



ICC UPDATE

A publication of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court

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As of September 5, the Rome Statute of the ICC has:

92 ratifications & 139 signatures

The Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court has:

2 ratifications & 33 signatories

“The court has to show in practice that it does what it is supposed to do - that is, a purely judicial institution that meets the highest standards of justice, that is not politicized and also is effective and can deliver justice promptly.”

- Judge Philippe Kirsch, *President of the ICC*

“[T]here are other instruments which exist ...which can be used for action against the perpetrators [of attacks against UN personnel]. It can be done by the nation concerned and some of these people may find themselves before the International Criminal Court. ...[T]hese individuals may not be able to run away in the expectation that impunity will be allowed to stand.”

- UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, *following adoption of Security Council Resolution 1502*

ASSEMBLY TO DISCUSS RANGE OF ISSUES AT 2ND MEETING

Delegates attending the second session of the Assembly of States Parties (ASP) - to be held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 8-12 September 2003 - will consider a full agenda, including the adoption of the ICC’s 2004 budget, the election of key ICC officials and important decisions concerning the ASP Secretariat.

In line with its oversight role, the Assembly will review and adopt the budget for the second financial year. The proposed programme budget was prepared by the ICC and reviewed by the Committee on Budget and Finance at their meeting held in New York from August 4-8.

The Deputy Prosecutor to head the Investigation Division will be elected by secret ballot by an absolute majority of the members of the Assembly, and will hold office for a six-year non-renewable term. On 13 August, the Prosecutor announced the nominations of Mr. Serge Brammertz (Belgium), Mr. Hassan Bubacarr Jallow (Gambia) and Mr. Vladimir Tochilovsky (Ukraine). Mr. Jallow subsequently withdrew his candidacy, and was elected as Prosecutor for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

Members of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for Victims is expected to be elected at this session. One seat has been assigned to each UN regional grouping. The establishment of the Trust Fund for Victims is viewed as a milestone in fulfilling the ICC’s vision of justice for victims and its commitment to reparative justice.

Another crucial item on the agenda will be the ASP Secretariat. Pursuant to the Assembly’s request in September 2002, the Bureau studied the question of the permanent secretariat and submitted a proposal, now included in the draft 2004 budget. The creation of an independent and effective Secretariat equipped with sufficient human and financial resources to successfully support an active Assembly is critical to the ICC’s work.

Finally, the Assembly will decide the dates and venue of its next meeting. It is expected that the next meeting of the Assembly will take place in The Hague in the second half of 2004, marking the beginning of a new phase in the ICC process. In discussing all of these matters, the Coalition hopes the Assembly will continue to be characterized by cooperation, transparency and consultation and that sufficient resources will be allocated in order to ensure the long-term stability, independence and success of the Court.

Following his swearing in ceremony, ICC Prosecutor Luis Moreno Ocampo held a two-day public hearing with judges, NGOs, media, and experts in international criminal law, in order to begin an ongoing public dialogue on the basic principles and rules that will guide the strategy and organization of the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP). On July 16th, Prosecutor Moreno Ocampo held a press briefing to present an overview of the nearly 500

communications received by the OTP. Pictured here during the public hearing, (l-r) Richard Dicker, of Human Rights Watch; Antoine Bernard of FIDH; Christopher Hall of Amnesty International; Jeanne Sulzer of FIDH; ICC Prosecutor Luis Moreno Ocampo; and William Pace of CICC.





REGIONAL UPDATES

on Ratification and Implementation of the Rome Statute

AFRICA

Angola

5 August 2003

According to media reports, Angolan Justice Minister Paulo Tjipilica held a press conference to announce that the process for revising Angola's Criminal Code has begun. The Code will incorporate crimes listed in the Rome Statute of the ICC, among other treaties. The Ministry of Justice has signed a cooperation protocol with the Law Faculty of state-run Agostinho Neto University (UAN) in order to accelerate the task of updating the Criminal Code.

Burundi

August 2003

The debate on ratification of the Rome Statute in the Parliament is closed. According to a recent Constitutional Court decision, the ratification bill must now be signed by the Head of State, who has a constitutional obligation to sign the bill before 30 August.

Guinea

14 July 2003

Guinea deposited its instrument of ratification of the Rome Statute, becoming the 91st State Party.

Kenya

21 July 2003

Kenyan Foreign Affairs Minister Kalonzo Musyoka reportedly said that the government was in the advanced stage of ratification of the Rome Statute.

THE AMERICAS

Chile

12 August 2003

The President submitted to Congress his proposal for human rights, which includes measures for the necessary constitutional amendment for ratification of the ICC treaty.

Mexico

August 2003

The Secretario de la Gobernación stated the Executive Branch will ask the Legislature to give "maximum priority" to the approval of the proposed constitutional amendment for ratification of the Rome Statute.

Venezuela

16 July 2003

The government signed the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Court.

ASIA/PACIFIC

Afghanistan

August 2003

NGOs have been invited to submit comments and concrete proposals on the final drafts of the Afghan Constitution and two other important judicial documents, giving civil society the opportunity to promote full implementation of the provisions of the Rome Statute into the national laws.

Japan

August 2003

Parliament has adopted two domestic laws required before ratification of the Rome Statute. It is expected that the Japanese Government will soon begin with the process of ratification.

Republic of Korea

August 2003

Draft implementing legislation is being circulated among relevant government agencies as well as some NGOs for comments, and is expected to be ready by November 2003.

EUROPE/CIS

Cyprus

The government signed the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Court.

10 June 2003

Estonia

The government signed the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Court.

27 June 2003

Georgia

During a special session on July 16, the Parliament of Georgia ratified the Rome Statute of the ICC, with 146 votes for and 0 against. The instrument of ratification was subsequently deposited at the UN, thereby making Georgia the 92nd State Party.

5 September 2003

Germany

The government signed the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Court.

14 July 2003

Hungary

A draft implementation law, necessary for basic enforcement and application of the Rome Statute in Hungary, is being circulated among the ministries.

July 2003

Ireland

Ireland's Justice Minister Michael McDowell published a comprehensive piece of legislation, that will allow Irish courts to investigate, prosecute, and punish individuals who commit the offences of genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. The bill must now pass through both houses of the Oireachtas (Parliament).

11 August 2003

Macedonia, FYR

A law on cooperation with the ICC and amendments to the Criminal Code are under consideration.

July 2003

Russian Federation

According to a recent statement by an official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the government is giving priority to conforming Russian laws with the provisions of the Rome Statute, with particular regard to necessary amendments to the Criminal Code. Proposals for these amendments should be sent to the President soon, along with a formal proposal to ratify the Rome Statute. Once the President has reviewed the proposals, they will be sent to the Duma (Parliament), where they will be submitted to several committees (International Affairs, Legal Affairs, and Security).

July 2003

Serbia and Montenegro

On 18 July 2003, Serbia and Montenegro signed the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the ICC. Also, on 2 July 2003, the Serbian Parliament approved war crimes legislation enabling local prosecutions of war crimes. According to news reports, the bill envisages the formation of a special war crimes prosecution office to cover alleged offenses in the country.

July 2003

Slovenia

The government has approved signature of the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Court, and is likely to formally sign soon.

17 July 2003

STATES PARTIES TO THE ROME STATUTE OF THE ICC

(92 ratifications and accessions (a) as of 5 September 2003, in chronological order)

Senegal	2 February 1999	Croatia	21 May 2001	Mongolia	11 April 2002
Trinidad & Tobago	6 April 1999	Costa Rica	7 June 2001	Niger	11 April 2002
San Marino	13 May 1999	Antigua & Barbuda	18 June 2001	Romania	11 April 2002
Italy	26 July 1999	Denmark	21 June 2001	Slovakia	11 April 2002
Fiji	29 November 1999	Sweden	28 June 2001	Greece	15 May 2002
Ghana	20 December 1999	Netherlands	17 July 2001	Uganda	14 June 2002
Norway	16 February 2000	Serbia & Montenegro	6 September 2001	Brazil	20 June 2002
Belize	5 April 2000	Nigeria	27 September 2001	Namibia	25 June 2002
Tajikistan	5 May 2000	Liechtenstein	2 October 2001	Bolivia	27 June 2002
Iceland	25 May 2000	Central African Rep.	3 October 2001	Uruguay	28 June 2002
Venezuela	7 June 2000	United Kingdom	4 October 2001	Gambia	28 June 2002
France	9 June 2000	Switzerland	12 October 2001	Latvia	28 June 2002
Belgium	28 June 2000	Peru	10 November 2001	Australia	1 July 2002
Canada	7 July 2000	Nauru	12 November 2001	Honduras	1 July 2002
Mali	16 August 2000	Poland	12 November 2001	Colombia	5 August 2002
Lesotho	6 September 2000	Hungary	30 November 2001	Tanzania	20 August 2002
New Zealand	7 September 2000	Slovenia	31 December 2001	East Timor	6 September 2002(a)
Botswana	8 September 2000	Benin	22 January 2002	Samoa	16 September 2002
Luxembourg	8 September 2000	Estonia	30 January 2002	Malawi	19 September 2002
Sierra Leone	15 September 2000	Portugal	5 February 2002	Djibouti	5 November 2002
Gabon	20 September 2000	Ecuador	5 February 2002	Republic of Korea	13 November 2002
Spain	24 October 2000	Mauritius	5 March 2002	Zambia	13 November 2002
South Africa	27 November 2000	Macedonia, FYR	6 March 2002	Malta	29 November 2002
Marshall Islands	7 December 2000	Cyprus	7 March 2002	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	
Germany	11 December 2000	Panama	21 March 2002		3 December 2002 (a)
Austria	28 December 2000	Bosnia & Herzegovina	11 April 2002	Barbados	10 December 2002
Finland	29 December 2000	Bulgaria	11 April 2002	Albania	31 January 2003
Argentina	8 February 2001	Cambodia	11 April 2002	Afghanistan	10 February 2003 (a)
Dominica	12 February 2001(a)	Dem. Rep. of Congo	11 April 2002	Lithuania	12 May 2003
Andorra	30 April 2001	Ireland	11 April 2002	Guinea	14 July 2003
Paraguay	14 May 2001	Jordan	11 April 2002	Georgia	5 September 2003

SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS OF THE AGREEMENT ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE ICC

(2 ratifications, 33 signatures as of 5 September 2003, in chronological order)

RATIFICATIONS	Italy	10 September 2002	Argentina	7 October 2002	
Norway	10 September 2002	Luxembourg	10 September 2002	New Zealand	22 October 2002
Trinidad & Tobago	6 February 2003	Namibia	10 September 2002	Portugal	10 December 2002
	Peru	10 September 2002	Mongolia	4 February 2003	
	Switzerland	10 September 2002	Panama	14 April 2003	
SIGNATURES	United Kingdom	10 September 2002	Spain	21 April 2003	
Austria	10 September 2002	Belgium	11 September 2002	Bulgaria	2 May 2003
Benin	10 September 2002	Madagascar *	12 September 2002	Cyprus	10 June 2003
Finland	10 September 2002	Denmark	13 September 2002	Estonia	27 June 2003
France	10 September 2002	Costa Rica	16 September 2002	Germany	14 July 2003
Hungary	10 September 2002	Senegal	19 September 2002	Venezuela	16 July 2003
Iceland	10 September 2002	Mali	20 September 2002	Serbia and Montenegro	18 July 2003
	Ecuador	26 September 2002			

* Madagascar is a Signatory to the Rome Statute, but has not yet ratified the treaty.

**NGOs CONDEMN BROAD IMMUNITIES IN SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION ON MULTINATIONAL DEPLOYMENT TO LIBERIA**

*U.S. Arm-Twisting Leads to Violations of
National and International Law*

On 1 August 2003, the UN Security Council voted 12-0 to pass a resolution authorizing the deployment of a multinational stabilization force to Liberia after Council members conceded to U.S. insistence on language providing for broad-ranging immunities. These immunities grant some troop-contributing states participating in the multinational force with exclusive jurisdiction over crimes allegedly committed by their personnel, effectively opening the door for permanent immunity from International Criminal Court (ICC) jurisdiction over genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. Security Council members to abstain from voting in the adoption of Resolution 1497 were France, Germany and Mexico.

While the Coalition welcomes the UN authorization of desperately needed humanitarian intervention in Liberia, CICC members have expressed serious concerns over the U.S. initiated provision granting exclusive jurisdiction and permanent ICC exemption for its personnel deployed in Liberia.

International law experts and NGOs have harshly condemned the U.S. proposed immunity language, arguing that it has broad implications for national and international law that go far beyond the ICC. "This language would effectively shelter genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes with impunity," said Yvonne Terlingen, Amnesty International representative at the UN.

Recent Security Council negotiations regarding U.S. demands for ICC immunity resulted in the renewal of Resolution 1422, which, on July 1, 2002, exempted from ICC jurisdiction for a one year renewable period any personnel on UN peacekeeping or authorized missions from countries not party to the ICC treaty. Resolution 1422 was renewed in June 2003 as Resolution 1487 by a vote of 12 - 0, with France, Germany and Syria abstaining. The new U.S. immunity language in the resolution on Liberia, however, goes well beyond these previous resolutions.

**PRESS ENCOUNTER BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
FOLLOWING THE SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING ON LIBERIA
1 AUGUST 2003**

Journalist: Sir, a number of countries spoke with considerable concern about the implications this vote has on the erosion, the undermining of the International Criminal Court. I wonder what is your reaction to the provision in this resolution as it relates to the International Criminal Court?

Secretary General Kofi Annan: I think my position on that issue has been very, very clear. I believe we should not do anything that will undermine the International Criminal Court. I also believe that the attempts to protect international UN peacekeepers from prosecution of the kind that is intended in the resolution is really not necessary... First of all, we haven't had any peacekeeper who has committed that kind of crime. But if they do commit a crime, the responsibility is for the country of origin to try the individual. It is in those situations where the governments are not willing or able to do it, then of course, you have recourse to other means. And quite frankly, my sentiments are with those who abstained from the resolution.

***Selected Excerpts from the Security
Council Meeting on Adoption of
Resolution 1497***

"[W]e express our concern at the fact that paragraph 7 [of the Resolution] fails to provide guarantees for the attainment of one of the international community's most dearly held objectives – the elimination of impunity – since it does not establish an obligation for troop-contributing countries to try officials or personnel who have committed crimes or other offences."

- HE Ambassador Adolfo Aguillar Zinser (Mexico)

"Paragraph 7 not only limits the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC), it goes beyond that. It limits national jurisdiction of third countries with respect to crimes committed by members of the multinational force or a United Nations stabilization force if that member is the national of a State not party to the Rome Statute of the ICC.

Therefore, it is our view that the proposed paragraph would prevent prosecutors in States that may have to exercise jurisdiction over crimes committed against their nationals abroad from investigating and prosecuting those crimes. In practical terms, for our legal system that would mean that if a German were killed in Liberia, no German court could prosecute the perpetrator."

- HE Ambassador Gunter Pleuger (Germany)

"France, unfortunately, was not able to join in voting in favour of the resolution because of one of its provisions, which is unrelated to the situation in Liberia. I am referring to the establishment of exclusive jurisdiction by the national criminal courts of States participating in this operation for the prosecution of their nationals.

We do not believe that the scope of the jurisdictional immunity thus created is compatible with the provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, the norms of French law or the principles of international law. Furthermore, it causes a problem of consistency at a time when the Security Council has the intention of spearheading the movement to reject impunity in all its forms.

My delegation put forward several suggestions regarding this provision that we believed would allow us to get around the problem. With respect to the vote itself, we, like others, made some procedural suggestions that would have made it possible for the Security Council to affirm its unity regarding the objective of the resolution while enabling those States having a problem with the question of penal immunity to dissociate themselves from the text on that specific point. We regret that those initiatives were not agreed to."

- HE Deputy Permanent Representative Michel Duclos (France)

UNITED STATES DELAYS ADOPTION OF UN RESOLUTION TO PROTECT HUMANITARIAN PERSONNEL OVER ICC STANCE

In another attempt by the United States to block any reference to the International Criminal Court in UN resolutions, the US stalled the adoption of a Security Council resolution seeking increased protection for UN peacekeepers and other humanitarian personnel. In response to the Bush administration's objection to the ICC language in the draft resolution, Mexico and the five other co-sponsors agreed to cut out the direct reference to the Court, however, they refused to drop the wording that attacks against UN personnel are war crimes. While the resolution makes no explicit mention of the Court, it emphasizes "that there are existing prohibitions under international law against attacks knowingly and intentionally directed against personnel involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission... which in situations of armed conflicts constitute war crimes."

Following the unanimous adoption of the resolution, Mexico's Ambassador to the UN Adolfo Aguilar Zinser told reporters that supporters of the ICC regret that the Court is not mentioned in the resolution. UN Secretary General Kofi Annan echoed that the removal of the reference to the ICC changed nothing. As many NGO experts have also pointed out, the Rome Statute is the primary venue where the alleged commission of war crimes can be prosecuted.

U.S. demands for ICC immunity language in UN Security Council resolutions have delayed the passage of a number of peacekeeping resolutions and aggravated tensions between the U.S. and other UN member states. "Like in the Liberia resolution, the issue at stake here is not only the ICC, but the larger issue of no impunity," said David Donat-Cattin of the International Law program at Parliamentarians for Global Action. "The US opposition to the new resolution protecting humanitarian workers is unacceptable, especially considering the gravity of last week's war crimes against the UN in Baghdad."

Since the ICC was created last July, the Bush administration has launched a number of initiatives to gain broad-ranging immunity from the court's jurisdiction. The adoption of the "American Servicemembers Protection Act" in August 2002 laid the groundwork for the withdrawal of U.S. military assistance to 35 countries supporting the ICC on July 1, 2003. Those countries had refused to grant the U.S. with an agreement guaranteeing the non-surrender of U.S. nationals and military personnel to the ICC's jurisdiction. Nearly 60 countries, mostly small nations or fragile democracies with weak economies, have reportedly concluded these bilateral immunity agreements with the U.S.

The ICC is the first permanent international court capable of trying individuals accused of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. All senior ICC officials, including its President, Judge Philippe Kirsch of Canada; its Prosecutor, Luis Moreno Ocampo of Argentina; and its Registrar, Bruno Cathala of France, have taken office at the ICC's headquarters in The Hague. A Deputy Prosecutor for Investigations is expected to be elected at the next meeting of the Assembly of States Parties, which will convene the 92 countries to have ratified or acceded to the Rome Statute, from September 8 to 12 at UN headquarters in New York.

STATEMENT BY WILLIAM R. PACE, CONVENOR, COALITION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

UPON THE ADOPTION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON THE PROTECTION OF HUMANITARIAN AND UN PERSONNEL ON AUGUST 26, 2003

The Coalition welcomes the Security Council resolution addressing the need for greater protection of humanitarian workers and UN personnel. The tragic, murderous, and vicious attack on UN offices and staff last week underscores the need for the UN, member states and Security Council to drastically increase their efforts to prevent these acts and to end impunity for those who commit these crimes.

It is important and significant that today's resolution by the Security Council reaffirms that these acts are war crimes. The Rome Statute of the ICC provides the most concise and effective definition that attacks on humanitarian workers and UN personnel are war crimes. The new ICC is the main international organization to bring war criminals to justice.

It is again unfortunate that the USA government continues to hold important Security Council resolutions hostage to the Bush Administration's ideological opposition to the Rome Statute and the ICC. It will be extremely unfortunate if states allow the USA to delete all reference to the Rome Statute and the ICC in UN resolutions, since the ICC treaty has now been ratified by 91 nations, with another 50 nations having signed the treaty. And, of course, the ICC is rapidly developing into one of the world's most important organizations and institutions.

Ironically, in agreeing to the compromise insisted upon by the USA by deleting direct reference to the ICC, the Council in recognizing these attacks against humanitarian personnel as war crimes has indirectly reinforced the ICC.

ICC MAKES MONUMENTAL GAINS FIVE YEARS AFTER ROME

Five years ago, on July 17, 1998, an overwhelming majority of countries (120) signed the Rome Statute for the International Criminal Court, an historic victory for human rights and international justice. July 17th has been hailed globally as the "*World Day for International Justice*," and like every year since 1998, civil society worldwide have organized events and activities to commemorate this special day. The monumental significance of the Rome Statute lies in the fact that, for the first time, a truly international court, reflecting major legal systems and all geographic regions of the world, would hold individuals accountable for crimes against humanity, war crimes, and genocide.

On July 1, 2002, less than four years after the adoption of the Rome Statute – and years before most had predicted – the Rome Statute entered into force. With 92 ratifications to date, the ICC is gaining ever wider support from every region of the world. This year saw truly historic advances, with the inauguration of the Court in The Hague on March 11, 2003, and the swearing-in of the first ICC Judges and the first Prosecutor. Prompt ratification and accession from all other countries is necessary to strengthen universal support for the Court. The Coalition extends its appreciation to the numerous governments, NGOs and international organizations that have worked and continue to work tirelessly toward this goal of universal ratification.

The Coalition also recognizes the many NGOs that organized activities around the world to mark the anniversary of the Rome Statute's entry into force on July 1st and as well as events and activities to celebrate the *World Day for International Justice* on July 17th. Fact sheets on July 1st and July 17th, as well as a complete list of events held, are available through the Coalition's web site at: <http://www.iccnw.org/gettinginvolved/actioncalendar.html> For more information, contact Mr. Joydeep Sengupta at: cicc6@iccnw.org:

On July 17th, World Day for International Justice, Amnesty International (AI) launched a universal ratification campaign aimed at lobbying for as many ratifications of the Rome Statute as possible in the next 10 years. As part of this campaign, each month AI will issue a public web action calling on states that have not yet ratified to do so. The action includes a model letter to send to key government authorities.



For the month of September, AI has chosen **Kenya** as its target country in light of several statements in support of the ICC recently issued by Kenyan government officials. Elections were held in Kenya late last year, and a new government was elected for the first time since

Kenya became independent. The action is available in English, French and Spanish:
<http://web.amnesty.org/pages/385-010903-action-eng>
<http://web.amnesty.org/pages/385-010903-action-fra>
<http://web.amnesty.org/pages/385-010903-action-esl>

For its first action, AI issued calls on the Russian Federation to ratify the Rome Statute. The Russian Federation was chosen because of the potential impact its ratification could have in that region. In the last year, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has made a number of positive statements about the ICC and ratification. AI at this time is also conducting a Russia Campaign looking at a range of human rights issues in the country. The action is available at:



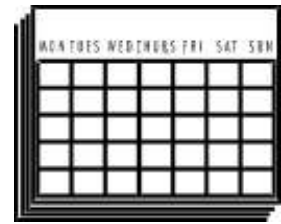
http://web.amnesty.org/pages/icc_ratification_russia (in English) or
<http://www.amnesty.org.ru/rus/index-rus> (in Russian)

LOOKING BACK AT JULY 17TH...

17 July 1998	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court is adopted by an overwhelming majority of countries (120 countries vote in favor, while 7 vote against)
17 July 1999	3 countries have ratified the Rome Statute
17 July 2000	14 countries have ratified the Rome Statute
17 July 2001	37 countries have ratified the Rome Statute
17 July 2002	76 countries have ratified the Rome Statute
17 July 2003	91 countries have ratified the Rome Statute

UPCOMING ICC EVENTS

Tentatively Scheduled



August 2003

9 August	<p>"The International Criminal Court: A Guide for Practitioners," a presentation by Bruno Cathala followed by a panel discussion on the ICC's investigations, pre-trial proceedings and procedures, during the American Bar Association's Annual Meeting. <i>San Francisco, California</i> For more information, visit: http://www.abanet.org/annual/2003/pressroom.html or telephone: +1-312-988-6171</p>
5-15 August	<p>Genocide and Human Rights University Program, a course organized by the Zoryan Institute. <i>Toronto, Canada</i> For more information, contact George Shirinian via phone: 416- 250-9807 or email: zoryan@idirect.ca or visit: http:// www.zoryaninstitute.org</p>
18-22 August	<p>"El Estatuto de la Corte Penal Internacional y sus Implicaciones en le Derecho Nacional de los Países Latinoamericanos" (The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and its Implications on the National Laws of Latin American States), an international conference organized by Centro de Estudios de Política Criminal y Ciencias (Center for the Study of Criminal Science and Politics). <i>Mexico City, Mexico</i> For more information, email contacto@cepolcrim.org.mx or mmoreno@cepolcrim.org.mx</p>
24-28 August	<p>"Convergence of Criminal Justice Systems: Building Bridges - Bridging the Gaps," organized by the International Society for the Reform of Criminal Law (ISRCL). <i>The Hague, The Netherlands</i> For more information, contact the ISRCL Secretariat at: secretariat@isrcl.org or visit: http://www.isrcl.org</p>
27-28 August	<p>"International Criminal Court: Balance and Perspectives", a seminar organized by the Andean Commission of Jurists and the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos' Law School, sponsored by the Peruvian Initiative for the International Criminal Court. <i>Lima, Peru</i> For more information, contact Salvador Herencia Carrasco, Andean Commission of Jurists, at: sherencia@cajpe.org.pe or visit: http://www.cajpe.org.pe</p>

September 2003

4 September	<p>HSBC Speaker Series, hosted by the Liu Institute, with presentations by President of the ICC Philippe Kirsch and former Canadian Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy. <i>Vancouver, Canada</i> For more information, contact Robert Adamson at: robert.adamson@ubc.ca</p>
6 September	<p>"Religious Persecution and the ICC," a luncheon seminar organized by the Faith-Based Caucus for the International Criminal Court, to be held at Columbia University. <i>New York, United States</i> For more information, contact Jeffrey Huffines via email: ciccfbc@yahoo.com or telephone: +1 212-803-2500</p>
7-20 September	<p>Specialization Course in International Criminal Law, organized by the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences. <i>Siracusa, Italy</i> For more information, email: Segreteria@isisc.org or phone: +39- 0931-414515 / 414516</p>
8-12 September	<p>Second Session of the Assembly of States Parties, at UN headquarters <i>New York, United States</i> For more information, email cicc@iccnw.org or visit: http://www.icc.int/</p>

12-13 September	<p>Second Session of the Consultative Assembly of Parliamentarians for the ICC, organized by Parliamentarians for Global Action. <i>New York, United States</i> For more information, contact David Donat-Cattin at: donat@pgaction.org or Juan Kim at: juan.kim@pgaction.org</p>
15-16 September	<p>International Seminar on the International Criminal Court, organized by Free Country Foundation (Fundación País Libre) with the support of the CICC. <i>Bogotá, Colombia</i> For more information, contact Paola Bernal at: paobernal@yahoo.com</p>
15-18 September	<p>"Conference on Post Conflict Justice:" What lessons for the Future?, organized by Wilton Park Conferences. <i>West Sussex, United Kingdom</i> For more information, telephone: +44 (0) 1903 815020; fax: +44 (0) 1903 815931; email: enquiries@wiltonpark.org.uk or visit: http://www.wiltonpark.org.uk/web/welcome.html</p>
17 September	<p>Implications of Ratification of the Rome Statute in the Domestic Legal Order or Member States, a multilateral consultation meeting organized by the ad hoc Committee of Legal Advisers on International Public Law (CADHI) of the Council of Europe. <i>Strasbourg, France</i> For more information, contact Luisa Mascia at: cicceurope1@iccnow.org or visit: http://www.coe.int/T/E/Legal_affairs/Legal_co-operation/Public_international_law/</p>
19-22 September	<p>"The post September 11, 2001 Era and Subsequent Attempts to Suspend Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law," a regional seminar organized by the Federation for International Human Rights (FIDH), in partnership with its member organizations in Turkey, the Human Rights Association of Turkey (IHD) and the Human Rights Foundation of Turkey (TIHV). <i>Ankara, Turkey</i> For more information, email: fidh@fidh.org</p>
26-27 September	<p>European Commission's Experts Seminar on ICC, organized by the European Commission (Europeaid). <i>Naples, Italy</i> For more information, contact: Franck-Olivier.Roux@cec.eu.int</p>

October 2003

1-3 October	<p>"Implementation of the Rome Statute in Uruguay," a seminar organized by Amnesty International - Uruguayan Section with the support of the CICC. <i>Montevideo, Uruguay</i> For more information, contact Nicolás Guigou at: amnistia@chasque.apc.org</p>
6-17 October	<p>Human Dimension Implementation Meeting, organized by the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), to include one-day working sessions on the Rule of Law (9 October) and International Humanitarian Law (10 October). <i>Warsaw, Poland</i> For more information, visit: http://www.osce.org/odihr/</p>
10-11 October	<p>"Human Rights at Home: International Law in US Courts," a national training conference sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union, to be held at its National Headquarters at the Carter Presidential Center. <i>Atlanta, Georgia, United States</i> For a preliminary program schedule, see http://www.aclu.org/Files/OpenFile.cfm?id=12220 An online registration form is available at: http://www.aclu.org/humanrightsconference For further information, contact Tanya Coke at: tecoke@comcast.net</p>
10-12 October	<p>Workshop on the ICC, organized by Instituto del Tercer Mundo (Third World Institute) and other NGOs, as part of II Social Forum Uruguay. <i>Montevideo, Uruguay</i> For more information, please contact Ramón Carlos Abin of Instituto del Tercer Mundo at: abin@chasque.net</p>

24-25 October	" Africa and the International Criminal Court ", a conference organized by Africa Legal Aid (AFLA), in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice and Attorney General's office. <i>Accra, Ghana</i> For more information, contact Evelyn A. Ankumah, Executive Director, Africa Legal Aid, at: EA.Ankumah@AFLA.unimaas.nl
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November 2003

13 November	Conference on the ICC and political crimes , organized by Polítical Criminal de America Latina (POCAL - Criminal Politics of Latin America); the College of Lawyers and the Faculty of Criminal Procedure Law at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras (UNAH). <i>Tegucigalpa, Honduras</i> For more information, contact Verence Castillo at: castilloverence@yahoo.com
19 November	The New International Criminal Court: Representing Defendants, Victims and Witnesses , a program sponsored by the International Criminal Bar, and hosted by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. <i>New York, United States</i> For more information, call +1-212-382-6663 or +1-212-382-6663 6662, or register online at: http://www.abcnyc.org

December 2003 – March 2004

TBD	Ibero-American Conference on the International Criminal Court (II Session) , a two-day regional parliamentary conference organized by Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA); hosted by the PGA Argentina National Group; sponsored by the European Commission/EU. <i>Buenos Aires, Argentina</i> For more information, contact Juan Kim at: juan.kim@pgaction.org
January-March 2004	Short Course on International Criminal Justice , offered by the University of Nottingham Human Rights Law Centre. <i>Nottingham, United Kingdom</i> For more information, contact Gail Evans, Human Rights Law Centre, School of Law, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD, UK via email: gail.evans@nottingham.ac.uk or visit: http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/law/hrlc/

BACKGROUND ON THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

On July 1, 2002, the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) entered into force, triggering the jurisdiction of the first permanent international court capable of investigating and bringing to justice individuals who commit the most serious violations of international law, namely genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. Unlike the International Court of Justice, whose jurisdiction is restricted to States, the ICC has the capacity to indict individuals.

The Rome Statute was adopted and opened for signature and ratification at the Rome Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries of 17 July 1998 (by a vote of 120 to 7, with 21 abstentions). During a historic ceremony on 11 April 2002, 10 states simultaneously deposited their instruments of ratification, crossing the threshold of the 60 ratifications necessary for entry into force of the Rome Statute.

The 18 Judges of the ICC were elected in February 2003, and the Court was formally inaugurated on 11 March 2003 in a solemn ceremony held in The Hague, The Netherlands. In April 2003, the Assembly of States Parties unanimously elected the Chief Prosecutor of the ICC. Mr. Luis Moreno Ocampo, who was sworn into office on 16 June 2003. With the election of Mr. Bruno Cathala as Registrar of the Court, all senior officials of the ICC are now in place.

The ICC will be complementary to national jurisdictions, and will act only when national systems are unable or unwilling to genuinely carry out investigations or prosecutions of such crimes. The jurisdiction of the Court is not retroactive; it will only apply to those crimes that are committed after entry into force of the Statute. To date, 92 countries have ratified the Rome Statute.

WHAT IS THE COALITION FOR THE ICC?

The Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC) is a network of over two thousand civil society organizations in over 150 countries, supported through regional coordinators and liaisons based all over the world. The role of the NGO Coalition is to represent, facilitate and coordinate the work of its worldwide membership, while serving as the primary information resource on the ICC and a liaison between governments, International Criminal Court officials, international organizations, academics and civil society members.

The latest edition of the ICC Monitor is now available at: www.iccnnow.org.

To request Monitors in English, French or Spanish, please contact the Coalition Secretariat.

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To make a tax-deductible contribution to the CICC Secretariat, please send a check or money order in US dollars payable to CICC to the address above. You can also donate online at: www.iccnnow.org

The CICC Secretariat takes care to ensure all accuracy. If you have any questions, comments, or suggestions regarding this bulletin, or our website, please e-mail cicc@iccnnow.org

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