

ICC UPDATE

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As of May 17, the Rome Statute of the ICC has:

**94 ratifications &
139 signatures**

The Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (APIC) has:

**8 ratifications &
52 signatories**

Call for Deputy Prosecutor Extended Until May 31

The Office of the Prosecutor has extended the deadline for applications for the position of Deputy Prosecutor (Prosecutions) until 31 May 2004.

After this date, the Prosecutor will interview the best candidates, assisted by an advisory board. A list of the three short-listed candidates will then be presented to the Assembly of States Parties for election during the September session.

The Deputy Prosecutor (Prosecutions) will be responsible for the management, supervision and direction of the Prosecution Division. Details are available at: (http://www.icc-cpi.int/php/jobs/vacature_details.php?id=235)

HIGH-LEVEL BOARD OF DIRECTORS CONVENES ON VICTIMS TRUST FUND

For the first time ever, a Trust Fund for Victims has been established as an integral part of an international criminal tribunal to help to address the suffering of victims of the most serious violations of human rights. The Trust Fund forms an essential part of the International Criminal Court's innovative mandate towards victims, and is an acknowledgment that justice for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes cannot be met by retribution alone. Board members met at the premises of the ICC in The Hague, the Netherlands on 20-22 April, to begin developing criteria that will guide the operations of this new initiative.

The members of the Board, who represent the five UN regional groups, are: Her Majesty **Queen Rania Al-Abdullah** of Jordan; His Grace **Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu**, former Chairman of the Truth and



Members of the Board of Directors met with senior officials of the Court. (l-r, front row) HE Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Her Majesty Queen Rania, Madame Simone Veil; (back row) HRH Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid Hussein; ICC Registrar Bruno Cathala, ICC President Philippe Kirsch, and ICC Prosecutor Luis Moreno Ocampo. Credit: ICC-CPI/Wim Van Capellen

Reconciliation Commission of South Africa; His Excellency **Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki**, former Prime Minister of Poland; His Excellency **Dr. Oscar Arias Sánchez**, former President of Costa Rica; and **Madame Minister Simone Veil**, former Minister of Health of France and former President of the European Parliament.

The establishment of the Victims Trust Fund was provided for in the Rome Stat-

ute, as part of a series of unprecedented steps to fully acknowledge the rights and needs of victims. In particular, the Statute allows for victims' active participation in the criminal justice process and enables them to claim reparations from perpetrators. The Trust Fund complements these efforts, and its activities and projects will provide concrete means by which victims' broader needs may be addressed.

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BURKINA FASO AND CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE) JOIN ICC



The NGO Coalition for the International Criminal Court welcomed the recent ratifications of the Rome Statute by the governments of Burkina Faso and Congo (Brazzaville) as a demonstration of those countries' commitments to

ending impunity and providing justice for victims.

Burkina Faso deposited its instrument of ratification of the Rome Statute at the United Nations on April 16, followed by Congo

(Brazzaville) on May 3, becoming the 93rd and 94th ICC States Parties respectively and bringing the total number to 24 African nations that have accepted the Court's jurisdiction.

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GUATEMALA: NEW GOVERNMENT URGED TO ACCEDE

To complement efforts to promote ratification of the Rome Statute worldwide, the Coalition is continuing its exciting Universal Ratification campaign focusing on one country each month, rotating to a different region each time. This month's target country is GUATEMALA!

By approving accession to the Rome Statute, the new Guatemalan government has a historic opportunity to end the country's systemic failure to bring to justice the perpetrators of the worst human rights violations, and ensure a strong legal framework which upholds the rule of law and respect for human rights for all Guatemalan citizens. The Guatemalan Congress will soon be asked to vote on the country's accession to the Rome Statute. The vote will follow a report to congress by the Committee of Legislation and Constitutional Issues.

While CICC 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 International Criminal Court. Local actions are needed to promote awareness of the ICC; increase media coverage; urge governments to accede or ratify the Rome Statute; adopt effective implementing legislation; and sign and ratify the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities.

For more information on how to get involved in this campaign, visit: <http://iccnow.org/gettinginvolved/actioncalendar.html> or email: Ms. Brigitte Suhr at: suhr@iccnow.org

VICTIMS TRUST FUND BOARD CONVENES

(continued from page 1)

“The Victims Trust Fund is a historic effort to widen the scope of justice to not only punish perpetrators, but also to restore dignity to victims,” said William Pace, Convenor of the NGO Coalition for the ICC, a global advocacy group. “The International Criminal Court recognizes that victims need to be treated as more than silent partners, and be able to actively participate in the justice and healing process,” he said. “The moral authority and integrity of the Fund’s first Board is a reflection of the historic importance of this effort,” he added.

Voluntary contributions from individuals, organizations, corporations, governments and other sources will constitute a portion of the resources of the Trust Fund, which will also include money and other property collected through fines and forfeitures imposed by the ICC. Funds could be allocated for expenses such as medical costs, school fees for orphans or reconciliation projects for communities, or be directed to non-governmental organizations and other groups for projects that will directly assist victims and their families. The Trust Fund will be guided by a strict set of criteria to be determined by the Assembly of States Parties to the ICC.

For more information about the Trust Fund for Victims, please visit the following websites:

- CICC: <http://www.iccnw.org/buildingthecourtnew/victims&witnesses.html>
- ICC: <http://www.icc-cpi.int>
- Campaign for the Victims Trust Fund: <http://www.victimstrustfund.org/>

To make a donation to the Victims Trust Fund: Contributions in US dollars may be made to: ICC Victims Trust Fund, JP Morgan Chase Bank, New York, USA, Account Number: 400932776, ABA Routing Number: 0002, Swift Code: CHASUS33, Fed Wire Number: 021000021.

Contributions in Euros may be made to: ICC Victims Trust Fund, Fortis Bank, The Hague, The Netherlands, Account Number: 240005201, IBAN Number: NL39FTSB0240005201, Swift Code: FTBPNL2R.

PROMOTING 100+ RATIFICATIONS OF THE ROME STATUTE

As part of its effort to promote universal ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute, the Coalition for the ICC is launching a new campaign to reach 100 States Parties. Recent ratifications by Burkina Faso and Congo (Brazzaville) have driven the number of ratifications to 94.

We have prepared a visual image (see right) that we are distributing widely to government, parliamentary and civil society contacts to draw global attention to how close we are to achieving the symbolically important milestone of 100 States Parties. Please help us distribute the image by sending it to your contacts, by placing it on your organization's website, and by otherwise distributing it as you see fit. We will be translating this image into French, Portuguese and Spanish, available through our language-based email lists and on our website.

To download the English version of this image, visit: <http://www.iccnw.org>

To learn more about our listservs on the ICC, email cicc@iccnw.org

For more information on the CICC's Universal Ratification campaign, contact Ms. Brigitte Suhr, Head of Regional Coordination, at suhr@iccnw.org



BURKINA FASO AND CONGO JOIN ICC

(continued from page 1)

"West and Central Africa are home to many violent conflicts and a high level of impunity," said Mr. Francis Dako, the CICC's coordinator for Francophone Africa. "The governments of Burkina Faso and Congo-Brazzaville have taken a courageous step towards ending impunity and bringing peace to Africa by ratifying the Rome Statute. We encourage other countries in the continent who have yet to ratify to follow Burkina Faso and Congo's lead," he said. By ratifying the Rome Statute, Burkina Faso and Congo (Brazzaville) recognize the jurisdiction of the ICC over acts of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Mrs. Salamata Sawadogo, president of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, and ambassador of Burkina Faso to Senegal also remarked, "As a human rights activist, I am extremely proud of my country's ratification of the Rome Statute, which we wish to be universal. I congratulate the authorities in Burkina Faso for this important step. Working towards the effectiveness of the International Criminal Court in Africa has been a priority for the African Commission of Human and Peoples' Rights, over which I have the honor to preside. This is a real challenge for our continent."

The Rome Statute recognizes that national justice systems bear primary responsibility for prosecuting these grave crimes. "Burkina Faso and Congo should now review their internal laws to ensure that all Rome Statute crimes are codified so that national authorities can effectively cooperate with the Court," said Mr. Dako. "If not, the promise made by the governments will be hollow."

STATES PARTIES TO THE ROME STATUTE OF THE ICC

(94 ratifications and accessions (a) as of 10 May 2004, in chronological order)

Senegal	2 February 1999	Croatia	21 May 2001	Niger	11 April 2002
Trinidad & Tobago	6 April 1999	Costa Rica	7 June 2001	Romania	11 April 2002
San Marino	13 May 1999	Antigua & Barbuda	18 June 2001	Slovakia	11 April 2002
Italy	26 July 1999	Denmark	21 June 2001	Greece	15 May 2002
Fiji	29 November 1999	Sweden	28 June 2001	Uganda	14 June 2002
Ghana	20 December 1999	Netherlands	17 July 2001	Brazil	20 June 2002
Norway	16 February 2000	Serbia & Montenegro	6 September 2001	Namibia	25 June 2002
Belize	5 April 2000	Nigeria	27 September 2001	Bolivia	27 June 2002
Tajikistan	5 May 2000	Liechtenstein	2 October 2001	Uruguay	28 June 2002
Iceland	25 May 2000	Central African Rep.	3 October 2001	Gambia	28 June 2002
Venezuela	7 June 2000	United Kingdom	4 October 2001	Latvia	28 June 2002
France	9 June 2000	Switzerland	12 October 2001	Australia	1 July 2002
Belgium	28 June 2000	Peru	10 November 2001	Honduras	1 July 2002
Canada	7 July 2000	Nauru	12 November 2001	Colombia	5 August 2002
Mali	16 August 2000	Poland	12 November 2001	Tanzania	20 August 2002
Lesotho	6 September 2000	Hungary	30 November 2001	East Timor	6 September 2002(a)
New Zealand	7 September 2000	Slovenia	31 December 2001	Samoa	16 September 2002
Botswana	8 September 2000	Benin	22 January 2002	Malawi	19 September 2002
Luxembourg	8 September 2000	Estonia	30 January 2002	Djibouti	5 November 2002
Sierra Leone	15 September 2000	Portugal	5 February 2002	Republic of Korea	13 November 2002
Gabon	20 September 2000	Ecuador	5 February 2002	Zambia	13 November 2002
Spain	24 October 2000	Mauritius	5 March 2002	Malta	29 November 2002
South Africa	27 November 2000	Macedonia, FYR	6 March 2002	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	
Marshall Islands	7 December 2000	Cyprus	7 March 2002		3 December 2002 (a)
Germany	11 December 2000	Panama	21 March 2002	Barbados	10 December 2002
Austria	28 December 2000	Bosnia & Herzegovina	11 April 2002	Albania	31 January 2003
Finland	29 December 2000	Bulgaria	11 April 2002	Afghanistan	10 February 2003 (a)
Argentina	8 February 2001	Cambodia	11 April 2002	Lithuania	12 May 2003
Dominica	12 February 2001(a)	Dem. Rep. of Congo	11 April 2002	Guinea	14 July 2003
Andorra	30 April 2001	Ireland	11 April 2002	Georgia	5 September 2003
Paraguay	14 May 2001	Jordan	11 April 2002	Burkina Faso	16 April 2004
		Mongolia	11 April 2002	Congo (Brazzaville)	3 May 2004

UPDATE ON THE AGREEMENT ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

With only a few weeks remaining to sign the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Court (APIC), the Coalition continues to urge States to make it a priority to sign and ratify this Agreement as a matter of priority. The Agreement remains open for signatures until 30 June 2004 and enters into force after the 10th ratification. Fifty-two countries have signed APIC, while only eight countries have ratified the APIC to date: **Austria, France, Iceland, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Serbia and Montenegro 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 in 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

May 2004

- 7-8 May 2004 **Third Transatlantic Conference on International Criminal Justice: A Transatlantic Dialogue**, co-sponsored by the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven Faculty of Law and Northwestern University School of Law.
Brussels, Belgium
For more information, email: hilde.vanlindt@law.kuleuven.ac.be
- 8 May 2004 **Seminar on the International Criminal Court**, organized by Amnesty International-Turkey.
Istanbul, Turkey
For more information, please contact Mr. Günal Kursun, AI-Turkey, at: gkursun@baskent.edu.tr
- 10 May 2004 **"International Private Law in the XXI Century. Trends and Perspectives"**, organized by the Universidad Central de Chile.
Law School of Universidad Central de Chile
For further information, contact Prof. Leonardo Aravena Arredondo, ICC WG Coordinator Amnesty International Chilean Section at: laravena@entelchile.net
- 10-11 May 2004 **Seminar on the International Criminal Court**, organized by Amnesty International-Turkey.
Ankara, Turkey
For more information, please contact Mr. Günal Kursun, AI-Turkey, at: gkursun@baskent.edu.tr
- 15 May 2004 **"Uganda: The First Case for the ICC and the US Policy Towards the ICC"**, seminars about the ICC (including a speech by Christine Chung, ICC Prosecutor). Organized by the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society.
Stockholm, Sweden
For more information, email: lisa.andersson@svenskafreds.se
- 25-26 May 2004 **International Seminar "The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and International Justice"**, organized by Universidad de Lima Law School, Andean Commission of Jurist (CAJ), International Criminal Bar (ICB) and Coalition for the ICC (CICC).
Lima, Perú
For further information, contact gportoca@correo.ulima.edu.pe, mdiaz@correo.ulima.edu.pe or visit <http://www.ulima.edu.pe/>

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 Court 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.
New York, United States
For more information, visit:
[http://www.law.columbia.edu/center_program/cle/Summer Institut](http://www.law.columbia.edu/center_program/cle/Summer_Institut)
- 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: "V́ctor Carlos Garća 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 Śnchez Ŕeyes at: patricia@coladicmx.org

July 2004

- 12-16 July 2004 **XV International Course "Los problemas de la Democracia y su impacto en los Derechos Humanos"** ("Democracy and the impact in human rights"), jointly organized by the Andean Commission of Jurist (CAJ) and Universidad del Externado.
Bogotá, Colombia
For further information, visit: www.cajpe.org.pe or contact Eddie Condor at: econdor@cajpe.org.pe
- 25-30 July 2004 **Seminar on the International Criminal Court as part of the Americas Social Forum**, organized by CICC.
Quito, Ecuador
For more information, please contact Dr. Jose Guevara at: guevara@iccnow.org

August—September

- 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@iccnow.org or visit <http://icc-cpi.int>
- 6-10 September 2004 **Third Session of the Assembly of States Parties**
The Hague, The Netherlands
For more information, email cicc@iccnow.org or visit <http://icc-cpi.int>



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Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New
Zealand, 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.iccnow.org.
To request Monitors in English, French or Spanish, please contact the
Coalition Secretariat.**

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

ON THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

On 1 July 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 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, 94 countries have ratified the Rome Statute.