made good progress.

### **BELGIUM<sup>7</sup>**

1. Conclusion with the International Criminal Court of a framework agreement on the enforcement of sentences, in time for the opening of the Review Conference in Kampala.

### **BULGARIA**

1. To provide technical assistance to States which are not Parties to the Rome Statute, to include crimes set out in articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Statute, as punishable offences under their national laws, to establish jurisdiction over these crimes, and to ensure effective enforcement of those laws.

### **CROATIA**

1. To organize a seminar for Government employees, judges and prosecutors in charge of cooperation with the International Criminal Court so as to reaffirm Croatia's commitment to cooperation with the ICC and to the fight against impunity, with special focus on the Review Conference results.

### **CZECH REPUBLIC**

1. The Czech Republic will start the accession process to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court by the end of 2010.

### **DENMARK**

1. A contribution of €130.000 to the ICC Special Fund for the Relocation of Witnesses.
2. Enter into Enforcement of Sentences Agreement with the ICC.
3. Denmark has for 2010 contributed approximately US \$10.000 to CICC to support their activities, including participation on the Review Conference.

### **FINLAND**

1. To commit to enhance complementarity worldwide by supporting financially and through other means the work of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court in its efforts to raise awareness of the work of the ICC, to promote ratifications of the Rome Statute and to enhance the readiness of national jurisdictions to meet their obligations under the Rome Statute.

---

<sup>7</sup> Original submitted in French.



2. To support financially the participation of the least developed countries and other developing States in the sessions of the Assembly of States Parties.
3. To continue to support the efforts of the Trust Fund for Victims for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court, and of the families of such victims by contributing funds to the Trust Fund.
4. To continue to enhance cooperation with the ICC and to assist States with complementarity through Justice Rapid Response (JRR), the first multilateral stand-by facility of criminal justice professionals from the global south and north who are trained in international investigations and who are available at short notice to respond to requests of assistance appropriately made under international law; working with partners to help more than double the roster of readily available experts to 100 by July 2011; to ensure full regional, gender and linguistic balance in this roster; and to support constantly upgraded training program that can ensure that the roster is “evergreen” and consists of actually available experts to assist the States, the ICC and the UN system.
5. To conclude an Agreement on the Enforcement of Sentences with the International Criminal Court as a follow up to the declaration of the willingness of Finland to accept persons sentenced by the Court, for the purpose of enforcement of sentences of imprisonment in Finland, in accordance with article 103 (1) (b) of the Rome Statute, which was submitted to the Court after the Rome Statute had been ratified by Finland.

#### **FRANCE<sup>8</sup>**

1. France pledges to continue its cooperation with the International Criminal Court in 2010 and 2011 in organizing regional outreach seminars on international criminal justice, as well as training seminars on the mechanisms and procedures of the Court, such as the one entitled “Perspectives on the challenges facing international justice and its prospects: the International Criminal Court and domestic jurisdictions”, held in Senegal from 7 to 11 December 2009.

These seminars are open to both States Parties and non-States Parties to the Rome Statute.

2. France will continue to support NGO outreach programmes on the work of the International Criminal Court.

#### **GEORGIA**

1. Georgia hereby pledges to organize two types of events promoting the knowledge regarding the International Criminal Court, namely:

- a) Training Center of Ministry of Justice will organize a Summer School for law/international law students regarding the Rome Statute, the International Criminal Court and other treaties related to international humanitarian law.
- b) Training Center for Ministry of Justice of Georgia will organize training for prosecutors on the issues relating to the International Criminal Court.

#### **GERMANY**

1. To support the Trust Fund for Victims by a voluntary contribution of €300,000 for the budgetary year 2010.

2. To fund the secondment of a legal expert for a fixed-term appointment as legal adviser to the Trust Fund for Victims for the years 2010 and 2011.

---

<sup>8</sup> Original submitted in French.

3. To make funds of €250,000 available in 2010 in order to support projects related to the promotion of accession to or implementation of the Rome Statute.

### **ITALY**

1. To adopt national policies in view to enforce its cooperation with the International Criminal Court (ICC), in particular in contributing to arrest operations and the execution of arrest warrants requested by the ICC. To achieve this goal it will be created, in the Ministry in Justice in Rome, within the Direzione Generale Contenzioso e Diritti Umani, a specific office called Ufficio II, directly responsible in matters related with judicial assistance, extradition, surrender, and promoting the adoption of national legislation or promulgation of internal regulations and procedures, linked with the International Criminal Court.

2. To adopt national policies directed towards the fight against impunity, spreading knowledge about international criminal law and promoting the ICC and its Statute, more particularly through a number of workshop and international conferences to be held in Italy, with the support of the Italian Government. Among these initiatives: 1) an international conference will be held already in September, at the Istituto Superiore Internazionale di Scienze Criminali (ISISC), founded by Prof. Bassiouni in Siracusa (in the south of Italy) followed by; 2) workshop in Rome (in the center of Italy) at the University “Roma 3” on the Review Conference of the Rome Statute of the ICC in Kampala and; 3) by a seminar on the same subject, which will be held at the University of Trento (in the north of Italy) before the end of the present year.

3. To adopt national policies directed towards the mainstreaming of ICC support, and to create, within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Rome, a national focal point with the International Criminal Court in The Hague, and the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties (ASP) of the ICC, in its Department, called “Contenzioso Diplomatico”. The focal point will receive all relevant information, questions, requests from the ICC and the ASP and will forward them in a direct and expeditious way to the competent offices within the national administration. The focal point will also provide the Italian Government, with all necessary information for the enforcement of Court decisions, for the support of the ICC activities in the regional and international for a, promoting the adoption of national legislation or of international regulations, in favour of the International Criminal Court and its judicial activities.

### **IRELAND**

1. As part of its continuing support for international criminal justice and the rule of law to make, amongst others, the following financial contributions by end 2010:

- €100,000 to the ICC Trust Fund for Victims;
- €25,000 to the ICC Trust Fund for the Participation of Least Developed Countries;
- €150,000 to the Special Court for Sierra Leone;
- €6.5 million to the Justice, Law and Order Sector in Uganda (€27.5 million over the period 2010 - 2014);

2. To promote awareness of the ICC and Ireland’s domestic implementing legislation by including discussion of ICC related issues in meetings of the National Committee on International Humanitarian Law and the Department of Foreign Affairs NGO Committee on Human Rights commencing autumn 2010.

3. As a Member State of the European Union, Ireland aligns itself with the European Union’s pledges for the Review Conference.

## **LIECHTENSTEIN**

1. To make further steps for the full domestic implementation of the Rome Statute, beyond the explicit criminalization of genocide in the Liechtenstein Penal Code (Section 321) and the 2004 Law on Cooperation with the International Criminal Court and Other International Tribunals, with a view to including specific provisions on war crimes and crimes against humanity in the Penal Code within the next two years.
2. To continue to support the ICC Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) through voluntary contributions (2011: CHF10,000).
3. To continue to support the Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC) through voluntary contributions.

## **NETHERLANDS**

1. To continue to support effective implementation of the ICC principle of complementarity by supporting initiatives aimed at enhancing national capacity to investigate and prosecute the crimes of the Rome Statute, such as the ICC Legal Tools Project and the Justice Rapid Response initiative (JRR).
2. In this context, The Netherlands hereby pledges to support from 2010 to 2013 the ICC Legal Tools Project and activities of its Outsourcing Partners with a structural financial contribution of €25.000 per year.
3. The Netherlands pledges moreover to support JRR efforts by hosting and supporting a certification course at the Netherlands Forensic Institute in June 2010 and by supporting the JRR Secretariat with €50.000.
4. The Netherlands further pledges to organize a legal expert meeting in a yet-to-be confirmed State Party in 2011 on the investigation and prosecution of international crimes in national jurisdictions.
5. To support the activities of the Trust Fund for Victims which address the harm resulting from crimes under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court by assisting victims to return to a dignified and contributory life within their communities.
6. In this context, The Netherlands hereby pledges to make a financial contribution to the Trust Fund for Victims in 2010 of €40.000 and encourages other States Parties to consider financial support for the TFV.

## **NORWAY**

1. Norway hereby pledges to submit a proposal to the Court for an agreement on the enforcement of sentences, by 1 June 2010.

## **POLAND**

1. To implement fully the Rome Statute, and to this aim to complete, as quickly as feasible, the process of introducing amendments to the Polish Criminal Code, which will complement the existing legislation, with a view to reflect fully crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes as defined by the Rome Statute.
2. To continue to work actively with our partners in the European Union to promote universality and integrity of the Rome Statute, in particular in those countries which are not yet parties to the Statute (so-called “ ICC clauses” in EU agreements concluded with third countries, raising the issue in the EU political dialogues and negotiations with those countries, making relevant EU demarches) – in accordance with the Common Position of

the Union (2001/443/CFSP, 2002/474/CFSP and 2003/444/CFSP) as well as to achieve this goals through bilateral cooperation with non State-parties.

3. To continue to follow efficiently the implementation process of the Rome Statute by the relevant national authorities, including in the framework of the National Committee on International Humanitarian Law.

4. To continue making every year voluntary contribution to the Trust Fund for Victims up to the budgetary constrains.

5. To continue making every year voluntary contribution to the Trust Fund for the participation of the least developed countries and other developing States in the sessions of the Assembly of States Parties up to the budgetary constrains.

6. To strengthen mainstreaming international criminal justice issues in the domestic system of the higher education, in particular at law faculties of the universities.

### **SLOVAKIA**

1. Under the Plan of action of the Assembly of States Parties for achieving universality and full implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, to:

a) Convene a regional seminar for legal experts of permanent missions of Caribbean States to the United Nations in New York, aimed at promoting ratification and full implementation of the ICC Rome Statute by Caribbean States; and to

b) Organize a conference in cooperation with the New York University for wider dissemination of information about the International Criminal Court and its role among public, academia and civil society.

2. The Slovak Republic will undertake these activities in close cooperation with representatives of the International Criminal Court, States, academia, the ICRC, civil society, international organizations and other stakeholders.

### **SPAIN<sup>9</sup>**

1. To initiate negotiations with the International Criminal Court to reach an Agreement on the Relocation of Witnesses.

2. To promote the universality and integrity of the Rome Statute in bilateral relations through appropriate diplomatic initiatives in favor of ratification and by including the International Criminal Court on the agenda of ongoing political dialogues, in accordance with the EU common position on the International Criminal Court.

3. To maintain democratic governance and peace-building as priorities in Spain's development assistance policy, in the form of specific objectives to improve access to justice and to strengthen social and institutional capacities for peaceful conflict resolution, as well as to support structural reforms to promote the rule of law, thereby contributing to the proper application of the principles of cooperation and complementarity enshrined in the Rome Statute.

4. To maintain multiannual financing to the Trust Fund for Victims with in the form of yearly voluntary contributions made by the central government, until 2012 minimum.

---

<sup>9</sup> Original submitted in Spanish.

## **SWITZERLAND<sup>10</sup>**

1. Initiate, before the end of 2011, an internal procedure to ratify the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (APIC), signed by Switzerland on 10 September 2002.
2. Ensure that the legislative amendments required for the general implementation of the Rome Statute in the domestic legal order enter into force.
3. Provide technical and financial support to States and NGOs that support universal ratification and the effective implementation of the Statute, depending on the means available.
4. Contribute on a voluntary basis to the Special Trust Fund for Victims, depending on the means available.

## **UNITED KINGDOM**

1. To provide the International Criminal Court with full political and practical support, in accordance with our Rome Statute obligations and our agreements signed with the Court on witness protection, sentence enforcement and information sharing; and to ensure that our national authorities comply comprehensively and effectively to requests for assistance from the organs of the Court.
2. To play an active role in delivering justice to the victims of serious crimes, in particular to take measures to support the victims of sexual violence; and to seek to help victims re-establish their livelihoods, including by continuing our support for the Trust Fund for Victims.
3. To support States in their efforts to adopt relevant national legislation pertinent to their Rome Statute and wider International Humanitarian Law obligations; and to promote ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute within Commonwealth States, including the provision of support to revise the Commonwealth Model Law.

---

<sup>10</sup> Original submitted in French.

MENA

None