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CONSILIUM

The European Union and the International Criminal Court



February 2008

The European Union
and the International
Criminal Court

February 2008



Notice

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1. European Union support to the International Criminal Court

The European Union (EU) is a staunch supporter of the International Criminal Court (ICC). The principles of the **Rome Statute** of the ICC, as well as those governing its functioning, are fully in line with the principles and objectives of the Union. The consolidation of the rule of law and respect for human rights, as well as preservation of peace and the strengthening of international security – in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and as provided for in Article 11 of the Treaty on European Union – are of fundamental importance to, and a priority for, the Union.

The serious crimes under the jurisdiction of the ICC are of concern for the European Union, which is committed to cooperate for the prevention of such crimes and to put an end to the impunity of the perpetrators.

ICC headquarters in
The Hague



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¹ Council Common Position of 16 June 2003, Official Journal L 150 of 18.06.2003, page 67. Text available in the Council web page in 11 EU languages (FR, DA, EL, ES, IT, NL, DE, PT, FI, SV and EN), and in Chinese, Russian and Arabic.

The European Union updated its 2001 **Common Position** on the International Criminal Court¹, on 16 June 2003, following the entry into force of the Rome Statute. The objective of the Common Position is to support the effective functioning of the Court and to advance universal support for the Court by promoting the widest possible participation in the Statute.

The EU is firmly committed to safeguarding the integrity of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and expects State Parties to comply with their obligations under the Rome Statute. In this respect, the EU has adopted a set of **"Guiding Principles"** (Council Conclusions of 30/09/2002). Those principles set the minimum benchmarks to be respected by ICC State Parties if entering into Bilateral non-surrender agreements.

The Council has also adopted several Decisions² in the Justice Freedom and Security area, with a view to strengthening co-operation among Member States in the investigations and prosecutions of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes at the national level. Those instruments are a necessary component of European and international efforts to bring perpetrators of serious international crimes to justice and have the potential to increase the ability of the EU Member States to deal nationally with such complex cases.

¹ Concerning Arrangements between a State Party to the Rome Statute of the ICC and the United States regarding the Conditions to Surrender of Persons to the Court.

² Decision 2002/494/JHA, of 13 June 2002 (OJ L 167, p. 1), setting up a European network of contact points in respect of persons responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes; Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA, of 13 June 2002 (OJ L 190, p. 1), on the European arrest warrant and the surrender procedures between Member States; and Decision 2003/335/JHA, of 8 May 2003 (OJ L 118, p. 12), concerning the investigation and prosecution of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

The European Union also finalised on 4 February 2004⁴ an **Action Plan to follow-up the Common Position**.

The Action Plan is divided into three sections:

1. Co-ordination of EU activities
2. Universality and integrity of the Rome Statute
3. Independence and effective functioning of the ICC.

The action plan calls for a number of actions which will be spelled out in the following pages.



Council of the EU, Brussels

⁴ Doc. 5742/04. Text available EN and FR, as well as Chinese, Russian and Arabic.

2. Universality and Integrity of the Rome Statute

To achieve the universality and preserve the integrity of the Rome Statute, a variety of instruments are available such as political dialogue, demarches or other bilateral means, statements in the UN and other multilateral bodies and support for widespread knowledge of ICC principles and rules. It may also be important to assist countries that have the necessary political will but may encounter difficulties with ratification, accession or implementation of the Statute. This could involve, inter alia, concrete expert assistance, financial support or access to relevant information.

Achieving the widest participation in the Rome Statute was also an EU objective during the enlargement negotiations and accession phases of the new EU Member States. In that respect, the European Parliament was an important actor in supporting and promoting the Court.

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ICC Prosecutor Luis Moreno Ocampo, ICC President Judge Philippe Kirsch, EU High Representative Javier Solana and ICC Registrar Bruno Cathala during their meeting held in Brussels at the Council on 26.06.07



2.1 Demarches and Political dialogue

Since 2002, the EU Presidencies have carried out over 275 demarches targeting more than 110 third countries and international organisations (see Annex 1), approximately 60 per year, to encourage the ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute, as well as ratification of the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities. The intense work of the EU towards Japanese accession in the last two years could be mentioned as a successful example.

The EU has also underlined the importance of ensuring the integrity of the Rome Statute, highlighting EU Guiding Principles on bilateral non-surrender agreements. This is done on a regular basis on the occasion of the demarches carried out by the EU.

The importance of supporting the ICC is also raised with third countries at other occasions such as political dialogue meetings and Summits.

For example in 2006, language related to the ICC and to the end of impunity was included in the joint statements of the 9th China Summit (Helsinki, 9 September 2006) and the 7th EU-India Summit (Helsinki, 13 October 2006) and in the ASEM summit Chairman's statement (Helsinki, 10 November 2006).

In 2007, the 16th EU-Japan summit joint press statement welcomed Japan's ratification of the Rome Statute (Berlin, 5 June 2007). The Stabilisation and Association Council between the European Union and Croatia (Brussels, 6 March 2007) welcomed Croatia's support for the International Criminal Court and its commitment to preserving the integrity of the Rome Statute, particularly the fact that it had not signed a bilateral non-surrender agreement with the US. During the 2007 UNGA (UN General Assembly) ministerial week, the ICC was raised in the meetings with the NAM (Non Aligned Movement) and India.

Outreach does not only have an external dimension. Internally, the EU ensures that the ICC is also mainstreamed into the work of other Council preparatory bodies, targeting in particular areas where the ICC is underrepresented such as Asia, Central Asia and the Middle East.

2.2 Political support to the ICC

EU Statements and Declarations are used to support the Court's work or to signal important landmarks (such as the 100th accession to the Rome Statute or the Prosecutor's application to the Pre-Trial Chamber for the issuance of summonses to appear in the Darfur situation). In addition to public statements and declarations, the EU also takes political initiatives to pursue the objectives set out in the Common Position.

The **EU Strategy for Central Asia**⁴, adopted by the European Council in June 2007, is a clear example of how the EU mainstreams the ICC in its external policies. The EU acknowledges that Central Asia remains significantly underrepresented in the Court's system, and thus includes the Rome Statute ratification among the objectives to be pursued in its new partnership with Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. In the strategy, the EU commits to share with the Central Asian States its experience in the adoption of the necessary legal adjustments required to accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, to provide technical assistance and establish close cooperation aimed at making the legislative and constitutional amendments required for accession to and implementation of the Rome Statute.



Africa is a key priority for the EU and the EU-Africa summit in Lisbon (8 and 9 December 2007) was an historical landmark in that respect. The EU is committed to mainstream the support to the Court in all its policies and the **Africa-EU strategic partnership: A Joint Africa-EU Strategy**⁵ adopted at the summit is a clear example where both parties commit themselves to fight impunity and support the establishment and the effective functioning of the ICC.

⁴ Doc. 10113/07

⁵ Doc. 16344/07

2.3 The European Union Special Representatives

The EU currently has nine *Special Representatives* (EUSRs) in different regions of the world. The EUSRs promote EU policies and interests in troubled regions and countries and play an active role in efforts to consolidate peace, stability and the rule of law.

The nine EUSRs currently in office cover the following regions: Afghanistan, the African Great Lakes Region, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central Asia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Middle East, Moldova, the South Caucasus and Sudan.

EUSRs support the work of Javier Solana, EU High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), in the regions concerned. They play an important role in the development of a stronger and more effective CFSP and in the EU's efforts to become a more active, more coherent and more capable actor on the world stage. They provide the EU with an active political presence in key countries and regions, acting as a "voice" and "face" for the EU and its policies.

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Meeting of HR Javier Solana with EU Special Representatives, Brussels, 9 July 2007

Some of the EUSRs have a clear mandate related to the ICC such as the EU Special Representative for Sudan⁷, who has to follow the situation and maintain regular contacts with, among others, the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICC.

In other areas such as the Great Lakes or Moldova, the EUSRs play an important role in cooperating with and promoting the ICC in their respective areas of action.

The EU plans to engage EUSRs more intensively in ICC promotion as to further mainstream the ICC.

2.4 ICC Clauses in agreements with third countries

Furthermore, the EU pursues systematically the inclusion of an ICC clause in the negotiating mandates and agreements with third countries.

So far the revised Cotonou agreement of 2005, which applies to 79 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and the EU, is the only binding legal instrument including an ICC-related clause⁸. This clause is the "standard clause" to be followed when negotiating other agreements, although it is necessary to adopt a case-by-case approach, taking into

ACP-EC
MINISTERIAL
MEETING, Brussels
25.5.2007



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⁷ Article 3 f) of Council Joint Action 2007/108/CFSP of 15 February 2007 extending the mandate of the European Union Special Representative for Sudan OJ L 46 of 16.02.2007.

⁸ Article 11 of the Cotonou agreement (OJ L 317, 15.12.2000, p. 3-353, amended by OJ L 209, 11.8.2005, p. 27-64).

account the different position on the ICC of the countries with which the EU will enter into agreements.

Cotonou agreement (ICC clause)

From the **Preamble**

CONSIDERING that the establishment and effective functioning of the International Criminal Court constitute an important development for peace and international justice (...).

From **Article 11**

- *In promoting the strengthening of peace and international justice, the Parties reaffirm their determination to:*
- *share experience in the adoption of legal adjustments required to allow for the ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; and*
- *fight against international crime in accordance with international law, giving due regard to the Rome Statute.*

The Parties shall seek to take steps towards ratifying and implementing the Rome Statute and related instruments.”

At the moment, an ICC clause is being negotiated in the Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) with Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Vietnam and The Philippines, and in the Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA) with South Africa. The negotiating mandates for Iraq, China, Russia, Ukraine, the Andean Community and Central America include an ICC clause.

In the framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), the Commission has included ICC clauses in *Action Plans* with the following countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Moldova and Ukraine.



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Commissioner Ferrero-Waldner, in charge of External Relations and European Neighbourhood Policy presenting the country reports in the framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), to the ambassadors of the countries concerned, Brussels 02/03/2005

Group Photo: (from left to right) Osama Elmagdoub (Egypt); Vigen Tchitetchian, (Armenia); Benita Ferrero-Waldner; Fawzi Fawaz (Lebanon); Arif Mamedov (Azerbaijan); and Konstantin Zaldastanishvili (Georgia)

2.5 Support to the ICC in UN form

EU support to the ICC is also expressed within the framework of the United Nations. Since the Presentation of First Report of the ICC to the UNGA on 8 November 2005, all the current EU Member States co-sponsor the annual resolution in support of the ICC. The EU played an active role in securing the adoption of UNSCR 1593 (2005) authorising the Security Council – for the first time – to refer a case (Darfur) to the ICC.

2.6 Technical and financial assistance

2.6.1 Relevant context

The relevant framework for the provision of technical assistance to interested states is set out under the aforementioned EU Action Plan. Diverse forms of assistance are envisaged, much of which is directed at the deployment of experts from and by Member States.

The EU also has created a list of experts to provide countries with technical assistance⁹. EU experts may be mandated to provide technical assistance on behalf of the EU, such as:

- Co-operating with requesting third states in any technical issue related to the participation in and implementation of the Rome Statute and its instruments, and with any form of co-operation with the ICC;
- Participating in seminars, symposiums, conferences or any other national or international event, either of academic or of official character, as well as in relevant civil society events, as may be necessary for the widest dissemination of the values, principles and provisions of the Statute and related instruments, as well as for the implementation of the Common Position, and for the co-operation of the EU with the ICC.

2.6.2 European Community Funding¹⁰

Since 1995, the European Commission has funded civil society organisations working to promote the adoption of the Rome Statute and its subsequent entry into force under the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). Since 2003, after the Rome Statute came into force, the Commission has provided funding of more than **€17 million** to global ratification campaigns undertaken by civil society coalitions such as the Coalition for the International Criminal Court

⁹ Please address the EU focal point for further information on this point (see page 37).

¹⁰ Currently being transformed, with an emphasis on the establishment of thematic programmes such as the Stability Instrument, under the new Financial Perspectives.

(CICC) and Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA). The Commission has been the principal financial supporter of many of these organizations, whose work has gone a long way in increasing the ratification rate of the Rome Statute and awareness of the mandate of the Court. Since 2003 the Commission has also directly supported the Court's Internship and Visiting Professional's Programmes with grants totalling €2.6 million to date, and will continue to do so in the future. This has strengthened awareness of the Court's mandate and proceedings among key personnel from national ministries and legal communities and enhanced the practical implementation of the principle of complementarity. A number of participants in previous programmes have already contributed substantially to stimulating ratification processes in their respective countries, according to the Court.

Furthermore, the Commission and Member States provided consistent political and financial support to other existing special tribunals, such as the International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda and Yugoslavia, the Special Court for Sierra Leone, and the Khmer Rouge Special Chamber in Cambodia.

© ICC-CPI



Outreach activity,
Uganda

2.6.3 Member States' Funding

Since the set up of the KCC, EU Member States have been the main contributors to the KCC. Up to July 2007, EU Member States' assessed contribution amounted to 75.6% of the total assessed contributions to the Court. From the accession of Japan in July 2007, this part has decreased to 57.4%, but remains very substantial.

The Member States also contribute individually to support the Court and its activities either contributing to the voluntary funds and/or funding ICC and international criminal justices related projects and programmes.

Describing all initiatives of individual EU Member States would go beyond the scope of this exercise. However, it is worthwhile mentioning some examples of projects involving EU Member States and the EC, in cooperation with other countries, organisations and the NGO community.

© Dirk Ostermeier



Nuremberg Conference, closing ceremony, 27 June 2007

From left to right:

Mr Erkki Tuomioja (former Finnish Foreign Minister),

HRH Prince Zeid Al-Hussein (Jordanian Ambassador to Washington, former President of KCC Assembly of States Parties) and Mr Günter Gloser

(State Minister for Europe, German Foreign Office)

Justice Rapid Response (JRR) is an initiative intended to fill some of the serious gaps in the international community's ability to provide accountability for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity and to insure that international justice plays an integral role in post-conflict peace building. In this respect, the specific functions most likely to be carried out by the JRR mechanism are, inter alia: pattern of violence investigation; forensic mapping; documentary evidence investigation; visual image collection; identification of potential witnesses; and identification of massacre sites. EU Member States and international organizations that have been supporting the venture include: Sweden, Finland, the United Kingdom and Germany, with funding of the European Community.

Further information is available at: <http://www.justicerapidresponse.org/>

The topics of "peace" and "justice" were at the heart of discussions between high-level dignitaries and over 300 practitioners from over 80 countries, who met in Nuremberg from 25-27 June 2007 at the conference "**Building a Future on Peace and Justice**". In peace negotiations and post-conflict reconstruction and reconciliation processes, the goals of "peace" and "justice" sometimes appear to be in conflict. The Conference was organized by Germany, Finland and Jordan together with the International Center for Transitional Justice and Crisis Management Initiative.

Further information is available at: <http://www.peace-justice-conference.info/>

EU Member States support the **International Criminal Law Network's annual conference on the ICC and Arab States**. In 2007 this was supported by the United Kingdom, Germany and Ireland. In 2006 by the United Kingdom, Belgium and Ireland. In 2005 it was supported by Denmark, Germany and Ireland (together with other non-EU states).

Further information is available at www.icln.net

3. The Independence and Effective functioning of the ICC

3.1 EU Cooperation

The EU was the first Regional Organisation to sign with the ICC an agreement on cooperation and assistance on 10 April 2006¹¹. The agreement places a general obligation of cooperation and assistance between the EU and the ICC and foresees, inter alia, the regular exchange of information and documentation of mutual interest. The agreement does not apply to ICC requests for information from individual Member States, which are governed by bilateral arrangements, nor does it affect the competence of the European Community to achieve the objectives of the agreement through separate measures.

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Ms Ursula Plassnik, Chairperson of the Council, and President Kirsch of the ICC after the signature of the agreement with the ICC on cooperation and assistance, Luxembourg, 10 April 2006

¹¹OJ L 115 of 28.04.2006.

The EU and the ICC are currently finalising the **implementing arrangements** concerning exchange of classified information. This agreement is expected to lead to a further deepening of the EU's cooperation with the Court.

At present, the EU has already assisted the ICC's Office of the Prosecutor on several occasions such as:

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC):** Support of the EC delegation, EUSR for the Great Lakes, the EU electoral mission, EUPOL and EUFOR in facilitating information and contacts locally. The EU has supported NGOs working on the fight against impunity, and for good governance and justice.
- **Darfur:** Assistance from the EUSR and from the military observers seconded by EU Member States. The EU Satellite Center has provided the Office of the Prosecutor (OTP) with imagery and analyst reports on requested locations.

© Council of the EU



EU HR Javier Solana welcomes the ICC President Judge Philippe Kirsch at the Council of the EU Brussels on 26.06.07

Another area of cooperation is the **hosting** by the European Institutions of **ICC diplomatic debriefings in Brussels**. The Council of the EU has hosted the 9th and 10th ICC debriefings in 2006 and 2007.

3.2 Member States Cooperation

State parties shall, in accordance with the provisions of the Rome Statute, cooperate fully with the Court in its investigation and prosecution of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court. This obligation could take different forms, from more structured cooperation such as agreements to “ad hoc actions”, such as the plane provided by France to the Court for the transfer of Thomas Lubanga from the DRC to The Hague.

© ICC-CPI / Hans Hordijk



ICC diplomatic briefing, held in Brussels at the Council on 26.06.07

Witness protection and relocation agreements

Seven State parties, four of them from the EU, have signed witness protection agreements with the ICC. Other States may provide assistance on a case by case basis.

Enforcement of sentences

Austria and the ICC signed an agreement on the enforcement of sentences of the ICC on 27 October 2005. The UK and the ICC signed an agreement on 8 November 2007. Some other EU member States, such as Belgium and Finland, are considering entering into such agreements.

3.3 EU position on the ICC cases

On **Sudan**, the Council of the EU adopted in 2004 three sets of conclusions calling for the UN to establish a Commission of Inquiry (COI) into crimes committed in Darfur, which the UN did. On the basis of the COI's report, the Council adopted conclusions calling for a Security Council referral of the situation to the ICC. In the course of 2006 and 2007, the Council Conclusions have mentioned justice and accountability and the need to prosecute extremely serious crimes committed in Darfur. In relation to Darfur, the Council¹² and the Presidency¹³, on behalf of the EU, welcomed the presentation by the Prosecutor of the Court of evidence of war crimes and crimes against humanity in Darfur, as a decisive step to put an end to impunity in Darfur.

In 2007 and 2008, the Council has called repeatedly on the Government of Sudan to cooperate unconditionally with the International Criminal Court and to surrender the two individuals for whom the ICC issued arrest warrants.

© ICC



ICC Prosecutor Luis Moreno Ocampo, Press Briefing on Darfur arrest warrants (against Ahmad Muhammad Harun and Ali Muhammad Al Abd-Allah Rahman), 27 February 2007

The Council of the EU has supported and welcomed the firm action taken by the ICC to combat impunity in the **DRC** in different occasions. An EU declaration was issued on the arrest and transfer of Thomas Lubanga.

¹² Doc. 6756/07.

¹³ Doc. 6905/1/07.



Mr Thomas
Lubanga Dyilo

The Council of the EU has been active in relation to the [Uganda](#) situation, welcoming the warrants issued by the ICC and reiterating that there should be no impunity for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. It has also addressed the peace versus justice issue by strongly encouraging the parties to continue their joint efforts to reach a sustainable peace agreement, which provides both peace and justice, and is compatible with the rights and the aspirations for peace of the local communities and with national and international law, including the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.



ICC Prosecutor Luis Moreno Ocampo and ICC Deputy Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda. Press Briefing on issuance of arrest warrants (against Joseph Kony, Vincent Oti, Okot Odhiambo, Dominic Ongwen, and Resika Lukwiya) in Uganda situation; October 2005

A list of Council Conclusions on Sudan, Uganda and DRC can be found in [Annex 2](#).

4. Coordination of EU Activities

4.1 EU and national focal points

In order to assist in ensuring effective co-ordination and consistency of information, and in adequately preparing programmes and activities of the Union in the implementation of the Common Position, an **EU Focal Point** has been established in the General Secretariat of the Council.

Likewise, each Member State has established a **national Focal Point** for its external contacts and exchange of information concerning the implementation of the Common Position. Each national Focal Point will liaise with the EU Focal Point. The EU Focal Point will make available the information flowing in from all relevant sources and in particular information concerning relevant meetings and other events, seeking to identify synergies or risks of overlap.

A list of the national and EU focal points can be found in [Annex 3](#).

4.2 International Criminal Court sub-area of the public international law working party (COJUR ICC)

The EU, through the Council Working Group devoted to the ICC, which was set up in 2002, closely follows a wide range of issues related to work of the Court.

The COJUR ICC Working Party meets 4 or 5 times a year in Brussels and once a year in The Hague to prepare the Assembly of State Parties (ASP).



5th Assembly of State Parties (23 November - 1 December 2006, The Hague, The Netherlands)

The Working party usually meets informally with the NGOs at each occasion. It is also customary to have guests from the ICC or other "ad hoc" or special tribunals.



Opening of the 5th ASP (23 November 2006, The Hague, The Netherlands). From left to right: The Registrar, the Prosecutor, the President of the ICC and the President of the Assembly of States Parties 2005-2008, Mr. Bruno Stagno Ugarte

4.3 The role of the NGOs

Under the umbrella of the *Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC)*⁴³, NGOs have worked closely with like-minded governments, international and regional organizations, the EU, the UN system, civil society representatives and the media at every stage of the process to establish the ICC, including the historic Rome Conference in 1998, which resulted in the adoption of the Rome Statute of the ICC. NGOs helped secure the ratification of the Rome Statute by 60 national governments by April 2002, triggering entry into force, and have led the effort to obtain universal ratification, with 105 ratifications to date.



© CICC

Members of the CICC, including Christian Hemedi (CN-CPI, DRC), Edith Douzuma (CAR National Coalition) and Hicham Cherkaoui (Human Rights Center Morocco) during the 5th session of the ASP.

NGOs maintain an excellent level of cooperation with the EU institutions in order to further strengthen EU support to the Court.

NGOs have worked to reactivate the "EP friends of the ICC", an informal group of Members of the **European Parliament** belonging to different political groups and different nationalities who are committed to

⁴³ CICC is a global network consisting of over 2,000 organizations from every region.

actively support the ICC. Through the EP Friends of the ICC, the Coalition and its members have been ensuring that MEPs take advantage of different opportunities (among others, EP thematic and geographic resolutions, EU-ACP Joint Parliamentary Assemblies, Interparliamentary delegations to third countries), to promote the Court and the values enshrined in the Rome Statute.

The Coalition and its members have also worked in a close alliance with the **European Commission**, in particular with the Directorates General for External Relations, Development and Aid Co. From liaising with the Commissioners' cabinets to working with thematic and geographic desk officers, NGOs have helped to ensure that the ICC is mainstreamed into different EC policies and in bilateral relations with third countries. The Coalition also plays an important role in keeping all relevant actors informed in a timely manner on major developments relating to the ICC and international justice.



CIIC Secretariat staff during the 5th session of the ASP in The Hague

NGOs have liaised with the EC Directorate General on Justice, Freedom and Security to support greater cooperation by EU member States in the investigation and prosecution of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. In particular, they have strongly advocated for each EU Presidency to convene on a bi-annual basis a meeting of the EU Network of contact points in respect of persons responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes – and have participated in the four meetings so far organized and contributed to the discussions then held.

The Coalition and its members also maintain a high degree of cooperation with the ICC Focal Point at the Council Secretariat, as well as with EU Presidencies and EU Member States. In particular, over the course of the years, NGOs have been providing to each Presidency, as well as to EU Member States and the Council Secretariat information and input on countries, regions or developments at the Court or on the U.S. position, thereby facilitating the coordination and implementation of common actions. Further, under the CICC umbrella, NGOs are invited to participate in the meetings of the Council Working Party COJUR ICC for an exchange of views with EU Member States on several ICC issues.

A concrete example of successful cooperation with EU Presidencies was the NGO roundtable on the ICC organized by the CICC on 30 May 2006, in Salzburg, in the margins of the official ICC conference under the auspices of the Austrian Presidency of the EU. The Coalition could rely on the political and logistical support of the Austrian Presidency of the EU, which facilitated visas, provided translations and a conference venue, which in turn enabled the CICC to bring together official representatives of the CIS region, the EU, members of international and national NGOs and of International Organisations. The event was a successful exercise, allowing for a useful interaction between all the different stakeholders in the ICC campaign, while also providing the opportunity for identifying ways of strengthening cooperation so as to achieve a greater participation by the CIS region in the system of the Rome Statute.



ICC headquarters in The Hague

Annex 1

AFRICA	NORTH AFRICA MIDDLE EAST	EASTERN EUROPE CIS	ASIA	OCEANIA	AMERICAS	INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS
Angola	Algeria	Albania	Afghanistan	Papua New Guinea	Bahamas	African Union
Benin	Bahrain	Armenia	Bangladesh	Samoa	Bolivia	ASEM
Botswana	Egypt	Azerbaijan	China	Solomon Islands	Chile	
Burkina Faso	Iran	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Indonesia	Vanuatu	Dominican Republic	
Burundi	Iraq	Bulgaria	India		Guatemala	
Cameroon	Israel	Croatia	Japan		Honduras	
Cape Verde	Jordan	FYROM	Laos		Jamaica	
Chad	Kuwait	Georgia	Malaysia		Mexico	
Comoros	Libya	Kazakhstan	Nepal		Nicaragua	
Congo Brazzaville	Lebanon	Kyrgyzstan	Pakistan		Peru	
Congo DR	Morocco	Moldova	Philippines		San Salvador	
Eritrea	Oman	Russian Federation	Singapore		Saint Luda	
Ethiopia	Qatar	Turkey	Sri Lanka		Surinam	
Ghana	Saudi Arabia	Turkmenistan	Thailand		United States	
Guinea-Bissau	Syria	Ukraine	Vietnam			
Ivory Coast	Tunisia	Uzbekistan				
Kenya	United Arab Emirates (UAE)					
Lesotho	Yemen					
Madagascar						
Malawi						
Mali						
Mozambique						
Namibia						
Nigeria						
Rwanda						
Sao Tome and Principe						
Senegal						
Seychelles						
Somalia						
South Africa						
Tanzania						
Togo						
Uganda						
Zambia						
Zimbabwe						

LIST OF EU DEMARCHES (2002-2007) : COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

COUNCIL CONCLUSIONS AND STATEMENTS ABOUT SUDAN/DARFUR (2006-2007)*

Text	Date of adoption	Document number
Sudan/Darfur - Council conclusions	28 February 2006	6869/06
Sudan/Darfur - Council conclusions	21 March 2006	7648/06
Sudan - Council conclusions	15 May 2006	9352/06
Africa - Council conclusions	13 June 2006	10441/06
Security Council Meeting on Sudan - EU Presidency Statement	29 June 2006	
Sudan/Darfur - Council conclusions	18 July 2006	11783/06
Sudan/Darfur - Council conclusions	15 September 2006	12848/06
Sudan/Darfur - Council conclusions	17 October 2006	14107/06
European Council conclusions - Annex on African issues -Sudan	15 December 2006	16879/1/06
Sudan - Council conclusions	22 January 2007	5545/07
Sudan - Council conclusions	5 March 2007	7058/07
Sudan - Council conclusions	18 June 2007	10998/07
Sudan/Darfur - Council conclusions	23 July 2007	11947/1/07
Sudan/Chad - Council conclusions	10 December 2007	16395/07
Sudan/Chad CAR - Council conclusions	28 January 2008	5922/08

*The documents are available on the Council website

COUNCIL CONCLUSIONS ABOUT UGANDA (2005-2007)*

Text	Date of adoption	Document number
Northern Uganda - Council conclusions	8 November 2005	14131/05
Uganda - Council conclusions	15 May 2006	9657/06
Northern Uganda - Council conclusions	14 November 2006	15303/06
Uganda - Council conclusions	19 June 2007	11000/07

COUNCIL CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (2004-2007)*

Text	Date of adoption	Document number
African Great Lakes Region - Council conclusions	14 June 2004	10573/04
DRC - Council conclusions	13 February 2005	15737/05
DRC - Council conclusions	15 May 2006	9375/06

* The documents are available on the Council website

Annex 3: LIST OF EU AND NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS

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MORE INFORMATION: INTERNET resources:

- <http://consilium.europa.eu/> (Policies/ Foreign policies/ ICC)
- http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/human_rights/icc/index.htm
- www.icc-cpi.int

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