

ICC UPDATE

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

<i>Regional Updates on Ratification and Implementation</i>	2-5
<i>Burundi: Promoting Ratification</i>	5
<i>List of States Parties to the Rome Statute</i>	6
<i>States Urged to Sign and Ratify Agreement on Privileges and Immunities</i>	6
<i>Upcoming ICC Events</i>	7-10
<i>About the Coalition for the ICC</i>	11
<i>About the ICC</i>	11

As of February 25, the Rome Statute of the ICC has:

**92 ratifications &
139 signatures**

The Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court has:

**6 ratifications &
46 signatories**

"...I simply cannot miss the opportunity to mention the International Criminal Court. In [the] long-term perspective, the establishment of this Court will be seen as one of the most significant advances of international law in the 20th century. It is therefore my sincere hope that those States that obviously need more time for reflection will eventually join the States Parties - presently 92 - to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court."

- **Hans Corell**, *UN Legal Counsel, at his final public lecture (24 February 2004)*

ICC RECEIVES FIRST STATE REFERRAL

With receipt of the first state referral to the International Criminal Court, the ICC has taken an important step toward opening its first investigation. ICC Prosecutor Luis Moreno Ocampo formally announced the referral from Uganda on the situation in northern part of the country at a press conference in London on 29 January 2004. He noted that there was sufficient basis to "start planning for the first investigation", focusing on those individuals who bear the greatest responsibility. In a subsequent press statement, issued on 23 February 2004, Moreno Ocampo emphasized that any investigations would be carried out "in an independent and impartial way, with paramount importance being given to the interests of victims". Several steps are required for a formal investigation to be launched.

For nearly two decades, conflict between the Ugandan government and the Lord's Resistance Army has resulted in an extensive pattern of serious human rights abuses. The

Prosecutor has received reports of summary executions, torture and mutilation, recruitment of child soldiers, child sexual abuse, rape, forcible displacement, and looting and destruction of civilian property. The Prosecutor has also personally met with representatives of Ugandan non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and traditional leaders to hear their concerns. Local NGOs have emphasized the heavy toll this conflict has taken on children, who are abducted from villages to serve as child soldiers.

This referral by Uganda enables the Court to function effectively in a region afflicted by chronic human rights abuses. The referral also demonstrates the importance of state cooperation to the success of the Court.

The Prosecutor has also



indicated that his office is continuing to follow reports of alleged abuses in the Ituri region of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In addition to a state referral, a case can be brought before the ICC either through a referral by the Security Council, or a *proprio motu* investigation by the Prosecutor.

Recent documents issued by the Office of the Prosecutor (i.e. press statements and background information) can be found at: <http://www.icc-cpi>.

BURUNDI: ON THE HEELS OF RATIFICATION



As part of its Universal Ratification Campaign, the Coalition and its members are focusing efforts on Burundi for the month of February.

In April 2003, the National Assembly of Burundi unanimously approved Burundi's

ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, and adopted a law criminalizing genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes in national law.

Progress toward completing ratification was stalled, how-

ever, when the Burundian government announced its intention to make an Article 124 declaration that would prevent the Court from exercising its jurisdiction over war crimes for seven years.

Continued on page 5



REGIONAL UPDATES ON RATIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROME STATUTE

"We are of the firm belief that the operation of the ICC as a permanent, independent and impartial international tribunal will provide a safeguard against impunity in these cases. This institution requires the support of all States of the International Community in order to become an effective tool to achieve justice. My government has furthered its support for the ICC by joining the so-called 'Friends of the Court' and the Argentine people are pleased with the States Parties Assembly's decision to entrust to one of our nationals the role of Court's Prosecutor."

- Secretary of State of Foreign Relations of Argentina, Jorge Taiana, at the Stockholm International Forum: Preventing Genocide, Threats and Responsibilities (26 January 2004)

AFRICA

Burkina Faso

The Constitutional Court has approved the ratification bill, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is preparing the bill for deposit. An official from the Ministry recently remarked that ratification is expected soon.

Cape Verde

The process of revision of the Constitution of Cape Verde should be completed in 2004 and according to statements by government officials at the PGA Consultative Assembly in New York in September 2003, language foreseeing the jurisdiction of the ICC will be incorporated in the new text.

A new Penal Code should be approved soon. However, there is no indication if it considers implementation of the Rome Statute. The government is going to present to the parliament a law to request authorization for drafting a new Criminal Procedural Code and new Law of Execution of Sentences.

Guinea

On 25 February 2004, an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs declared that instructions had been given to the UN Mission to sign the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (APIC). Ratification will soon follow.

Namibia

On 29 January 2004, Namibia became the first African state to ratify the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the ICC (APIC).

Tanzania

The United Republic of Tanzania signed the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the ICC (APIC) on 27 January 2004, becoming the 44th state to sign the Agreement.

AMERICAS

Colombia

Colombia signed the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the ICC (APIC) on 18 December 2003.

Jamaica

On 18 February 2004, Minister of Justice and Attorney-General A. J. Nicholson said that the Government of Jamaica intends to ratify the Rome Statute. This announcement was made in a workshop hosted by the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, in collaboration with the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy.

AMERICAS

Jamaica (continued)

In 2003, an Inter-Ministerial Commission on the Rome Statute composed of the Ministry of National Security, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Office of the Parliamentary Council and the Office of the General Prosecutor issued its report regarding the compatibility of the Rome Statute and the Constitution of Jamaica; the report has not yet been made public.

Paraguay

On 11 February 2004, Paraguay signed the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the ICC (APIC), becoming the 45th Signatory.

EUROPE

Austria

On 17 December 2003, Austria ratified the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the ICC (APIC), becoming the 4th state to ratify it.

Belgium

On 22 January 2004, the Lower Chamber unanimously approved the draft code on cooperation. The text is being examined by the Senate in February and will then be debated within the Parliament in early March. Final approval is foreseen for April, when the bill will also enter into force.

France

The French National Assembly (Parliament) adopted the bill authorizing the approval of the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (APIC) on 18 December 2003. The bill was previously adopted by the Senate on 10 December 2003. The Bill became Law 2003-1367 as of 31 December 2003, and was published in the Official Journal n.1 on 1 January 2004 (available at: <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/WAspad/UnTexteDeJorf?numjo=MAEX0300091L>). Ratification of the APIC was completed on 17 February 2004. The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee released a report explaining the content of the Agreement as well as focusing on the status of the US opposition to the Court. The text is available in French at: <http://www.senat.fr/dossierleg/pjl02-438.html>

To view the entire dossier in the French Senate (in French), visit: <http://www.senat.fr/dossierleg/pjl02-438.html>

Iceland

On 1 December 2003, Iceland ratified the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the ICC.

Kyrgyzstan

In February 2004, Deputy of the Legislative Assembly Azimbek Beknazarov and human rights activist Ramazan Dyrlydaev urged the government to ratify the Rome Statute of the ICC. In reply to the appeal, the head of government, Prime Minister Nikolai Tanaev, stated that "Kyrgyzstan can not pay its membership fees to international organizations" and thus cannot ratify the ICC Statute. Officials from the Foreign Affairs Ministry share that opinion and asserted that the only obstacle towards ratification is of a financial nature.

"The impact of the newly established ICC may well be very important. The great advantage of the permanent ICC, compared to its predecessors, is that it is readily available when the need arises.

At the same time, with the extensive complementarity provisions in the Rome Statute, the ICC will be an institution for exceptional cases only. The main responsibility for investigating and prosecuting international crimes will continue to rest with States. The impact of the ICC will therefore have to be measured also by its indirect effect in encouraging states to incorporate and apply the rules of the Statute in their national judicial systems."

- Minister of Justice, of Finland Johannes Koskinen, at the Stockholm International Forum: Preventing Genocide, Threats and Responsibilities (26 January 2004)

EUROPE

Portugal

On 18 September 2003, the plenary of the Parliament unanimously approved the law proposal for implementation of the Rome Statute. This proposal was sent to the Parliamentary Committee on Constitutional Rights, Freedoms and Guarantees for discussion. It will be discussed with the proposals presented by the Party of the Social Democrats (224/IX) and by the Communist Party (262/IX), both consisting of amendments to the Penal Code. The Committee shall approve one final text that afterwards shall be submitted to final vote in the plenary session.

On 10 November 2004, Amnesty International sent a letter to the President of the Committee with comments on the three aforementioned proposals, namely on the definitions of crimes, universal jurisdiction, criminal responsibility, impunity, immunities and guarantees of fair trials. This letter is available at: <http://web.amnesty.org>

Serbia and Montenegro

On 11 December 2003, the draft criminal code was passed by the Parliament's Legislative Committee. Chapter 35 is dedicated to "Crimes Against Humanity And Rights Guaranteed Under International Law". The draft criminal code is available at: <http://www.gom.cg.yu/files/1063208955.doc> The drafting procedure of a cooperation law was expected to begin at the start of 2004. However, a solution has not yet been found regarding competencies. According to the Constitutional Charter of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro, this question might be interpreted as part of the State Union's jurisdiction. However, the Ministry of Justice has been considering that cooperation would fall under the competency of the Republic of Montenegro.

Slovakia

Slovakia signed the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court on 19 December 2003.

Spain

The Law on Cooperation with the ICC titled "Ley Orgánica 18/2003, de Cooperación con la Corte Penal Internacional" (B.O.E. 11/12/2003) was approved by the Parliament in December 2003 after being debated in the Parliament and Senate. The Justice and Home Affairs Committee issued a legal report on the draft law, which was published in the Boletín Oficial de las Cortes Generales on 30 September 2003. The new Penal Code was published in the Official State Gazette as "Ley Organica 15/2003, 25 Nov. por la que se modifica la L.O. 10/95, 23 Nov., del Código Penal" (B.O.E. de 26/11/2003). Various amendments have been introduced, adding, inter alia, new definitions of war crimes and the principles of international criminal law introduced in the Rome Statute. Both laws can be found at www.boe.es

Sweden

Sweden signed the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court on 19 February 2004.

Switzerland

On 15 December 2003, the Conseil National restricted the scope of Switzerland's universal jurisdiction provisions by amending the war penal code, so to authorize the prosecution of a war criminal only if he/she is present on Swiss territory and has a "close link" with Switzerland.

Turkey

In order to comply with the EU Copenhagen criteria, the government has embarked on profound legislative changes as part of the judicial reform package requested by the European Union. Two key documents are in relation to the ICC: the Draft Penal Code - already at the National Assembly- includes crimes against humanity and genocide; a Draft Code on Criminal Procedure is also in preparation at the ministerial level.

"It is our long-term aim that the need for ad hoc tribunals will disappear now that the ICC has come into being. As one of the strongest supporters, we see the ICC as the most important development in international justice and a vital tool for conflict prevention, deterrence of genocide and other international crimes. Our objective is to work for global ratification on the ICC statute so that the court may enjoy the widest possible remit in its fight against impunity for the most serious crimes."

-United Kingdom Parliamentary Under Secretary of Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Bill Rammell, at the Stockholm International Forum: Preventing Genocide, Threats and Responsibilities (26 January 2004)

NORTH AFRICA/MIDDLE EAST

Yemen

In January 2004, the Yemeni government made the highest level commitment to the ICC to date. Under the leadership of President Ali Abdullah Saleh, the country hosted the "Sana'a Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Democracy, Human Rights and the Role of the International Criminal Court" from 10-12 January 2004. The Sana'a Declaration also called for ratification of the Rome Statute as an important goal for the region's countries. The National Roundtable on Ratification and Implementation of the ICC, held in Sana'a on 6-7 January 2004, strengthened the newly-created Yemeni Coalition for the ICC.

The International Committee for the Red Cross/Red Crescent also concluded a training session on the ICC and humanitarian law in the Yemeni Parliament with national and international experts. The Yemeni Parliament is expected to discuss legislation on ratification of the Rome Statute in the coming months. Yemeni parliamentary leaders were also reported to have met with their counterparts in Bahrain in December 2003 to discuss issues of bilateral interest, including the ICC.

Bahrain & Oman

Press reports indicate that parliamentary delegations from Bahrain and Oman, who attended the Sana'a Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Democracy, Human Rights and the Rule of Law, have presented reports on their participation to their respective parliaments. In February 2004, the Bahrain Society for Human Rights, along with the Arab Commission for Human Rights, urged Bahrain's ratification at a human rights and international law related conference co-sponsored by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

BURUNDI: PROMOTING RATIFICATION (continued)

Following vocal opposition to this proposal by parliamentarians and civil society, the government withdrew the bill.

It is unclear whether the transitional government is still considering ratification of the Statute with an Article 124 declaration. Such a declaration would in effect grant impunity from prosecution by the International Criminal Court for those who commit the same war crimes in the future that have caused immense suffering to the Burundian people for many years.

You can help encourage the President of Burundi to ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court without delay, and without any declarations. Please send appeals by mail or fax, preferably in French, to President Domitien Ndayizeye at the address below:

H.E. Domitien NDAYIZEYE
Président de la République
BP 1870 Bujumbura
République du Burundi
Fax: 257 21 26 70
Tlx: 5036PRESIBU



For more information on the campaign, visit:

http://web.amnesty.org/pages/icc-take_action-eng or contact the Coalition for the ICC.

About the Universal Ratification Campaign

While members continue to promote regional ratification campaign strategies, the Universal Ratification Campaign is a worldwide complementary effort devoted to urging members to redouble their efforts to promote universal acceptance of the ICC. Local actions are needed to promote awareness of the ICC; increase media coverage; urge governments to ratify the Rome Statute; adopt effective implementing legislation and ratify the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities. The Universal Ratification campaign seeks to focus efforts on one country, rotating to a different region each month.

"This gathering aims also at reassuring the important role of the International Criminal Court for the protection of human rights and our joint commitment that all people should be equal in their rights without any discrimination or oppression. On this occasion, we in the Republic of Yemen renew our commitment towards those humanitarian principles."

- His Excellency President Ali Abdullah Saleh, President of the Republic of Yemen, at the Sana'a Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Democracy, Human Rights and the Role of the International Criminal Court (10-12 January 2004).

STATES PARTIES TO THE ROME STATUTE OF THE ICC

(92 ratifications and accessions (a) as of 25 February 2004, 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

STATES URGED TO RATIFY AGREEMENT ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Considering that all key officials have set up their offices and are preparing to start the first investigations, the Coalition continues to urge States to make it a priority to sign and ratify the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (APIC). The Agreement remains open for signatures until 30 June 2004 and enters into force after the 10th ratification. Six countries have ratified the APIC to date: **Austria, France, Iceland, Namibia, Norway, and Trinidad and Tobago.**

The Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court was adopted by the Assembly on 9 September 2002 and provides the judges, officials and staff with privileges, immunities and facilities to ensure the effectiveness and independence of their work. The agreement also provides a necessary set of privileges and immunities for victims, witnesses, counsel, experts and other persons involved in the Court. Although an interim headquarters agreement currently provides for privileges and immunities on the territory of the Netherlands, these will not protect the Court, involved persons, documents and communication outside of the Netherlands. *For more information on efforts to promote signature and ratification of this agreement, contact Cecilia Nilsson at: nilsson@iccnw.org*

UPCOMING ICC EVENTS

February 2004

- 4 February **"The Rome Statute of the ICC and Mongolia"**, a workshop on implementation organized by the Mongolian National Coalition for the ICC and Amnesty International.
Ulaanbataar, Mongolia
For more information, email: cicc_mongolia@lawyer.com
- 4 February **Town Hall Forum: Should the US Rejoin the International Criminal Court?**, part of a series entitled "Doing Globalism Right: International Institutions Under Pressure," organized by Town Hall Seattle.
Seattle, Washington, United States
For more information, call 1 206 652 4255, or e-mail: amicc@amicc.org
- 4-5 February **"The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court: Implementation at the National Level"**, organized by the International Committee for the Red Cross.
Moscow, Russian Federation
For more information, contact Anastasia Isyuk, ICRC Moscow, tel. +7 095 926 54 26
- 5 February **Forum on the ICC (Foro Corte Penal Internacional)**, to include the launch of the Venezuelan Coalition for the ICC (CVCPI).
Caracas, Venezuela
For further information about this event and the CVCPI, contact Mr. Fernando Fernandez, Amnesty International-Venezuelan Section, at: Fernando.Fernandez@BAKERNET.com
- 9-14 February **Regional Workshop for Women' NGOs on the ICC and Gender Justice**, as part of the campaign for the Andean Region and South Cone, organized by Corporación La Morada, Corporación DOMOS and Corporación Promoción de la Mujer.
Quito, Ecuador
For further information, contact aherrera@tcmujer.com
- 16-27 February **High Level Training Course in International Criminal Law**, organized by the ETHICS project, to be held at the European University Institute (EUI).
Florence, Italy
For further information and application forms, visit the ETHICS project website at: <http://www.iue.it/RSCAS/ProfessionalDevelopment/ETHICS>
- 17-18 February **National Open Forum and Workshop on the International Criminal Court**, organized by the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy, with support from the Government of Canada and the CICC.
Kingston, Jamaica
For more information, contact Eileen Skinnider at: skinnider@law.ubc.ca
- 18 February **"International Criminal Court: A Great Achievement for Human Rights"**, a conference organized by Dr. António Maria Pereira.
Lisbon, Portugal
For more information, visit: <http://www.fundacao-mario-soares.pt/>
- 19-20 February **Conference on the International Criminal Court**, a two-day regional conference for parliamentarians of Iberoamerica and the Caribbean organized by the Dominican Congress in collaboration with Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA); sponsored by the European Commission and European Union.
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
For more information, contact Juan Kim at: juan.kim@pgaction.org
- 26-27 February **Asian Victims' Forum on the ICC**, sponsored by Forum-Asia and Asian Federation of Families of the Disappeared.
Quezon City, Philippines
For more information, contact Ms. Evelyn Balais-Serrano at: ciccasia@iccnw.org

26-29 February **"The Challenge of Conflict, International Law Responds"**, jointly hosted by The Flinders University of South Australia and the University of Adelaide.
Adelaide, South Australia
For more information concerning the submission of abstracts, visit <http://www.all-occasions.com.au/conferences/ilaw/>
For other information, contact Tina Dolgopol of Flinders University via telephone: (08) 8201 3880 or (08) 8201 3539; fax: (08) 8201 3630 or

29 February -1 March **Workshop on Ratification and Implementation of the Rome Statute in the Southern Caucasus**, organized by the Institute of European Law and International Law of Human Rights, with the support of the Open Society Justice Initiative, the Open Society Armenia Foundation and the Open Society Azerbaijan Foundation.
Tbilisi, Georgia
For more information, contact Eka Tkeshelashvili at: eka@iris.ge

March 2004

2 March **"The International Criminal Court: Universalization of the Struggle against Impunity"** ("Corte Penal Internacional: La Universalización de la lucha contra la impunidad"), a book launching organized by the Institute for International and Political Studies (Instituto de Estudios Políticos e Internacionales- IEPI) and the UN Development Programme (UNDP).
Panama City, Panama
For more information, contact Miguel Bernal mabernal@sinfo.net

2-4 March **Workshop on the Implementation of the Rome Statute**, organized by the Organization Guinéenne des Droits de l'Homme (OGDH), in collaboration with the CICC.
Conakry, Guinea
For more information, contact: Mr. Abdoul Gadiro Diallo via email: ogdh@afribone.net.gn, or le-lynx@mirinet.net.gn or abdoul3003@yahoo.fr or via phone: (224) 41 23 85

2-4 March 2004 **World Congress: "Democratising Globalization"**, organized by the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH) in collaboration with the Regional Foundation for Assistance in Human Rights (INREDH), the Center on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CEDES) and the Ecumenical Center for Human Rights (CEDHU).
Quito, Ecuador
For more information, contact Jeanne Sulzer: jsulzer@fidh.org

8-10 March **"International Criminal Jurisdiction"**, a seminar organized by the Third Generation of Rights Research Group, the Public Law Department at Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata Law School and the Extension Secretary.
Mar del Plata, Argentina
For further information, contact Favio Farinella at: farinella@swissinfo.org

9 March **Religious Visions of Justice and US Foreign Policy**, a roundtable discussion to consider US foreign policy and the development of international justice mechanisms from a faith-based perspective, sponsored by the Bahá'ís of the United States and Citizens for Global Solutions.
Washington, DC
For more information and to attend, contact Maggie Gardner at mgardner@globalsolutions.org

10 March **Internationalism and Transitional Justice: The Iraqi Special Tribunal**, a panel discussion organized by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, sponsored by the Committee on International Law and the Committee on International Human Rights.
New York, New York
For more information, visit: <http://www.abcny.org>

11-12 March **"International Criminal Court, Regional Security and Human Rights"**, an experts meeting sponsored by AMICC and CICC Faith and Ethics Caucus.
New York, New York
For more information, contact Jeffery Huffines at: ciccfbc@yahoo.com or visit: www.fecicc.org

- 12 March **Rethinking Reconstruction After Iraq**, a regional meeting of the American Society of International Law and the American Branch of the International Law Association, sponsored by the American National Section of the International Association of Penal Law, the International Human Rights Committee of the Bar Association of San Francisco, and the University of California Davis Journal of International Law & Policy.
Davis, California
For more information, call: +1 530 754-5335, email: lawalumni@ucdavis.edu or visit: <http://www.law.ucdavis.edu/jilp/2004symposium.htm>
- 12 March **"The International Criminal Court: Advances and Challenges"**, a conference organized by Congreso de la República - Centro de Investigación Parlamentaria International Criminal Bar (ICB/CAPI).
Lima, Perú
For further information, contact Mrs Lourdes Chavez at: lchavez@congreso.gob.pe
- 15 March **ICC and the Importance for Women in Chile and Ecuador**, a campaign launch to include multimedia projects.
Chile and Ecuador
For further information, contact lfries@lamorada.cl
- 18-20 March **Regional Workshop for Women' NGOs on the ICC and Gender Justice**, as part of the campaign for the Andean Region and South Cone, organized by Corporación La Morada, Corporación DOMOS and Corporación Promoción de la Mujer.
Santiago, Chile
For further information, contact ciudadania.domos@terra.cl or gmaira@lamorada.cl
- 19-20 March **"Implementation of the Rome Statute and other fundamental issues of International Penal Law"**, a seminar organized by the Brazilian Institute for Criminal Law (Instituto Brasileiro de Ciências Criminais - IBCCRIM) and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, with support from the Faculty of Law at Georg-August University Göttingen (Germany).
São Paulo, Brazil
For further information, contact Tarciso dal Maso at: tarcisodalmaso@uol.com.br
- 25-26 March **ICC Conference for Parliamentarians from Latin America and Lushophone States**, organized by the Brazilian Congress and the Ministry of Human of Rights in collaboration with Parliamentarians for Global Action.
Brasilia, Brazil
For more information, contact Juan Kim at: juan.kim@pgaction.org
- 25-27 March **"From Peace to Justice"**, a conference organized by the Hague academic institutions (Institute for Social Studies - ISS; the Grotius Centre for International Legal Studies - Leiden University, The Hague Campus; the T.M.C. Asser Institute; the Clingendael Institute; and the Carnegie Foundation).
The Hague, The Netherlands
For more information, visit: <http://www.asser.nl/general/indxcom.htm#25-27>
- 29-31 March **Meeting of the Committee on Budget and Finance of the Assembly of States Parties**
The Hague, The Netherlands
For more information, email cicc@iccnw.org or visit <http://icc-cpi.int>

April 2004

- 18-23 April **110th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union**
Mexico City, Mexico
For more information, visit: <http://www.ipu.org/Conf-e/110agnd.htm>
- 28-30 April **"Justice and Memory: Paths and possibilities in the region"**, a seminar organized by Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales – CELS (Centre for Social and Legal Studies) and Memoria Abierta (Open Memory) from Argentina, with the support of CICC.
Buenos Aires, Argentina
For more information, contact: memoria@cels.org.ar or memoriaabierta@memoriaabierta.org.ar

June 2004

1-18 June 2004

Academy on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, an intensive three-week program of courses on a range of topics (taught in English and Spanish), hosted by the American University Washington College of Law.

Washington, DC, United States

For more information, telephone +1-202-274-4070

email: hacademy@wcl.american.edu or

visit: <http://www.wcl.american.edu/humright/hacademy/>

16 June 2004

"Prevention of Atrocity Crimes: Are the International Criminal Courts and Tribunals Doing the Right Thing?", a panel discussion as part of a two-week program on Global Issues Facing the United Nations organized by UNITAR and Columbia Law School. To include Professor David Scheffer (formerly, US Ambassador on War Crimes Issues), Professor Jose Alvarez (Columbia Law School), Dr. Payam Akhavan (Yale Law School, formerly a ICTY prosecutor), Mr. Larry Johnson (Chief of the cabinet, ICTY) Dr. Roy S. Lee formerly, Executive Secretary, 1998 Rome Conference) and NGO representatives.

New York, United States

For more information, visit:

28 June - 2 July 2004

Seminar on International Courts and Tribunals for Practitioners from South-East Asia and the South Pacific Regions, jointly organized by the Project on International Courts and Tribunals (PICT), the Victoria University of Wellington (VUW) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).

Wellington, New Zealand

For more information, visit: www.unitar.org/diplomacy/nz.htm or contact Martin Bohnstedt

at: martin.bohnstedt@unitar.org

28 June - 2 July 2004

Third Edition of International Moot Court Competition "Victor Carlos García Moreno, Procedure before the International Criminal Court," organized by the Consejo Latinoamericano de Estudiosos del Derecho Internacional y Comparado - COLADIC.

Mexico City, Mexico

For more information, contact Patricia Sánchez Réyes at: patricia@coladicmx.org

August 2004

2-6 August 2004

Meeting of the Committee on Budget and Finance of the Assembly of States Parties

The Hague, The Netherlands

For more information, email cicc@iccnw.org or visit <http://icc-cpi.int>

September 2004

6-10 September 2004

Third Session of the Assembly of States Parties

The Hague, The Netherlands

For more information, email cicc@iccnw.org or visit <http://icc-cpi.int>



"I sincerely hope that the ICC will be able to deter potential perpetrators of genocide and other large-scale abuses in the future. With time, the ethical standard that the Court represents should be gradually internalised and accepted by political and military leaders in all countries, and by combatants in all conflicts."

UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, at the Stockholm International Forum: Preventing Genocide, Threats and Responsibilities (26 January 2004)



**Coalition for the
International
Criminal Court**

c/o WFM

777 UN Plaza

New York, NY 10017

Phone: +1 212 687-2176,

Fax: +1 212 599-1332

cicc@iccnw.org

**Visit us on the web:
www.iccnw.org**

*For a fair, effective and independent
International Criminal Court*

**The work of the CICC is
funded by:**

European Union;

*the Ford Foundation; the John
D. and Catherine T.*

MacArthur Foundation;

*the governments of Can-
ada, Denmark, Finland,
France, Germany, Liech-
tenstein, Luxembourg, the
Netherlands, New Zea-
land, Norway, Sweden,
Switzerland,*

and the United Kingdom;

*and from individual donors and
participating NGOs.*

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.iccnw.org.

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

Visit the FRENCH and SPANISH versions of the CICC website:

www.iccnw.org/francais or www.iccnw.org/espanol

Visitez notre site internet en français!

Visite el portal de la Coalicion de ONGs en español!

You are invited to subscribe to our distribution list by sending a blank e-mail to:

icc-info-subscribe@yahoogroups.com

Please note our new email list in Spanish: noticias-cpi@yahoogroups.com

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 on 17 July 1998 (by a vote of 120 to 7, with 21 abstentions). During a historic ceremony on 11 April 2002, 10



The seat of the ICC in The Hague
Credit: Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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, and the recent swearing in of the Deputy Prosecutor Mr. Serge Brammertz, all senior officials of the ICC are 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.