



International Criminal Court (ICC)

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What is ICC?

- Governed by an international treaty called '**The Rome Statute**', the ICC is the world's first permanent international criminal court.
- It investigates and, where warranted, tries individuals charged with the gravest crimes of concern to the international community: genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and the crime of aggression.
- Through international criminal justice, ICC aims to hold those responsible for their crimes and to help prevent these crimes from happening again.
- **India is not a party to Rome Statute along with US and China.**

How did it come into Being?

- On 17 July, 1998 Rome Statute was adopted by 120 States in direction of creating a more just world.
- On 1 July, 2002 Rome Statute took effect upon ratification by 60 states, officially establishing the ICC. Since it has **no retroactive jurisdiction**, the ICC deals with crimes committed on or after this date.
- After 2010 amendments - the Rome Statute also sets **new standards for victims' representation in the Courtroom**, and ensures fair trials and the rights of the defence.
- Today the 'Rome Statute' serves as the ICC's guiding legal instrument, which is elaborated in such other legal texts as the Elements of Crimes, Rules of Procedure and Evidence and more.

Facts and Figures

- Today the ICC has over 900 staff members from approximately 100 States.
- It has **6 official languages**: English, French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian and Spanish.
- ICC has **6 field offices**: Kinshasa and Bunia (Democratic Republic of the Congo, "DRC"); Kampala (Uganda); Bangui (Central African Republic, "CAR"); Nairobi (Kenya), Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire).
- It has **2 working languages**: English and French.
- ICC **Headquarters at The Hague, the Netherlands.**

What is ICC's Organisational Structure?

- The Assembly of States Parties provides management oversight for the Court, including electing judges and the Prosecutor and approving the ICC's budget.
- Four organs of the ICC
 - **Presidency** conducts external relations with States, coordinates judicial matters such as assigning judges, situations and cases to divisions, and oversees the Registry's administrative work.
 - **Judicial Divisions** (18 judges in 3 divisions) Pre-Trial, Trial and Appeals - conduct judicial

- proceedings
- **Office of the Prosecutor** conducts preliminary examinations, investigations, and prosecutions.
- **Registry** conducts non-judicial activities, such as security, interpretation, outreach, support to Defence and victims' lawyers etc.
- Trust Fund for Victims provides assistance, support and reparations to victims.
- The ICC has field offices in several of the countries in which investigations are being conducted.
- The ICC detention centre is used to hold in safe, secure and humane custody those detained by the ICC.
- The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is the Detention Centre's inspecting authority and as such has unrestricted access and examine, on unannounced visits.

What about ICC's Jurisdiction and Working?

- The Rome Statute, grants the ICC jurisdiction over four main crimes:
 - **The crime of Genocide**
 - **Crimes against Humanity**
 - **War crimes**
 - **Crime of Aggression**
- The Court may exercise jurisdiction in a situation where genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes were committed on or after **1 July 2002**,
- The crimes were committed **by a State Party national**, or in the territory of a State Party, or in a State that has accepted the jurisdiction of the Court;
- The crimes were **referred to the ICC Prosecutor by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)** pursuant to a resolution adopted under chapter VII of the UN charter.
- As of 17 July 2018, a situation in which an act of aggression would appear to have occurred could be referred to the Court by the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, irrespective as to whether it involves States Parties or non-States Parties.
- The **ICC is intended to complement, not to replace, national criminal systems**; it prosecutes cases only when States do not are unwilling or unable to do so genuinely.
- **ICC is not a UN organization** but is has a cooperation agreement with the United Nations.
- When a situation is not within the Court's jurisdiction, the **United Nations Security Council can refer the situation to the ICC granting it jurisdiction**. This has been done in the situations in Darfur (Sudan) and Libya.

Other Facts related to Legal Process

- The ICC does not prosecute those under the age of 18 when a crime was committed.
- Before the Prosecutor can investigate, he/she must conduct a preliminary examination considering such matters as sufficient evidence, jurisdiction, gravity, complementarity, and the interests of justice.
- When investigating, the Prosecutor must collect and disclose both incriminating and exonerating evidence.
- The defendant is considered innocent until proven guilty. The burden of proof lies with the Prosecutor.
- During all stages of proceedings (Pre-Trial, Trial and Appeals), the defendant has the right to information in a language he or she fully understands, thus the ICC proceedings are conducted in multiple languages, with teams of interpreters and translators at work.
- Pre-Trial judges issue warrants of arrest and ensure there is enough evidence before a case can go to trial.
- During the Pre-Trial phase, the defendant is referred to as a suspect. Once the case is committed to trial, since at that point the charges have been confirmed, the defendant is referred to as the accused.
- Trial judges hear the evidence from the Prosecutor, Defence, and the Victims' lawyers, render a verdict, and if a person is found guilty, the sentence and decision on reparations.
- Appeals judges render decisions on appeals from the Prosecutor or Defence.
- If a case is closed without a verdict of guilt, it can be reopened if the Prosecutor presents new evidence.

What are the Limitations of ICC?

- As a judicial institution, the **ICC does not have its own police force or enforcement body**; thus, it relies on cooperation with countries worldwide for support, particularly for making arrests, transferring arrested persons to the ICC detention centre in The Hague, freezing suspects' assets, and enforcing sentences.
 - This **State cooperation is problematic** for several reasons. It means that the ICC acts inconsistently in its selection of cases, is prevented from taking on hard cases and loses legitimacy.
 - It also gives the ICC less deterrent value, as potential perpetrators of war crimes know that they can avoid ICC judgment by taking over government and refusing to cooperate.
 - There is **insufficient checks and balances** on the authority of the ICC prosecutor and judges.
 - ICC has been accused of being a **tool of Western imperialism and biased** in favour of powerful countries against weak states.
- In 2020, the [USA authorised sanctions against International Criminal Court \(ICC\) officials](#) involved in investigations into possible [war crimes](#) by USA troops and its allies.
 - The United Nations had taken serious note about the USA order.
 - The European Union called the USA decision a matter of serious concern.
 - The international NGO Human Rights Watch has observed that by penalising war crimes investigators, the USA is openly siding with those who commit and cover up human rights abuses.
- ICC **cannot impose a death sentence**; it can impose lengthy terms of imprisonment of up to 30 years or life when so justified by the gravity of the cases.
 - The ICC court has **no retrospective jurisdiction** as it can deal only with crimes committed after 1 July 2002 when the 1998 Rome Statute came into force.
 - ICC has **automatic jurisdiction only for crimes committed on the territory of a state** which has ratified the treaty; or by a citizen of such a state; or when the United Nations Security Council refers a case to it.
 - Procedural and substantive deficiencies leading to delays and frustration, have questioned the efficacy of the court.
 - It also faces **scarcity of human resources and funds**.

How is ICC Different from ICJ?

- Unlike the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the **ICC is not part of the United Nations system**, with the UN-ICC relationship being governed by a separate agreement.
- The ICJ, which is among the UN's 6 principal organs, mainly hears disputes between nations. It was established in 1945 and is seated at The Hague (Netherlands). Judge Dalveer Bhandari (India) is a member of the Court.
 - The **ICC, on the other hand, prosecutes individuals**— its authority extending to offences committed in a member state or by a national of such a state.

India and ICC

India did not signed the Rome Statute, and thus, is not a member of ICC because of following reasons:

- State sovereignty
- National interests
- Difficulty in collection of evidences

- Problem to find impartial prosecutors
- Crime definition

What Could be the Way Forward?

- States should actively encourage cooperation with ICC and support human rights defenders working towards international justice and the fulfilment of the ICC's mandate.
- To enhance its credibility the court needs to broaden its ambit by including more permanent members of UN and by strengthening of investigations and prosecutions.
- ICC role is very important as international justice can contribute to long-term peace, stability and equitable development in post-conflict societies.
- Having said so it is also important to know that the ICC actively works to build understanding and cooperation in all regions through seminars and conferences worldwide.

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