

Forum for International Criminal Justice Newsletter: June 2017

Welcome to the IAP's Forum for International Criminal Justice (FICJ) June 2017 Newsletter which focuses on the prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, including a roundup of video highlights, legal analysis, announcements, events, new publications and major news developments from the past month.

Domestic news covered in this Newsletter includes: An **Austrian** citizen suspected of war crimes in **Ukraine** has been arrested by **Polish** border police; **Austria** convicts asylum seeker of **Syria** war crimes; **Serbian** Parliament to name war crimes prosecutor; **Serbia** clears two **Bosnian** Serb soldiers of war crimes; suspected **Syrian** militia leader goes on trial in **Germany**; and **Romania** enacts restitution legislation for Holocaust survivors.

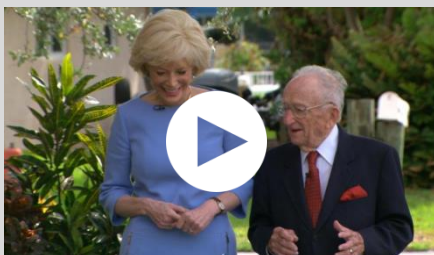
***Please have a look at the [FICJ forum](#) page on the IAP**

website and feel free to contribute: the Forum provides individual prosecutors with a password protected space to post news, announcements, etc. and to pose questions to fellow prosecutors from around the world. Your contributions will also be posted in this monthly newsletter. Passwords are provided to IAP members – if you do not have a password, check your membership status by contacting the IAP Office Manager, Evie Sardeman: om@iap-association.org.

Danya Chaikel – IAP FICJ Coordinator | email: ficj@iap-association.org



Video Highlights



[Click here](#) to watch a 60 minutes video interview with Ben Ferencz, the last Nuremberg prosecutor alive, who believes "war makes murderers out of otherwise decent people" and who has spent his life working to deter war and war crimes.



[Click here](#) to watch a presentation by Toby Cadman, former prosecutor and current Head of Guernica 37 International Justice Chambers in London, on his pursuit of a Syrian war crimes case before the Spanish National Court under the principle of universal jurisdiction.



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International Criminal Court may investigate migrant-related crimes in Libya

UN News Centre

On 8 May 2017 the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) told the United Nations Security Council that her Office is considering launching an investigation into alleged migrant-related crimes in Libya, including human trafficking.



ICC Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda briefs the Security Council on the situation in Libya. UN Photo/Manuel Elias

“My Office continues to collect and analyze information relating to serious and widespread crimes allegedly committed against migrants attempting to transit through Libya,” said Fatou Bensouda during a Security Council meeting on the North African country’s situation. “I’m similarly dismayed by credible accounts that Libya has become a marketplace for the trafficking of human beings,” she added, noting that her Office “is carefully examining the feasibility” of opening an investigation into migrant-related crimes in Libya should the Court’s jurisdictional requirements be met. “We must act to curb these worrying trends,” she said.

Ms. Bensouda said that reports indicate the country is at risk of returning to widespread conflict, and such an outcome would not bode well for the rule of law in Libya, and will surely aggravate a climate of impunity, which could in turn lead to widespread human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law.

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Turning to specific cases before the Court, she said that her office has alleged Al-Tuhamy Mohamed Khaled, the former head of the Libyan Internal Security Agency under the Muammar Gaddafi regime, is responsible for crimes against humanity and war crimes.

The pre-trial chamber of the Court found reasonable grounds to believe that the Internal Security Agency, led by Mr. Al-Tuhamy, along with other Libyan military, intelligence and security agencies, arrested and detained persons perceived to be opponents of Mr. Gaddafi and his rule.

The prosecutor said these persons were allegedly subjected to various forms of mistreatment, including severe beatings, electrocution, acts of sexual violence and rape, solitary confinement, deprivation of food and water, inhumane conditions of detention, mock executions, and threats of killing and rape, in various locations throughout Libya.

Ms. Bensouda urged Libya as well as State or non-State parties to take immediate action to verify the suspect's whereabouts and facilitate his arrest and surrender to the Court. She said the Court "unsealed" its arrest warrant for Mr. Al-Tuhamy to enhance the chances of justice being done.

Harvard Human Rights Clinic calls on ICC to investigate Chiquita Brands for complicity in crimes against humanity

Harvard Law Today

On 18 May, on behalf of affected Colombian communities, a coalition of human rights groups including the International Human Rights Clinic at Harvard Law School called on the Prosecutor of the ICC to investigate the complicity of executives at Chiquita Brands International in crimes against humanity. To date, no executive has been held to account despite the company's admission that it funnelled millions of dollars to Colombian paramilitaries that killed, raped, and disappeared civilians. If the ICC takes up the case, it would be the first time it moved against corporate executives for assisting such crimes.



In their [submission to the court](#), the coalition of local and international human rights groups traces the executives' involvement with payments made to the paramilitaries between 1997 and 2004. Even after outside counsel and the U.S. Department of Justice said such payments were illegal under U.S. law, the payments continued. The submission includes a confidential, sealed appendix that identifies by name fourteen senior executives, officers, and board members of Chiquita who the coalition argues should be the focus of the Prosecutor's investigation.

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The coalition, which consists of the International Human Rights Clinic at Harvard Law School, the International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), and the Corporación Colectivo de Abogados José Alvear Restrepo (CAJAR), relied on internal Chiquita documents and assistance from the National Security Archive at George Washington University to identify the Chiquita officials and show how they were involved with the crimes.

“The executives who oversaw the funding of paramilitaries should not be able to sit comfortably in their houses in the United States as if they did nothing wrong,” said a member of the Peace Community of San José de Apartado, which submitted a letter to the ICC about how the paramilitary violence personally affected them. “Families across Colombia have been waiting for accountability for too long.”

Chiquita could have acted differently, or could have left the country years before it did, but instead decided to continue its lucrative business while paying paramilitaries for so-called ‘security’ in the banana-growing regions. By 2003, Chiquita’s subsidiary in Colombia was its most profitable banana operation in the world. “At the time, Colombian paramilitaries were notorious for targeting civilians, among them banana workers and community leaders,” said CAJAR, “but Chiquita’s executives decided to continue giving money to paramilitaries anyway.”

The Chiquita corporation already pled guilty in a U.S. federal court in 2007 to illegally funding Colombian paramilitaries. But accountability for the executives who oversaw and authorized the payment scheme has been elusive: While civil litigation is pending in U.S. courts against Chiquita executives, no criminal prosecution is on the horizon. Colombia has not been able to get jurisdiction over them, and there is no indication that the United States would extradite the executives.

“We request that the ICC expands its current inquiry in Colombia to specifically include Chiquita’s executives and officials,” said Dimitris Christopoulos, the President of FIDH. “The weight of the evidence should lead the Office of the Prosecutor to act if Colombian authorities are not able to.”

If Colombian authorities do not move ahead with this case, the submission asks the Prosecutor to request formal authorization from its Pre-Trial Chamber to open an investigation into Chiquita’s corporate executives. The communication comes at a critical time in Colombia, as the country begins to implement an historic peace agreement after nearly half a century of conflict. The coalition’s submission urges the Office of the Prosecutor to monitor local Colombian proceedings to ensure it meets ICC standards, particularly with regards to the private sector support for the paramilitaries and business’ accountability.

“In times of transition to peace, corporate actors too often escape accountability for their egregious behavior in the past,” said Professor Tyler Giannini, a Director of the International Human Rights Clinic at Harvard Law School. “The prosecution of Chiquita officials for their payments to the paramilitaries would send a powerful message that impunity is no longer business as usual.”



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Your chance to specialise in international criminal justice, transnational crime & mutual legal assistance

From 2-15 July 2017, the IAP together with the Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights will present their 2nd specialization course for prosecutors in the beautiful historical city of Siracusa, Italy. Sixty fortunate prosecutors from all parts of the world will join a world-class panel of lecturers for two weeks of specialization.



Participants in the 2016 course: International Criminal Law and International Cooperation in Penal Matters: Theoretical and Practical Questions, Siracusa, Italy, 4-14 July 2016

The course consists of two modules – each one lasts a week. The first module is for prosecutors preparing to work on international and transnational crimes. The second week's module focuses on the theory and practice of mutual legal assistance. Course participants have the opportunity to choose one of the two modules or – even better – both of them. Throughout the course, participants will benefit from a wide variety of interactive, practice-oriented and experiential methods.

The inaugural 2016 course involved 52 prosecutors from 34 countries on six continents. This year, applications were received from almost 60 countries. Building on the successes and constructive feedback on the 2016 course, this year will provide even more opportunities for prosecutors from around the world to advance their knowledge and skills, learn from leading global experts in their fields, as well as form a stronger international community of prosecutors that will surely last for many years.

More information is available on the [Siracusa Institute website](http://SiracusaInstitute.org) and on the [IAP Website](http://IAPWebsite.org). You may also contact Edith Van den Broeck (sla@iap-association.org)

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Rape by Terrorists: A UN Report Documents Sexual Attacks in War

2 May 2017, Pass Blue

Moving away from strictly categorizing rape and other sexual abuse against women as a weapon of war, a new [report](#) from the United Nations addresses the increasing use of rape as a weapon of terrorism. The report also documents how mass migration has led to further sexual violence against women through human trafficking by extremist groups like ISIS and has enabled a flourishing black market in such trade across the world.



Yazidi resistance fighters in Sinjar, Iraq, 2015. A new UN report documents sexual violence against women in war, including attacks by ISIS on a “horrific scale.”
CREATIVE COMMONS

The report will be spotlighted at a UN Security Council debate on women, peace and security on May 15. The document also tackles problems associated with post-sexual-violence: stigmatization; contracting of infectious diseases; handling of children of rape; loss of livelihoods and destitution; and other social taboos and damages that can ruin victims for life.

By acknowledging sexual violence as a weapon of terrorism, the report says, global actions to stop terrorist financing can include a link to this criminality and be tied into relevant sanctions regimes. Rape has been recognized as a war crime by the UN and international tribunals and courts for decades.

The report, covering all of 2016, comes from the office of the UN secretary-general, António Guterres, but is a yearly endeavour made possible by the UN special envoy on sexual violence against women in conflict and certain UN agencies. The [envoy office](#) has changed leadership recently, with Pramila Patten of Mauritius coming aboard in mid-June, replacing Zainab Hawa Bangura of Sierra Leone.

The term “conflict-related sexual violence” in the report refers to rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced abortion, enforced sterilization, forced marriage and “any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity” inflicted on women, men, girls and boys directly

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or indirectly linked to a conflict. The report covers 19 countries for which credible information is available, collected by UN specialists. It also features a list of 46 parties using sexual violence against women in conflict, with the majority being armed terrorists like Al Qaeda and Boko Haram. National military and police forces are hardly immune, however, to such crimes, with Afghanistan, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Syria also featured in the list.

In 2016, sexual violence as a tactic of war was employed through “widespread and strategic rapes” committed by parties usually in conjunction with other sprees, like killing, looting and pillaging but also in “urban warfare” — such as house searches and at militia checkpoints. Sexual violence by extremists lands a special place in the report, as it is a big tool for recruitment but also an ideology: controlling women’s reproductive rights and as chattel in slavery markets in ISIS-held territory, for example, in Syria and Iraq.

Women are also used as “wages of war”: gifts for in-kind compensation to fighters; as suicide bombers; and as human shields, among other purposes.

Despite the rising use of women and girls as weapons in wars, convictions are rare. A faint light of progress in overcoming the phenomenon is that the “era of silence” by national and international institutions is giving way to urgent diplomacy, the report suggests. Nevertheless, even where laws, policies and codified responses are in place, when hostilities flare or reignite, sexual violence is a cheap, accessible weapon in the battle.

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Here are some notable country trends, statistics and new concerns that occurred in 2016:

- **Central African Republic:** The UN peacekeeping mission, Minusca, recorded 179 cases of conflict-related sexual violence, mostly on ethnic and sectarian lines, by all militias in the country. That number includes 54 gang rapes.
- **Colombia:** A well-thought-out legal framework on conflict-related sexual violence, instituted as part of the country’s peace negotiations ending its 50-plus years of civil war, enables unprecedented access to justice. Yet only 2 percent of the 634 cases have led to convictions so far.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo:** The UN peacekeeping mission, Monusco, whose troop numbers were recently cut on demand by the United States under Ambassador Nikki Haley, verified 514 cases of sexual violence, including 340 women. Most attacks were done by non-state armed groups and a quarter by state forces, of whom 100 have been convicted.

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- **Iraq:** ISIS continued to commit sexual violence on a “horrific scale,” especially in territory it holds, where 971 Yazidi women and girls have fled the grip of the extremists while almost 2,000 remain in their hands. But even freed victims are not free: they face tremendous stigmatization and difficulty reintegrating into their conservative society.
- **Libya:** As a transit country for waves of migrants and refugees — about 163,000 people travelled through the lawless country to reach Italy by sea in 2016 — women and girls are exposed to attacks by smuggling rings and in detention centres en route to the Libyan coast. Media have reported that women prefer to risk the almost-deadly conditions of crossing the Mediterranean than to stay too long in Libya and be subjected to pervasive threats of rape.
- **South Sudan:** It may win the prize for the most incidences of conflict-connected sexual violence in 2016, with the UN reporting 577 cases, including 57 girls, some of whom were under 10 years old and even infants.
- **Syria:** All parties in the six-year war stand accused of violence against women, done prolifically through house searches, at checkpoints, in jails and in displacement camps and in refugee camps outside the country. Forced marriages of young women and girls are also part of the grisly picture, which has no end in sight.

Why does gender balance matter on the judicial bench?

Coalition for the International Criminal Court

This ICC judicial elections cycle, no less than a minimum of 10 female candidates will need to be nominated for the ICC bench to remain a gold standard of gender balance. But what of other international and regional courts?

At its 16th session in December 2017, the Assembly of States Parties (ASP) will elect six new International Criminal Court (ICC) judges. Five of the six ICC judges departing at the end of 2017 are women. According to ASP guidelines, at least 10 female candidates will need to be nominated to ensure an elections outcome that maintains fair gender balance on the ICC judicial bench. The ten weeks’ nomination window opened on 24 April, and here’s why the Coalition’s elections campaign this year is insisting on an increased presence of women judges in international justice systems around the world.

Why does gender balance matter on the judicial bench?

Increased female participation and representation in international judicial settings can affect much more than we realize. For some, the [argument](#) revolves around the value of a sometimes-different approach between women and men to law, facts and decision-making: “If women and men bring varying viewpoints to bear on judging, and neither sex’s approach is inherently ‘correct,’ both are

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necessary for unbiased process and results.” Others have focused on how such impartiality serves as a fundamental driver of a court’s normative legitimacy.

Creating gender balance allows not only for such legitimacy, but perhaps more significantly for the [evolution](#) of law related to certain crimes. As members of civil society have noted, some of the most pressing issues having to do with gender violence have only gained visibility and recognition through judicial decisions influenced by women. With gender-based violence around the globe on the rise, and sexual and gender-based crimes prosecutions gaining footing, it is more important than ever to make sure women retain a strong voice in the emerging case law of the ICC and Rome Statute system.



Female staff and judges of the ACtHPR raise flowers in celebration of International Women's Day 2017 © ACtHPR

Food for thought: Gender balance catching on?

In Africa, the most represented geographic group in the ASP and often described as a primary driving force in the establishment of the ICC, the recent judicial elections track-record of the African Court of Human and Peoples’ Rights (ACtHPR) offers a [positive example](#) of gender-inclusion taking hold of the judicial bench. Ahead of the 27th African Union (AU) Summit in 2016, there were four vacancies to be filled on the ACtHPR bench – only two were filled at that time, both by women. The elections resumed at the 28th AU Summit in January 2017, where an additional two female judges were elected. After the 28th AU Summit, the ACtHPR could for the first time in its history boast five

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female judges out of a possible eleven. [The ACtHPR's founding treaty](#), dating back to 1998 like the Rome Statute, envisions as much. The AU remains visibly aligned with some of the Rome Statute's most important principles toward a fair and effective international justice system.

The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) presents a similar trend over the past two decades. The ECtHR has a [similar policy](#) to that of the ACtHPR – though not a requirement – to include women on its bench. According to the policy, only exceptional circumstances excuse the failure to put forward at least one candidate from the "under-represented sex." [Since 1959](#), 39 women have been elected to this prestigious bench, with 35 of those 39 only assuming the position over the course of the past 19 years.

Unlike the ICC, the ACtHPR and the ECtHR, the [International Court of Justice](#) (ICJ) has no provision or policy to include women on its bench. That, however, hasn't kept the trend from steadily making its mark at the ICJ, also beginning in the 1990s. In the ICJ's then-50-year history of male judges, Dame Rosalyn Higgins became the first female judge to serve at the ICJ in 1995. Higgins, who would remain the only female judge out of 15 during her 14 years on the ICJ bench, later went on to serve as ICJ President. In 2017, 3 out of 15 ICJ judges are women. Thus while a serious gender balance gap remains on the ICJ bench, perhaps even this incremental growth points to the increased value given to women's participation and representation in the international justice system at the highest level.

- See the full article of the [CICC website](#)

Collecting Evidence of War Crimes in Syria

By Kim Bode, [Syria Deeply](#)

Law professor David Crane, who has a record of taking on the prosecution of war criminals, is keeping a detailed record of the events in Syria for future prosecution. His Syrian Accountability Project's latest report takes a close look at Aleppo. The [Syrian Accountability Project](#) (SAP) at Syracuse University doesn't know about weekends. "It's a seven-day-a-week operation," says project leader and law professor David Crane. The SAP team updates [its extensive database](#) constantly and provides quarterly reports to its clients, "which are the United Nations, the [U.S.] Office of the Legal Advisor, the Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, the High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as various countries," he says.





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Since 2011 the SAP has been documenting war crimes and crimes against humanity in Syria. “It’s a [neutral effort](#). We’re not looking at one side or the other, we’re building a trial package against anyone who commits war crimes and crimes against humanity,” says Crane. The trial package is for domestic or international prosecutors in the future who decide to bring a case to court. Crane is confident that it will happen, it might just take a little longer. He’s got experience. As founding Chief Prosecutor of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, [Crane helped to send Charles Taylor to prison](#). He created SAP as an organization using “the tried and proven techniques of what we did in West Africa and apply them to the Syrian civil war.”



People walk past heavily damaged buildings on March 9, 2017, in the formerly rebel-held al-Shaar neighbourhood of Aleppo, which was recaptured by government forces in December 2016. AFP/JOSEPH EID

Syria Deeply spoke with Crane about SAP’s latest research on Aleppo, its techniques and quality control and his viewpoint on the chances of prosecuting war crimes in the context of the Syrian crisis

Syria Deeply: In your latest report “[Covered in Dust, Veiled by Shadow: The Siege and Destruction of Aleppo](#)” you provide a historical narrative of the city, going as far back as the 3rd millennium B.C. to when it was known as Ha-lam. Why did you decide to look back so far?

David M. Crane: Like all white papers these are information assets for people who know nothing about Aleppo to people who are deeply involved and everything in between. The purpose is to inform, for example, a policymaker, a diplomat or someone who is in the international criminal business and to allow someone who is not informed at all to read through the white paper and have a basic overview – a four corners overview – of what took place in Aleppo over the past six, seven

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months. We wanted to also give the important historical context of Aleppo and the tragedy of the destruction of this ancient city.

Syria Deeply: What methodology and tools did you and your team use?

Crane: We work with researchers, investigators and criminal information analysts. We used the same techniques, the same analysis and data collection that we had been using for well over six years, and that is through various sources. We have an incredible amount of data at our fingertips.

We have what we call open source material, which is data that is currently available on the web, social media and what have you. We also have what we call walk-in information; in other words, we received on a regular basis individuals who report to us incidents and situations they want to bring to our attention. Then we have our clandestine methodologies; we've been developing an information network within Syria that is reporting to us through clandestine means. We use this data to build a trial package or, if we have a particular incident that needs international attention and assertion, to create white papers. We did one for the [chemical attack \[in Khan Sheikhoun\]](#). [We had a white paper out within 14 days after the chemical attack](#).

Syria Deeply: How do you verify the accuracy of all this information?

Crane: Any incident that is asserted, any incident that is known, any incident that there is an allegation we have to verify at least once, if not two times, before we actually consider it an incident. We look at other sources and other ways. Either through open source, other walk-ins or we go back to other assets. Our assets don't know each other so that they're not doubling and repeating the same thing. We go out and verify if something has taken place.

Syria Deeply: What are the key findings in this Aleppo report?

Crane: It is a continuation of a horror story that started back in March of 2011. All sides have dropped any kind of decorum as far as treating civilians respectfully under the international humanitarian law principles, which they are violating, which makes them war crimes or crimes against humanity. We saw, again, unlawful use of weapon systems. [We saw weapon systems that were calculated to cause unnecessary suffering](#). We saw indiscriminate attacks on civilians. We saw the attacks on protected places, as we say in international humanitarian law, such as [hospitals](#), churches, mosques. What we wanted to do with this white paper is underscore the microcosm of the horror that is Syria in and of itself.

Syria Deeply: What kind of consequences do you hope publication of the report will have?

Crane: The [Syrian Accountability Project](#) and an ancillary [I Am Syria](#) program aim to keep the Syrian narrative in discussion. Syria has slowly but surely taken a back seat to ISIS and is slowly but surely slipping into the middle of the paper, or is not in the paper at all anymore. Like Syria Deeply, we



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wanted to make sure that the public just doesn't walk away in this terrible 24-, actually, 5-minute news cycle that we find ourselves in.

The white paper is publicly available through the internet. Obviously, key people have had it and responded very positively towards it. It also goes out to high-school students around the world. We have over 12,000 teachers that use our lesson plans for Syria through the I Am Syria campaign on a weekly basis. We need to show the people of the world that we have an [industrialized killing machine](#) going on not quite seen since Saddam Hussein. Also, the industrialized way they're doing it, slowly but surely with a great deal of organization, we haven't seen that since Nazi Germany.

We need to show the people of the world that we have an industrialized killing machine going on not quite seen since Saddam Hussein. Also, the industrialized way they're doing it, slowly but surely with a great deal of organization, we haven't seen that since Nazi Germany.

Syria Deeply: As founding Chief Prosecutor of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, how do you see chances of prosecuting war crimes in the context of the Syrian crisis?

Crane: Right now, there is no chance. [The geopolitical situation does not have the capability of doing anything.](#) I don't see anything happening for the next five or 10 years. However, that shouldn't dissuade us as far as continuing our work. President Assad and his henchmen know who we are, they hear our footsteps and someday there'll be a knock at the door. There is no statute of limitations for international crimes. So whether Assad is prosecuted next week or 20 years from now, he will be prosecuted. That's why it's so critical to have a very professionally put together set of evidentiary documents that they can take to court because this may not happen for some time.

I took down Charles Taylor and indicted him, and he was [found guilty](#) for aiding and abetting war crimes and crimes against humanity and the destruction of over 1.2 million human beings. He never thought that he would be held accountable for that, and he now sits in a prison, for the rest of his life.

Time is not the essence. We have to have the patience or perseverance and a desire to keep moving forward. But he knows we've got him, it's just a matter of time. When there is a geopolitical opportunity, I wish he and all the others who bear the greatest responsibility for all the tragedy will be held accountable.

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‘React first’: Canadian army issues guide to dealing with child soldiers

The Guardian

It is a distressing dilemma that has played out on battlefields around the world: how is a soldier to respond when a child points a gun at them? The Canadian military has become the first in the world to offer guidance to troops who confront [child soldiers](#), in an attempt to help service personnel navigate an issue that can inflict deep psychological wounds. The document focuses on the complicated tangle of factors behind any encounter with child soldiers: while armed children can pose as much of a threat as adults, underage combatants are considered innocent victims under international law.



Boys at a disarmament and demobilisation ceremony in Pibor, Jonglei state, South Sudan. Photograph: Samir Bol/Getty

But soldiers may have to engage child soldiers with deadly force to defend themselves or others, the document notes. “It’s extremely tough and it’s emotional,” said Lt Cdr Rory McLay, who oversaw the development of the doctrine, [which was announced in March](#) and is being incorporated into training. “If you are faced with somebody pointing a gun at you that is planning to use that gun, it is very, very unfortunate, but you have to react first.”

Campaigners have long been pushing militaries around the world to better address the issue. The use of child soldiers is a tactical and strategic choice, as they are often cheaper to feed, can be fearless in battle and – most importantly – offer a moral advantage as many soldiers are reluctant to engage with them. The result, Roméo Dallaire, a retired Canadian general, [explained at a recent parliamentary hearing](#), is that “there isn’t one conflict in the world that is not using children as the primary weapon system”.

Soldiers have found themselves facing off against children as young as nine, leaving them crippled with post-traumatic stress. Dallaire described meeting one sergeant who wept as he told how fending off young suicide bombers in Afghanistan had left him unable to hug his own children.

“We always thought it was the ambush or the accident that was the hardest point,” said Dallaire. “The hardest one is the moral dilemma and the moral destruction of having to face children.”

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About 10 months of work went into the Canadian doctrine, which provides operational and tactical considerations to emotionally prepare and train soldiers for these encounters. The focus is on de-escalating the situation – troops are instructed to first engage with any adult commanders who may be present, in hope of breaking the chain of command. Children who are captured in battle must be immediately separated from adult detainees to facilitate their rehabilitation.

The doctrine recognises the issue is a thorny one, with the potential to provoke outrage among the public. “The complexity of situations involving child soldiers, even when it was lawful to use force against them, will be challenging to address in domestic and international forums,” it notes. But what the public often fails to realise is that Canadian soldiers – and their counterparts around the world – have long been grappling with this facet of conflict, said Shelly Whitman of the [Roméo Dallaire Child Soldiers Initiative](#).

“Our forces have been facing [child soldiers in Afghanistan](#), they’ve been facing them in Iraq now with the special ops,” she said. With no systems in place and a dearth of training, the soldiers have instead responded in an ad-hoc way that leans heavily on their emotions. “They’re making up their solutions to that very challenging moral dilemma, as well as a dilemma that has an impact on the overall success of their mission.”

Often this has led to missed opportunities. “A lot of times the first point of interaction is actually someone who is in uniform,” said Whitman, citing stories of former child soldiers who said they had approached foreign forces with their hands up, hoping to surrender, only to find themselves being shot at. Her organisation has spent more than two years urging the Canadian government to draft a doctrine that specifically addresses the issue, highlighting it as a means of better protecting the children involved.

Canada may soon put the doctrine to the test; the government is weighing up a three-year peacekeeping mission involving up to 600 soldiers. One option being considered is Mali, where human rights campaigners have warned that armed groups are using child soldiers in various capacities. The focus is on encouraging other governments to follow in Canada’s footsteps, said Whitman. Britain’s Ministry of Defence is expected to finalise its own doctrine in the coming weeks and Australia has expressed interest in the initiative.

These guidelines offer the best chance of chipping away at the moral dilemma that has fuelled the use of children in conflicts, Whitman said. “As long as we don’t prepare troops for this context and these interactions – or prepare for this on an operational level – those who want to use child soldiers will continue to use them because right now they have got the upper hand.”



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Symposium Report: “Towards a System of International Justice”

[Africa Group for Justice and Accountability and Wayamo Foundation](#) report of 8 May 2017 on the International Symposium they hosted in Arusha , Tanzania, entitled “Towards a System of International Justice”



On 18-19 October 2016, the **Africa Group for Justice and Accountability (AGJA)**, which was launched on the sidelines of the International Criminal Court Assembly of States Parties on 23 November 2015 in The Hague, held the second of its bi-annual symposium events at the Mount Meru Hotel, **Arusha, Tanzania**.

The symposium was attended by representatives of the African Union as well as some 80 human rights activists, experts on international criminal law, and civil society organisations from across Africa and other parts of the world. It was officially opened by **Tanzanian Chief Justice, Mr. Mohamed Chande Othman**, who is also a member of the **AGJA**.

The event brought together **experts on international criminal justice, human rights activists, academics and practitioners from the field of international law** to discuss a range of issues around the theme, “**Towards a System of International Justice**” ([download programme](#); [Conference report](#)).

Some of the critical topics discussed at the symposium included:

- The promise and limitations of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and how this relates to Africa
- The revival of hybrid tribunals

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- Domestic justice and universal jurisdiction
- African accountability for international crimes
- A holistic approach to justice
- The state of human rights in Africa
- Current obstacles to consolidating a system of international justice and the way forward.

As part of its core activities the **Africa Group** is also engaged in regular capacity-building activities. Whilst in Arusha, the group also hosted a [two-day workshop from 21 to 22 October, for first responders to scenes of mass crimes](#). The participants included rights field investigators, NGO representatives and media from **Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, South Africa** and **Zimbabwe**.

A Hierarchy of the Goals of International Criminal Courts

Abstract of open source paper by Stuart Ford, The John Marshall Law School

This Article represents the first attempt to systematically assess and compare the goals of international criminal courts to one another. To compare them, it focuses on their expected value. This is the value of the benefit that would occur if the goal were to be achieved multiplied by the likelihood that it will be achieved. This approach allows for goals of differing value and likelihood of achievement to be compared to one another. The goal with the highest expected value is the goal that is most important and that international criminal courts should prioritize.

This Article demonstrates that it is possible to establish a hierarchy of the goals of international criminal law. Moreover, it finds that the most important goal in the hierarchy is the prevention of violations of international criminal law. This is perhaps surprising given that many scholars appear to have concluded in recent years that prevention is not achievable. Nevertheless, it is clear that preventing violations would have enormous value. Perhaps more importantly, recent empirical research strongly suggests that courts can prevent violations.

The result is that prevention is moderately likely to occur and has an extremely high value when it does occur. As such it has a higher expected value than any of the other goals commonly attributed to international tribunals including retribution, establishing the historical record, providing closure for victims, or fostering post-conflict reconciliation. Accordingly, international criminal courts should make preventing violations their priority.

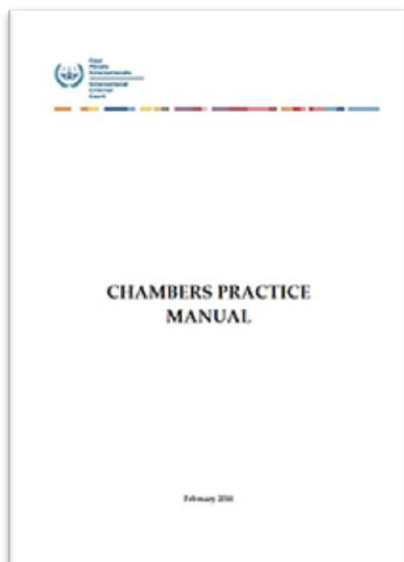
- Read the full paper on the [SSRN website](#)

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Updated ICC Chambers' Practice Manual


12 May 2017 - [English](#), [Français](#)



This update of the ICC Chambers Practice Manual adds a new section governing issues related to the preparation phase of trial proceedings before the commencement of trial. The topics to be inserted in this new section are the result of collective discussions held at the Second Judges' retreat that took place in Limburg, the Netherlands, from 28 to 29 October 2016. Similarly to the rest of the Manual, this section is not intended as a binding instrument. Rather, it contains general recommendations and guidelines reflecting best practices. These best practices are based on the experience and expertise of judges across trials at the Court. This Manual is a living document. It will be updated, integrated, amended as warranted by any relevant development. The final goal of the Manual is to contribute to the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the

proceedings before the Court.

News May 2017

 Click on the hyperlinked headlines to see the full articles of international criminal justice news from the previous month.

29 May

[Facts, Alternative Facts, and International Law](#)
(EJIL: *Talk!*)

...The attack on the Kunduz hospital and the controversy that followed it exemplify a broader phenomenon. Legal fact-finding reports set to resolve factual disputes often trigger more controversies, and are poorly equipped to mobilize domestic sanctioning and condemnation of war criminals by their societies. People are motivated to believe what they already know, and to reject facts that are inconsistent with their prior beliefs and political ideology. Legal fact-finding reports are susceptible to social biases just as any other source of information. Therefore, they often fail to create a shared understanding of 'what happened' or to combat denialism of crimes. They also lack the

emotional appeal, participatory value, and social cues that moral expressions or other types of social truth-telling entail...

27 May

[Zambian gov't to respect people's wish on ICC membership](#)

(New China)

The Zambian government on Friday said it will respect the decision of citizens on the country to remain in the International Criminal Court (ICC). This follows results of a consultation process undertaken by the government on whether the country should remain in or leave the ICC which have shown that 93.3 percent of citizens feel the country should not leave the international court...

26 May

[Nepal's politicians, army resistant to investigating war crimes: report](#)

(Reuters)

Nepali political parties and security forces who are accused of war crimes during the country's

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decade-long civil war are hampering efforts to bring justice to tens of thousands of victims and their families, a study said on Thursday. More than 17,000 people were killed and more than 1,300 went missing during the conflict between government forces and Maoist rebels in the Himalayan nation. The war ended more than 10 years ago but families and victims are still waiting to find out what happened to their loved ones and see those responsible punished...

[Libya air base attack that killed dozens could be war crime, warns UN envoy](#)

(Independent)

The UN envoy to Libya has condemned a suspected militia attack on an air base in the country's south that reportedly killed at least 60 soldiers and civilians and wounded dozens more. Martin Kobler said that if the reports were true, the "unprovoked attack on the Buraq al-Shati air base" on Thursday could amount to war crimes and may be prosecuted by the International Criminal Court. Libya's army, loyal to an east-based parliament, promised a "strong" response to the attack, believed to have been carried out by militias from the country's west...

[The Syria Mechanism: Bridge to Prosecutions or Evidentiary Limbo?](#)

(E-International Relations)

...The Mechanism is an important addition to the international justice landscape. If successful, it will provide a bridge between the contemporaneous collection of evidence and its use in trials that may take place years or even decades later. If unsuccessful, the Mechanism will be a limbo in which such evidence sits unused, providing the international community with excuses for continued procrastination in ensuring accountability for crimes committed in Syria...

25 May

[Kosovo's Top Court Acquits Limaj of War Crimes](#)

(Balkan Transitional Justice)

The Supreme Court of Kosovo has rejected the appeal of the Kosovo Special Prosecution, SPRK, against the earlier acquittals of former KLA commander Fatmir Limaj and nine others charged with war crimes committed in 1999, in the so-called "Klecka case". Albanian and Serb civilians

and prisoners were beaten and tortured by Kosovo Liberation Army members in the Klecka detention centre during the war in Kosovo. But the Supreme Court said the appeal against the acquittals was without foundation...

[\\$300m spent, three men convicted: cloud over Khmer Rouge genocide tribunal](#)

(The Sydney Morning Herald)

He has been convicted of crimes against humanity and sentenced to spend the rest of his life in jail over the deaths of at least 1.7 million people. But though he is ailing and frail, 90-year-old Nuon Chea has still been able to latch onto the latest media trend, recently lashing out at the partly Australian-funded tribunal into Khmer Rouge crimes in Cambodia by labelling its allegations "fake news"...

23 May

[ICE removes Serbian man who allegedly participated in Bosnian genocide](#)

(US Immigration and Customs Enforcement)

A Serbian national wanted for crimes he allegedly committed during his military service during the Bosnian Civil War was removed Monday by officers with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) in Miami. Srdjan Bilic, 44, departed Miami International Airport Monday morning escorted by ERO officers and arrived Tuesday morning at Nikola Tesla Airport in Belgrade, Serbia, where he was transferred into the custody of Serbian law enforcement...

[The ICC & universal jurisdiction: Two ways, one fight](#)

(CICC)

With the European Union marking the 2nd EU Day Against Impunity on 23 May, thus promoting national investigations and prosecutions of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and EU efforts in this regard, TRIAL International's Valérie Paulet makes the case for universal jurisdiction as a main emerging tool to complement the ICC as states fight to achieve the Rome Statute mission against impunity for the worst crimes...



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22 May

[Suspected Syrian militia leader goes on trial in Germany](#)

(abc news)

A Syrian man has gone on trial in Germany for allegedly leading a militia in Syria that was responsible for torture and killings. The dpa news agency reported Monday that the 42-year-old man, whose nom de guerre was Abu Dhib, or "Father of the Wolf," faces possible life imprisonment if convicted in Duesseldorf state court of war crimes...

20 May

[UN report reveals extensive human rights violations in South Sudan](#)

(Jurist)

The Human Rights Division of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) released a report on Friday that revealed the findings of a year-long investigation into human rights violations in the Yei Town, Central Equatoria area of South Sudan. The human rights violations stem from violence between the government and opposition forces led by Riek Machar. The report found 114 cases of Sudan's People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and allied militias killing civilians that were perceived to be supporters of the opposition group, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), based on their ethnicity...

19 May

[Bosnian woman charged with war crime](#)

(Justice Info)

A Bosnian woman on Friday became one of just a dozen female former fighters to be indicted for war crimes during the 1990s conflicts in the former Yugoslavia. Recently extradited from Switzerland, Elfeta Veseli, 57, was charged with killing a 12-year-old boy "in a particularly cruel manner" in Bosnia's east in the summer of 1992. Veseli was at the time a member of a sabotage unit among the Bosnian Muslim forces. Her superior, 58-year-old Sakib Halilovic, was also indicted for letting her kill the teenaged Serb...

[Romania enacts legislation enabling restitution for Holocaust survivors](#)

(Jurist)

Romania's parliament approved legislation on Friday that facilitates financial support for Holocaust survivors... International courts have recently seen an increase of war crime charges against former members of the Nazi party... Prior to 2011, German prosecutors often chose not to charge individuals they regarded as "cogs" in, rather than active members of, the Nazi war machine. The 2011 conviction of former Nazi guard John Demjanjuk may have emboldened German prosecutors to pursue cases against all those who materially helped Nazi Germany function. In December 2015, a German court allowed the trial of a 95-year-old Auschwitz paramedic accused of being an accessory to the murder of 3,681 people at Auschwitz. The most recent person imprisoned for their role in the Holocaust was Oskar Groening. Known as the "accountant of Auschwitz," Groening was charged in September 2014 as an accessory to the murder of 300,000 people. In July 2015 Groening was given a four-year jail sentence for his role at Auschwitz, a sentence he said he would appeal...

[African Union seeks international help for forces fighting Kony's LRA](#)

(Reuters)

The African Union has called for international military support for soldiers in the Central African Republic fighting warlord Joseph Kony after the United States and Uganda said they would withdraw troops from the hunt for the insurgents. In March, Washington said it would start pulling out its roughly 100 military personnel who have been providing the African forces tracking Kony's Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) with intelligence, logistics and other support, saying the insurgents had been weakened...

18 May

[Genocide: Danish court remands fugitive until June 15](#)

(The New Times)

A Rwandan arrested in Denmark earlier this week over an outstanding arrest warrant pertaining to his role in the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi has been remanded by a Danish court until June 15, according to media reports. The suspect, whom witness accounts and other sources corroborate to be a one Wenceslas Twagirayezu, was pinned by



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prosecution for having played a role in the killings in western Rwanda. Appearing before court that was chaired by Judge Jens Berg, prosecution charged him with masterminding massacres in a church and a university, where thousands of Tutsi were killed...

17 May

[Russia Slams ICTY Decision Not To Release Mladic](#)

(Balkan Transnational Justice)

Russia's foreign ministry criticized the decision of the International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia, ICTY, to reject the request for the temporary release of Bosnian Serb ex-military chief Ratko Mladic to seek medical treatment in Russia. "The refusal to let Mladic, a Serb, have medical treatment is an illustration of the Hague's justice. The Tribunal used to approve temporary release of convicts for much less serious reasons," the Russian foreign ministry, according to TASS, said. Moscow claimed the Tribunal's decision and its arguments would "only cause confusion". The Tribunal refused to release Mladic, who is on trial for war crimes committed during the 1992-5 war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, because it deems the treatment he receives in custody adequate...

[Concern as Sudan leader wanted for war crimes plans Saudi trip alongside Trump](#)

(The Guardian)

The US has protested against plans by the Sudanese leader Omar al-Bashir, who is wanted for war crimes by the International Criminal Court (ICC), to attend a summit in Riyadh this weekend alongside Donald Trump. "I can confirm President Bashir will go ... to Saudi Arabia," Sudan's foreign minister, Ibrahim Ghandour, told reporters in Geneva on Wednesday, according to Agence France-Presse. "We look forward (to) normalisation of our relations with the US." Riyadh will be the venue for a summit of Islamic leaders on Sunday, which will be part of Trump's Middle East tour. But the announcement came as a surprise to the White House...

16 May

[Chechnya accused of 'gay genocide' in ICC complaint](#)

(BBC World)

Three French gay rights groups have accused the Russian republic of Chechnya of a policy of genocide towards gay people in a complaint filed at the International Criminal Court. They have blamed Chechen President Ramzan Kadyrov and state officials for a "wave of persecution". They cited the case of a teenaged male thrown out of a ninth-storey window, allegedly because of his sexuality. Chechen officials have denied that gay people even exist in the republic...

12 May

[What is causing the delays in Thomas Kwoyelo's trial?](#)

(Let's Talk Uganda)

It has been several years since proceedings began against Thomas Kwoyelo at the International Crimes Division of the High Court of Uganda (the ICD). Kwoyelo is now facing over 70 charges of crimes against humanity, kidnap, pillaging, and murder among several others of that character and is said to have been a commander under the Lord's Resistance Army...

11 May

[Austria convicts asylum seeker of Syria war crimes](#)

(BBC News)

The 27-year-old man was accused of shooting unarmed or wounded soldiers following a battle in the city of Homs. The man, who has not been named, had denied the charges. He was arrested in western Austria in June. It is thought to be the first time that a case involving war crimes in Syria has been tried in Austria...

10 May

[Hissène Habré's rape acquittal must not be quietly airbrushed from history](#)

(The Guardian)

...Last month, Judge Ougadeye Wafi upheld all convictions against Habré except one. All the sentences for the mass sexual violence committed by his security forces were maintained, but Habré was acquitted of raping Zidane. The appeals court took pains to emphasise that the acquittal was a procedural matter and did not reflect on Zidane's credibility. It said the new facts Zidane offered in her trial testimony came too late to be included within the new charges of sexual violence, so they could not serve as the basis for a conviction...



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[Serbian Parliament to Name War Crimes](#)

[Prosecutor](#)

(Balkan Transnational Justice)

Serbia's National Assembly has announced it will elect a new chief war crimes prosecutor on Thursday, choosing between two deputies of the former prosecutor, Vladimir Vukcevic, whose term expired in December 2015. The Serbian authorities have announced the appointment of a new prosecutor several times, but never delivered. Prime Minister Aleksandar Vucic promised an appointment by the end of December last year. According to experts, the fact that the War Crimes Prosecutor's Office has had no chief for so long has further damaged the already fragile institution, which has been suffering from a lack of support and resources, as well as being subjected to political pressure over the past couple of years...

8 May

[Staying Khmer Rouge tribunal cases mullied](#)

(The Phnom Penh Post)

Legal action against former Khmer Rouge leaders accused of genocide could be halted by the end of June, tribunal sources reveal, ostensibly due to lack of funding – a claim analysts suspect could be masking government pressure. In a confidential document issued on Friday – an official summary of which was obtained by The Post yesterday – the Khmer Rouge tribunal's co-investigating judges said they were considering a "permanent stay on proceedings" due to a "lack of funding" in Case 003 against former alleged Naval Commander Meas Muth, Case 004 against Yim Tith and Case 004/02 against Ao An...

[Video of UN investigator murders leaves Congo government facing scrutiny](#)

(The Guardian)

When a video showing the murders of two UN workers was aired last month in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the government justified the move as necessary to prove local militia were behind the deaths... The pair had been working in the Kasai region of the country, where they were investigating the activities of the Kamwina Nsapu rebel group, which the government claimed was responsible for the killings. Experts on the ground have urged the UN to carry out a more thorough

investigation, however. They say the footage raises more questions than it answers and fails to rule out possible government involvement in the deaths...

5 May

[The Historical Importance of the Kouwenhoven Trial](#)

(James G. Stewart)

Last month, a Dutch Court of Appeal convicted Dutch businessman Guus Kouwenhoven for complicity in war crimes that were perpetrated in Liberia and Guinea a little less than two decades ago. Kouwenhoven was a timber merchant, who also shipped weapons to the Liberian President Charles Taylor in clear violation of UN arms embargoes, which Taylor used to brutally terrorize civilian populations. ... In what follows, I consider the self-consciously provocative claim that Kouwenhoven is among the most important war crimes cases in the history of international criminal justice...

4 May

[U.S. Officials Risk Complicity in War Crimes in Yemen](#)

(Deutsche Welle)

...The United States, which became a party to the Yemen conflict during the first months of fighting by providing direct support to the coalition, including refuelling planes during bombing raids, has provided substantial assistance to Saudi Arabia, including "intelligence, airborne fuel tankers and thousands of advanced munitions." International legal scholars and U.S. lawmakers have warned that continued U.S. support—including through weapons sales—to Saudi Arabia's military campaign in Yemen may not only make the U.S. government complicit in coalition violations of the laws of war, but also expose U.S. officials to legal liability for war crimes...

[Fascinated by war - an Austrian in Donbass](#)

(Deutsche Welle)

An Austrian citizen suspected of war crimes in Ukraine's war-torn Donbass region was arrested last weekend by Polish border police. A European arrest warrant was issued a few weeks ago for the suspect, whom Austria wants extradited as soon as possible. The 25-year-old is accused of "having

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killed soldiers involved in fighting at the Donetsk airport who had already surrendered and/or of having killed civilians," said a spokesman for the prosecutor's office in Wiener Neustadt, in the northeastern province of Lower Austria. The suspect was already being investigated for violating the controlled substances act. Benjamin F. is far from the only person to go searching for wars to fight in, and in Ukraine it can be for both sides. In Austria alone, 300 native-born or naturalized citizens are taking part in foreign conflicts, according to information provided by Austria's Interior Ministry...

[Yazidi genocide evidence mounting against Islamic State - legal experts](#)

(Thomson Reuters Foundation)

Legal experts said on Thursday there was growing evidence to prove atrocities by Islamic State against Iraq's Yazidi minority, including sexual slavery and mass killings, legally constitute genocide, which could help bring militants to justice if they ever go on trial. In a report published in Human Rights Law Review, researchers found a "consistent and coordinated pattern" of crimes being committed against Yazidis and concluded that Islamic State clearly displayed "genocidal intent" against the minority group. The researchers said it was important to collect and preserve such evidence since members of the Islamist militant group could go on trial for genocide in the future...

[West Africa issues a wake-up call to tyrants](#)

(ISS)

Last week's decision by the Appeals Chamber of the Extraordinary African Chambers (EAC) in the courts of Senegal to uphold the conviction and life sentence of former Chadian dictator Hissène Habré was just the latest victory – though it was certainly among the biggest – for international criminal justice in West Africa. The Appeals Chamber rejected part of Habré's appeal against his conviction by the EAC's trial chamber in May 2016 for crimes against humanity – including murder and torture – committed while he was president of Chad between 1982 and 1990. Purely on procedural grounds, the court acquitted Habré of rape, including that of Khadija Hasan, one of the many brave victims of the Habré regime who gave compelling evidence at the trial. The judges found

her accounts of the four times that Habré raped her believable, but said the original charge sheet had not contained sexual offences...

[Rebirth of Universal Jurisdiction?](#)

(EIA)

In March of this year, five NGOs—TRIAL International, the European Center for Constitutional and Human Rights, the International Federation for Human Rights, REDRESS, and Fundación Internacional Baltasar Garzón—released their annual joint report on universal jurisdiction,¹ which is a "legal principle allowing or requiring a state to bring criminal proceedings for certain crimes irrespective of the location of the crime and the nationality of the perpetrator or the victim," particularly in the case of serious international crimes (such as crimes against humanity, genocide, war crimes, or torture). The report was cautiously optimistic, noting a 30% increase in universal jurisdiction cases worldwide...

[Serbia Clears Two Bosnian Serb Soldiers of War Crimes](#)

(Balkan Transnational Justice)

The Serbian appeals court on Wednesday acquitted Bosnian Serb ex-soldiers Nedeljko Sovilj and Rajko Vekic of all charges relating to the civilian's killing, ruling there was no evidence to prove without doubt that they committed the crimes of which they are accused. The court also ruled that the witnesses did not provide reliable evidence on which to base a conviction. Sovilj and Vekic were initially convicted last year by the Higher Court in Belgrade and sentenced each to eight years in prison for killing Mehmed Hrkic, a Bosniak civilian, on December 21, 1992, in the village of Osoje, near the Bosnian town of Bosanski Petrovac...

2 May

[Human Rights Trials in Guatemala: "Two Steps Forward, One Step Back"](#)

(International Justice Monitor)

Since the Efraim Rios Montt trial took place in 2013, there has been a steady stream of investigations and prosecutions for grave crimes committed during Guatemala's civil war. Despite tremendous opposition from former military officials and their supporters, prosecutors and judges continue to



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take on these challenging cases in an effort to fight impunity in the country, which until recently has been the norm. In a podcast produced by the Washington Office in Latin America (WOLA), George Mason University professor Jo-Marie Burt discusses the history of grave crimes cases in Guatemala, including the cases against Rios Montt, and the role that the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) has had in strengthening the justice system charged with prosecuting these cases...

Lawyers for Bosco Ntaganda are planning to file a no case to answer motion, in which they will request International Criminal Court (ICC) judges to acquit the former Congolese rebel commander without him presenting a defense case... Ntaganda has been on trial in The Hague since September 2015, and the prosecution last month closed its case-in-chief, with its last witness having testified in mid-February 2016. Victims participating in the trial completed presenting their testimony earlier this month, thereby paving the way for the possible opening of the defense case...

1 May

[Ntaganda to File 'No Case to Answer' Motion at ICC](#)

(International Justice Monitor)

Quick links

The following are some useful research links:

- FICJ [Resource Library](#): research tools, best practice reports, commentaries and more
- FICJ [Global Legal Developments](#): specialised units, legislation, international & national cases
- International Criminal Court Legal Tools Database: an electronic library on international criminal law and justice with over 41,000 documents: [browse](#) | [search](#) | [annotated Rome Statute](#) | [annotated Rules of Procedure and Evidence](#) | [National Implementing Legislation Database](#)
- International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia [Legal Library](#)
- International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda [Documents](#)

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