

August 2004

ICC NEWSLETTER

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EDITORIAL

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As the ICC moves from the preparatory to the judicial phase and the workload steadily increases, it is crucial for the Court to keep the diplomatic corps, representatives of the international legal community, civil society and other interested parties informed of ongoing developments within the organization. For this purpose, we have created the ICC Newsletter as our latest vehicle for keeping observers updated on the work of the Court and to promote understanding of the Rome Statute.

To be published in both English and French, the Newsletter will consist mostly of articles relating to ongoing activities within each

organ of the Court. We anticipate that this will include anything from the participation of staff members at seminars, to the successful completion of key departmental goals.

In addition, the Newsletter will contain a list of the latest ICC legal filings, ICC staffing figures, and any amendments made to the ICC basic documents.

We are extremely pleased to provide this service, which we sincerely hope will be of benefit and interest to you, answering many of your frequently asked questions, and look forward to receiving your comments or suggestions regarding the first issue in due course. These should be addressed under the subject heading ICC Newsletter to: pio@icc-cpi.int or by fax to: +31 70 515 85 55.

*B. Cathala
Registrar*

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FINANCE

The Committee on Budget and Finance is holding its third meeting from 2 to 6 August 2004, at the seat of the Court in The Hague. Over five days they will be presented with a number of reports from the organs of the Court, regarding among other things: the permanent court premises, outreach, and participation and reparation for victims. The main purpose of the meeting, however, is to discuss the ICC budget proposal for 2005.

The Committee on Budget and Finance consists of the following members:

Mr. Karl Paschke, Chairperson (Germany)
Mr. Myung-jae Hahn, Vice-Chairperson (Republic of Korea)
Mr. Eduardo Gallardo Aparicio (Bolivia)
Mr. Lambert Dah Kindji (Benin)
Mr. David Dutton (Australia)
Mr. Fawzi Gharaibeh (Jordan)
Mr. Peter Lovell (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Mr. John F. S. Muwanga (Uganda)
Ms. Elena Sopková (Slovakia)
Ms. Inna Steinbuka (Latvia)
Mr. Michel-Etienne Tilemans (Belgium)
Mr. Santiago Wins Arnábal (Uruguay)



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ICC COURTROOM CONSTRUCTION PROGRESSES

On site, at the rear of the existing buildings providing temporary accommodation to the International Criminal Court (ICC), construction work is well underway on a new wing to house public functions and court facilities. The new structure is being built within the tight confines of the existing parking decks, with an additional three levels above these. The design, prepared by the Government Building Agency of The Netherlands (RGD) under patronage of The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, forms part of the Host State's contribution and has had to deal with many restrictions and factors imposed by the structure and nature of existing buildings, limited available space, and complex requirements. In many instances compromise has had to be made out of the ideal parameters.

The spaces created by the project include a main lobby and reception for Court visitors, a small public reference library, a press briefing room, a media 'hot-desk' working facilities, a courtroom with ancillary functions and a gallery for 140 members of the press and general public, and the external shell for a smaller second courtroom and gallery for 70 people to be completed at the expense of the ICC.

Construction started in mid-December 2003 following additional foundation work at the site to support the new wing, and is planned to be completed by the end of October 2004. The complexity for the contractors has been increased by the logistics required to complete the works in the ambitious timeframe, and the need to carry out activities while the facility is occupied by two organizations that are attempting to proceed with 'business as usual' despite the construction noise and vibrations, disruption to utilities, and access issues. The fact that some earlier renovation projects have not yet been completed and others are underway does not ameliorate the situation where multiple contractors work alongside each other and compete for limited space and resources. This juggling act requires a lot of coordination, cooperation and understanding by all the parties involved.

Although the second courtroom design, construction and fit-out were proposed for inclusion in the budget for 2005, proceeding with this work directly following on from the first courtroom project is being explored in order to benefit from faster construction time, cost savings, and to avoid later disruption to trial schedules.

In Brief

First Mission to the Democratic Republic of Congo

The International Criminal Court made its first official visit to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), between 26 and 30 July 2004. The delegation, consisting of officials from the OTP and Registry, held consultations with senior political and judicial authorities, representatives of international organizations, embassies present in DRC, and with members of the civil society. The delegation welcomed the fruitful exchange of ideas to implement mechanisms of cooperation and assessed the situation in which the Court will start activities, as the investigation process develops in the coming months.

AGREEMENT ON PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT ENTERS INTO FORCE

On 22 July 2004, the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (APIC) entered into force. In accordance with Article 35 of the Agreement, it entered into force "thirty days after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession". Canada was the 10th State to ratify the Agreement on 22 June of this year.

The Agreement is essential, in ensuring that, ICC officials are permitted to carry out their work unhindered. The Agreement ensures among other things: access to territory ; inviolability of archives and documents; facilities in respect of communications and immunity of the Court's funds and property. Additionally, the Agreement will protect others involved with the Court's work including: counsel and persons assisting defence counsel, witnesses victims and experts, from obstruction by national authorities.

The Agreement is fundamental to the work of the ICC as, unlike the ad hoc tribunals for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and for Rwanda (ICTR), the Court is an independent organization, and can therefore not depend upon the privileges and immunities enjoyed by UN bodies. However, in accordance with Article 3 of the Agreement, Court officials will now "enjoy in the territory of each State Party [to have ratified so far] such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes".

Adopted during the first meeting of the Assembly of the States Parties, held from 3 to 10 September 2002, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, the Agreement was opened for signature by all States as of 10 September 2002 and remained open until 30 June 2004. The Agreement remains open for accession by all States. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

In total 62 States have signed the Agreement, they include: Andorra, Argentina, Austria, The Bahamas, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Namibia The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, The Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, The United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Eleven States are Party to the Agreement so far: Austria (17 December 2003), Canada (22 June 2004), France (17 February 2004), Iceland (1 December 2003), Mali (8 July 2004), Namibia (29 January 2004), New Zealand (14 April 2004), Norway (10 September 2002), Serbia and Montenegro (7 May 2004), Slovakia (26 May 2004), Trinidad and Tobago (6 February 2003).

The Agreement is organised into 39 Articles as follows:

- Article 1: Use of terms
- Article 2: Legal status and juridical personality of the Court
- Article 3: General provisions on privileges and immunities of the Court
- Article 4: Inviolability of the premises of the Court
- Article 5: Flag, emblem and markings
- Article 6: Immunity of the Court, its property, funds and assets
- Article 7: Inviolability of archives and documents
- Article 8: Exemption from taxes, customs duties and import or export restrictions
- Article 9: Reimbursement of duties and/or taxes
- Article 10: Funds and freedom from currency restrictions
- Article 11: Facilities in respect of communications
- Article 12: Exercise of the functions of the Court outside its headquarters
- Article 13: Representatives of States participating in the Assembly and its subsidiary organs and representatives of intergovernmental organizations
- Article 14: Representatives of States participating in the proceedings of the Court
- Article 15: Judges, Prosecutor, Deputy Prosecutors and Registrar
- Article 16: Deputy Registrar, staff of the Office of the Prosecutor and staff of the Registry
- Article 17: Personnel recruited locally and not otherwise covered by the present Agreement
- Article 18: Counsel and persons assisting defence counsel
- Article 19: Witnesses
- Article 20: Victims
- Article 21: Experts
- Article 22: Other persons required to be present at the seat of the Court
- Article 23: Nationals and permanent residents
- Article 24: Cooperation with the authorities of States Parties
- Article 25: Waiver of privileges and immunities provided for in articles 13 and 14
- Article 26: Waiver of privileges and immunities provided for in articles 15 to 22
- Article 27: Social security
- Article 28: Notification
- Article 29: Laissez-passer
- Article 30: Visas
- Article 31: Settlement of disputes with third parties
- Article 32: Settlement of differences on the interpretation or application of the present Agreement
- Article 33: Applicability of the present Agreement
- Article 34: Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession
- Article 35: Entry into force
- Article 36: Amendments
- Article 37: Denunciation
- Article 38: Depositary
- Article 39: Authentic texts

DEFENCE: CORNERSTONE OF JUDICIAL PROCESS

A cornerstone of all judicial process is the protection of the rights of the defence, which is essential for ensuring equality of arms with the prosecution. While the Rome Statute defines the rights of persons under investigation or those accused by the Court, the Rules of Procedure and Evidence ("the Rules") require that the Registrar put in place a system that will ensure that the rights of the defence are effectively exercised within the framework of proceedings before the Court.

The Defence Support Section is the administrative unit of the Registry in charge of setting up and managing such a system. Over the past months considerable progress has been made regarding the setting up of the following components of the system:

The List of Counsel

According to the Rules, due to the complexity of proceedings before the Court, lawyers acting before the ICC should be both experienced in criminal procedures and competent in criminal or international law. The list of counsel is now in place, and more than 50 lawyers from all over the world have expressed their wish to be included on it. The Registry has already included several of them on the list, which is expected to grow during the coming months.

The Code of Professional Conduct

A high standard of practice is not only required for the admission of lawyers onto the List of Counsel, but also during their involvement in proceedings before the Court. For this reason, the Registrar, in accordance with the Rules, has submitted a proposal for a Code of Professional Conduct for defence counsel to the Presidency, who in turn will submit it to the Assembly of States Parties for approval.

The Legal Aid Scheme

Effective justice also requires that the defence is able to carry out its functions unhindered by a possible lack of financial means of the defendant. For this reason, the Registry has established a legal aid scheme that allows the defence teams to work with sufficient means, provided for by the budget of the Court.

Assistance to the Defence

In addition to the setting up and the management of these three main instruments, the Registrar also provides logistical assistance to the defence teams. Defence teams will be provided with work spaces in the Court building, as well as complete access to the library and other common spaces.

Finally, all this work would not be possible without partnership between the Registry and the principal associations of lawyers and bar associations. They have provided valuable input regarding all defence issues and the work of counsel before the Court.



In Brief

Registrar Submits Draft Budget for 2005

On Friday, 25 June 2004, the Registrar formally submitted the 2005 Draft Programme Budget of the International Criminal Court to the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties. The Budget has been prepared, in cooperation, by all organs of the Court and the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties. The budget submission is for a total of € 69,564,000. Of this total, € 66,503,700 is for the Court itself (including € 2,065,000 for investment in the Court's premises) and € 3,060,300 is for the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties.

The Committee on Budget and Finance, during its meeting between 2 and 6 August 2004, will consider the proposed Budget and will submit its comments and recommendations to the Assembly of States Parties, which will take its decision during its third session to be held in The Hague, from 6 to 10 September 2004.

Internal Auditor Appointed to the ICC

On 18 July, 2004, Mr. Joe Martire from Italy was appointed as Head of Internal Audit of the ICC. Among other duties, he will conduct both planned and ad hoc audits and reviews on behalf of the Court.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT



The need for an international criminal court

The creation of the Court responds to a need. In the past, the most serious crimes of concern to the international community - genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity - were committed and remained unpunished.

In general, national systems did not deal adequately with such crimes. The ad hoc tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, while demonstrating that an international criminal court was a practical possibility, are insufficient because:

- They are temporary,
- They only cover certain situations,
- They are essentially retro-active, consequently with a limited deterrent effect,
- There are questions of delay and cost associated with establishing such tribunals.

Consequently, only a permanent international criminal court can effectively fight impunity for international crimes. In the longer term, the ICC strives to

deter what the Preamble describes as “unimaginable atrocities that deeply shock the conscience of humanity,” which “threaten the peace, security and well-being of the world”.

The goals of the ICC are:

- To punish individuals responsible for these serious crimes,
- To bring justice to victims : their voices can be heard and they will be able to claim reparations for the wrongs that they have suffered;
- Over time, to deter the commission of such crimes and create a culture of accountability.

The Court today

139 countries have signed the Rome Statute and 94 have ratified it as of today. The Regulations of the Court, which are necessary for its routine functioning were adopted by the judges on 26 May 2004, during their fifth plenary meeting. All the judges of the Pre-Trial and Appeals Divisions are in

place at the seat of the Court. The decision on the composition of the three Pre-Trial Chambers was issued on 23 June 2004. Following the formal announcement by the Prosecutor of the referrals of two situations by the governments of Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) respectively, on 5 July 2004 the situation in the DRC was assigned to Pre-Trial Chamber I and the situation in Uganda to Pre-Trial Chamber II. Chambers are now ready for the commencement of proceedings.

Conclusion

Crimes covered by the Rome Statute are of extreme gravity. They have terrible consequences on people and communities, and on national and regional stability. As such, international criminal justice is of the utmost relevance to the international community as a whole. That is why we need the ICC. However, the Court can not act alone. We need the cooperation and support of States and other international institutions. The more support the Court has, the better it can further the cause of international justice. That is why we encourage all efforts to enhance the pace of ratifications. In so doing, we can work together towards our common goal of a secure world in which accountability, rather than impunity, is the norm.

Philippe Kirsch

President of the International Criminal Court

In Brief

Prime-Minister of New Zealand Visits the ICC

The Right Honourable Helen Clark, Prime Minister of New Zealand, visited the ICC on 3 June, 2004. She was welcomed by the President of the Court, H.E. Judge Philippe Kirsch, who commended New Zealand for the immense support the country has provided to the ICC from the beginning, stressing that such support was essential from all States Parties. During the same meeting, the Prosecutor, Mr. Luis Moreno Ocampo, and the Registrar, Mr. Bruno Cathala, updated her on the progress of the work within the OTP and the Registry.

ICC Judges Adopt Court Regulations

On Wednesday 26 May 2004, during their fifth plenary meeting, the Judges of the ICC adopted the Regulations of the Court, following consultations with the Prosecutor and the Registrar. They were sent on 17 June, to the States Parties for their comments. In accordance with Article 52 of the Statute, the Regulations, "shall remain in force if there are no objections from a majority of States Parties within six months".

The Regulations ensure the routine functioning of the Court and are organised into nine chapters and 126 regulations and address the following issues:

- CHAPTER 1 - GENERAL PROVISIONS
- CHAPTER 2 - COMPOSITION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE COURT
- CHAPTER 3 - PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COURT
- CHAPTER 4 - COUNSEL ISSUES AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE
- CHAPTER 5 - VICTIMS PARTICIPATION AND REPARATIONS
- CHAPTER 6 - DETENTION MATTERS
- CHAPTER 7 - COOPERATION AND ENFORCEMENT
- CHAPTER 8 - REMOVAL FROM OFFICE AND DISCIPLINARY MEASURES
- CHAPTER 9 - ADOPTION OF THE CODE OF JUDICIAL ETHICS

President Kirsch Welcomes Board of Directors of the Victims Trust Fund

The inaugural ceremony of the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Victims Trust Fund took place at the seat of the Court in The Hague on 20 April of this year. In his welcoming address, President Kirsch underlined the importance of the Trust Fund for Victims and indicated that the election of the Board had been the final step in a process of elections undertaken by the Assembly of States Parties to complete the justice system set out in the Rome Statute.

In his address he stated that "for the very first time in history, victims of the most heinous crimes known to humanity have been granted access to an international criminal court to give evidence on their own behalf. For the very first time in history a possibility has been created to address the wrongs which have been committed through a claim for reparations against the individual convicted by an international criminal court, including an option to claim restitution, compensation and rehabilitation."

The inaugural ceremony was followed by two days of substantive discussions.

Members of the Victims Trust Fund, Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah (Jordan), H.E. Tadeusz Mazowiecki (Poland) and Minister Simone Veil (France) photographed with H.R.H. Prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid al-Hussein, President of the ASP, H.E. Judge Philippe Kirsch, President of the ICC, Mr. Luis Moreno Ocampo, Prosecutor, and Mr. Bruno Cathala, Registrar.

Dr. Oscar Arias Sánchez (Costa Rica) and His Grace Archbishop Emeritus Desmond Tutu (South Africa) were not present at the time of the photograph.

In Brief**ICC Official Journal Published Online**

On the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the adoption of the Rome Statute, the ICC published the Official Journal of the Court on its website. The Official Journal of the ICC was created pursuant to Regulation 7 of the Regulations of the Court adopted by the Judges on 26 May 2004. It contains the texts listed in Regulation 7, and will include any other material as decided by the Presidency in consultation with the Prosecutor and/or the Registrar.

Visit by Czech Delegation to the ICC

On 2 to 3 June 2004, a delegation of the Parliament of the Czech Republic visited the ICC. They held meetings with the President of the Court, H.E. Judge Philippe Kirsch, the Prosecutor, Mr. Luis Moreno Ocampo, and the Registrar, Mr. Bruno Cathala. The delegation was accompanied by Mr. Edmond Wellenstein, Director General, Task-Force ICC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

The Relationship Agreement between the Court and the United Nations has been finalized

In accordance with article 2 of the Rome Statute, the Agreement will now be submitted for approval to the Assembly of States Parties in September, and subsequently to the General Assembly of the United Nations. Composed of 24 articles, the Relationship Agreement defines the institutional relations, and facilitates cooperation and judicial assistance between the two organizations.



OTP SELECTS FINAL CANDIDATES FOR NOMINATION TO THE POSITION OF DEPUTY PROSECUTOR (PROSECUTIONS)

In July 2004 Prosecutor Luis Moreno-Ocampo finalised the selection of candidates for nomination to the position of Deputy Prosecutor (Prosecutions). Three candidates were nominated, Ms. Fatou Bensouda of the Gambia, Ms. Nicola Crutchley of New Zealand and Mr. Josaia Naigulevu of Fiji.

The candidates were selected from a pool of 198 applicants from 66 countries. To ensure a varied candidate pool, the Office of the Prosecutor sent letters calling for applications to all States Parties. The Office made efforts to raise awareness of the vacancy in geographic regions that are under-represented at the ICC by sending letters to the Heads of Missions to the United Nations from the African, Asian, and Eastern European UN Regional Groups. The call for applications was also announced in a press release and a number of NGOs helped circulate the vacancy.

While the Office sought to attract candidates of the highest competence, integrity and experience, deliberate efforts were also made to attract qualified women,

as required by the Rome Statute. As a result, substantially more female candidates applied for this position compared to the number who applied for the position of Deputy Prosecutor (Investigations) last year. There was also a substantial increase in the number of African, Asian, Latin American and Caribbean candidates.

After reviewing all the applications ten candidates were invited for a day-long visit to the Court. The candidates were interviewed by Prosecutor Moreno-Ocampo

and met individually for in-depth discussions with senior staff of the Office.

After careful consideration, the Prosecutor nominated

three candidates: Ms. Fatou Bensouda of The Gambia, Ms. Nicola Crutchley of New Zealand and Mr. Josaia Naigulevu of Fiji. The nominations were formally sent to the President of the Assembly of States Parties, H.R.H. prince Zeid Ra'ad Zeid al-Husseini in a letter on 15 July 2004. No order of preference of the selected candidates was provided, to allow the Assembly to select any of them for the position.

Prosecutor Luis Moreno-Ocampo says:

"The three candidates are persons of broad and recognised experience in criminal prosecutions. They also fully meet the strict requirements of the Statute."

Nominated Candidates

Ms. Fatou Bensouda has been a lawyer, a prosecutor, and a government minister in the Republic of Gambia. She began her career as a Public Prosecutor in 1987. She rose to the positions of Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions, Solicitor General, Attorney General and Minister of Justice. In May 2002, she took up the position of Legal Advisor, after which she became a Trial Attorney at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

Ms. Nicola Crutchley studied law in New Zealand and was admitted to the bar in 1984. She began her legal practice as a Staff Solicitor and then as a Crown Prosecutor, a position she held for seven years. Between 1991 and 1996 she served as a barrister, and in 1996 joined the Crown Law Office in Wellington, where she has served as Deputy Solicitor General. She currently manages Crown prosecutors and supervises criminal jury trials in New Zealand.

Mr. Josaia Naigulevu studied law in Fiji and in Australia. He started his legal career in 1987 as a private solicitor then became a Legal Officer in the Crown Law Office of Fiji in 1988. He has served as State Counsel, Principal Legal Officer, and Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions. He has held the post of Director of Public Prosecutions, a constitutional appointment, since 2001, in which capacity he supervises all criminal prosecutions.

In Brief

OTP Opens First Investigation...

On 21 June 2004 ICC Chief Prosecutor Luis Moreno-Ocampo took the formal decision to open the first investigation of the ICC. The Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) will investigate grave crimes allegedly committed on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) since 1 July 2002. The decision to open an investigation was taken after thorough consideration of the jurisdiction and admissibility requirements of the Rome Statute. The Prosecutor has concluded that an investigation of grave crimes in the DRC will be in the interest of justice and of the victims.

...and Second Investigation

On 28 July 2004 ICC Chief Prosecutor Moreno-Ocampo determined that there was a reasonable basis to open an investigation into the situation concerning Northern Uganda, following the referral of the situation by Uganda in December 2003. The decision to open an investigation was taken after thorough analysis of available information in order to ensure that the requirements of the Rome Statute are satisfied.

ICC STAFF SHOULD DEVELOP KNOWLEDGE...

“It is essential for the ICC as a whole to develop greater internal knowledge of the countries in which crimes, under review by the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP), are alleged to have taken place. This will allow the Court to function more efficiently and sensitively should eventual investigations arise.” B. Cathala, Registrar.

On 22 and 29 June 2004 respectively, the Registry of the International Criminal Court (ICC) hosted seminars on the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Uganda, to which all staff members of the Court were invited. Organised in order to increase internal knowledge of countries in which crimes under review by the OTP are alleged to have taken place, the seminars were warmly received, with around one third of ICC staff members attending.

The Registry initiative to hold the seminars followed the announcements, earlier this year, of the referrals of situations to the OTP, by the authorities of the DRC and Uganda. Upon receipt of these referrals, Chief Prosecutor Luis Moreno-Ocampo announced that the situations were under analysis by his Office.

The Rome Statute of the ICC makes a distinction between a preliminary analysis and a formal investigation of a situation where crimes under the Court’s jurisdiction are allegedly being committed. Before initiating an investigation the Prosecutor must analyze the available information and ensure that the conditions laid down in Article 53 of the Rome Statute are satisfied.

The aim of the seminars was to give ICC staff members a broad historic, geographic and ethnic overview of the two countries in order to better understand the context within which the alleged situations took place, should eventual investigations and trials proceed.

Six specialists were chosen for their in depth knowledge of the two countries and surrounding region. They were asked to speak on the following key topics:

The history of the two countries, and the current situation regarding the conflicts. The conflicts were also examined from an anthropological perspective. The complex socio-cultural contexts in the regions were explained, and the linguistic, religious and ethnic characteristics of the two countries high-lighted. The nature of the humanitarian crisis in the region was, also presented.

Following each seminar the speakers were available to answer questions.

In Brief

Meeting of the COJUR Committee

The Registrar, Bruno Cathala, attended an informal meeting of the ICC sub-area of the working group on international legal issues (COJUR), in Brussels, on 2 July 2004. During the meeting, with ICC experts from the 25 EU Member States, the Registrar gave a general presentation on progress regarding the setting up of the Court and provided a brief overview of the budget submission for 2005, after which the State representatives were given an opportunity to ask questions.

Registrar Attends Meeting at FIDH Regarding Victims Issues

On Tuesday 29 June 2004, the Registrar of the ICC, Mr. Bruno Cathala, held consultations with representatives of non-governmental organizations from the Democratic Republic of Congo. The meeting was organized by the International Federation of Human Rights (FIDH). A fruitful exchange of ideas on the victims mandate of the Court took place.

Upcoming Events:

6 to 10 September 2004:
Third Session of the
Assembly of States Parties

The Assembly of States Parties (ASP) deals with the oversight management of the ICC and consists of representatives from each Member State of the Court. To assist the ASP in the discharge of its duties, the Assembly elected a Bureau consisting of a President, two Vice-Presidents and 18 members. All regions and principle legal systems of the world are represented by the Bureau.

In addition, as decided by the States Parties, a permanent secretariat has been established at the seat of the Court.

All documents relating to the third session of the Assembly of States Parties can be found on the ICC website at: <http://www.icc-cpi.int/statesparties.html>

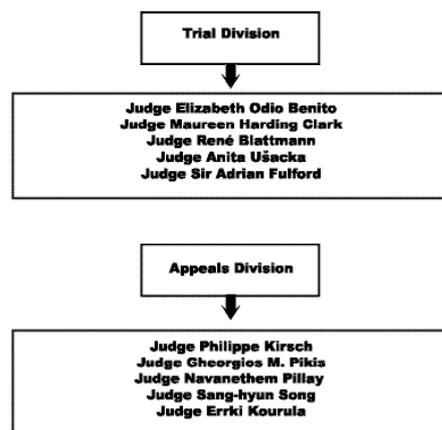
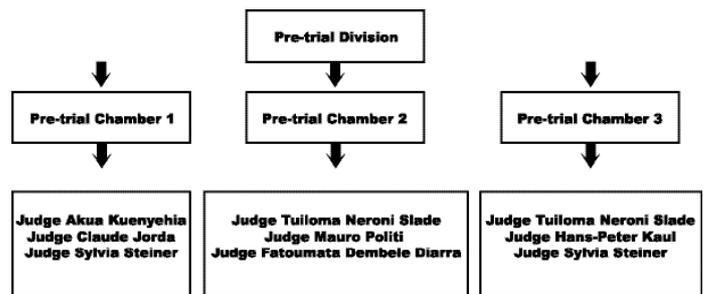
Latest Court Decisions:

Presidency

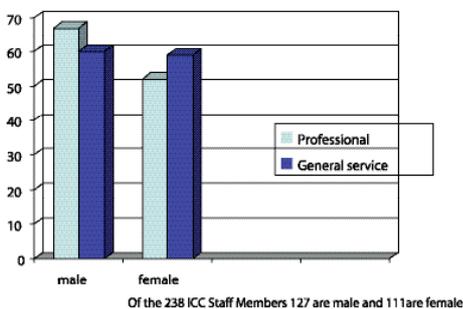
- 23 June 2004 DECISION CONSTITUTING PRE-TRIAL CHAMBERS
ICC-Pres-01/04
- 05 June 2004 DECISION ASSIGNING THE SITUATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF CONGO TO PRE-TRIAL CHAMBER I
ICC-01/04
- 05 June 2004 DECISION ASSIGNING THE SITUATION IN UGANDA TO PRE-TRIAL
CHAMBER II
ICC-02/04

These documents can be found on the ICC website at:
http://www.icc-cpi.int/situations/court_decisions.html

Composition of the Chambers:



ICC Latest Recruitment Figures:



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