

## **INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT INFORMATION UPDATE**

October 1999

### **I. STATUS REPORT**

Nations of the world have a critical chance to transform the culture of impunity that has been all too frequently associated with genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and to replace the impunity with accountability for those who commit these crimes.

On July 17, 1998, after a five week conference in Rome, 120 nations voted to approve a treaty to create a permanent International Criminal Court (ICC) that, once established, will have the power to prosecute those accused of these most serious crimes. The horrific crimes recently committed in Kosovo, Sierra Leone and East Timor underscore the urgent importance of establishing the Court and strengthening the enforcement of international humanitarian law.

The ICC has the potential to bring justice to victims, to heal the scars caused by these egregious crimes and to deter their commission in the future. The Court can strengthen national courts by promoting domestic prosecutions and can extend the rule of law by promoting enforcement of the law. In short, the ICC has enormous potential to change the human rights landscape in the twenty-first century.

The near-universal approval of the ICC treaty was an historic achievement and states from every region of the world contributed to the process. The ICC treaty or "Statute" embodies a delicate balance of divergent political interests and a remarkable synthesis of the worlds' legal traditions. Only seven states, including the U.S. and China, voted against the statute. Significantly, the Court's creation was driven by a diverse coalition of states from north and south, led by Canada, Germany, The Netherlands, Argentina, Senegal, Malawi, South Africa, and the Republic of Korea. This history provides a solid starting point for the establishment of a strong, effective and truly International Criminal Court.

Delegates to the ongoing meetings of the International Criminal Court Preparatory Commission in New York are continuing this work, drafting the Court's rules of procedure and evidence and defining the elements of the crimes the Court will prosecute.

However, real challenges still lie ahead. Sixty states must ratify the treaty before the ICC comes into force. Eighty-nine states, almost a third of them African, have already signed the treaty and four (Senegal, Trinidad and Tobago, San Marino, and Italy) have ratified it. Many other countries are taking important steps toward ratification. It is crucial that the momentum created so far by these signatures and ratifications continues to build throughout this year.

Meetings of governments and NGOs to galvanize efforts for ratification have recently been held in Pretoria, Trinidad and Tobago, Argentina, Morocco and Budapest. In the coming months,

other meetings will take place in nearly every region of the world to address the steps required by states who wish to ratify the statute. Interest and participation by all states is important to reinforce the ratification drive and to ensure the earliest possible entry into force.

Since Rome, the Pinochet affair has shown that there is a growing consensus, both political and legal, that the perpetrators of the worst crimes must be punished. Spain's request to prosecute General Pinochet and the decision by Britain's House of Lords to uphold the grounds for his extradition represent a significant shift from impunity to accountability.

## **II. A WORLDWIDE CAMPAIGN FOR EARLY ENTRY INTO FORCE**

A worldwide campaign for early and "universal" ratification has been launched. The ratification process must accelerate while the Preparatory Commission completes its work. The more states that ratify the treaty, the greater the momentum will be for entry into force and the more difficult it will be for any state to insist on re-opening negotiations or to otherwise frustrate entry into force. The 89 signatures to the treaty is an important indication of support. But states from diverse geographical regions must continue to move forward with their ratification processes to maintain the necessary momentum.

African states have played a crucial role in the development and adoption of the Statute and have been quick to sign it. Approximately one-third of all current signatories to the Statute are African states, and the first state to ratify the Treaty (Senegal) is African. This positive trend must continue if the Treaty is to enter into force sooner rather than later. For this reason, Human Rights Watch calls on all African states that have not yet signed the Statute to do so without delay and on those African states that have already signed, to advance their ratification of the Statute as a matter of urgent priority.

## **III. FOR MORE INFORMATION**

For more information on the worldwide campaign for the ICC please see the Human Rights Watch website ([www.hrw.org](http://www.hrw.org)) and the website of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC) ([www.igc.org/icc/](http://www.igc.org/icc/)).