
Advanced Certificate in War Crimes and Justice

International Criminal Court Procedures

Abduction refers to the act of taking a person away against their will, often by force or coercion, and is considered a serious violation of human rights and international law. This concept is closely related to the arrest and detention of individuals, and can be considered a form of kidnapping. In the context of the International Criminal Court, abduction can be considered a crime against humanity, particularly if it is committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack on a civilian population.

Accountability is the state of being responsible for one's actions, and is a key concept in international criminal law. This concept is closely related to liability and responsibility, and is essential for ensuring that individuals are held accountable for their actions, particularly in cases of war crimes and human rights abuses. The International Criminal Court plays a crucial role in promoting accountability, by investigating and prosecuting individuals responsible for serious crimes.

Amnesty refers to the act of granting pardon or forgiveness to individuals who have committed crimes, often as part of a peace agreement or reconciliation process. This concept is closely related to impunity and immunity, and can be considered a form of leniency. However, amnesty can be problematic, as it can be seen as undermining accountability and perpetuating a culture of impunity.

Appeal refers to the process of challenging a decision or judgment, often to a higher court or authority. This concept is closely related to review and revision, and is an essential part of ensuring that justice is served and that the rights of all parties are protected. In the context of the International Criminal Court, appeals can be made to the Appeals Chamber, which has the power to review and revise decisions made by the Trial Chamber.

Armed conflict refers to a situation in which there is a resort to armed force between states, or between states and non-state actors, or between non-state actors. This concept is closely related to war and belligerence, and is a key concept in international humanitarian law. The International Criminal Court has jurisdiction over war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, which often occur in the context of armed conflict.

Belligerence refers to the state of being at war, or engaging in hostile or aggressive behavior. This concept is closely related to aggression and hostility, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court has jurisdiction over crimes of aggression, which include the use of force against another state or the threat of such force.

Command responsibility refers to the doctrine that holds individuals responsible for the actions of their subordinates, particularly in cases where they have failed to prevent or punish those actions. This concept is

closely related to superior responsibility and leadership, and is a key concept in international criminal law. The International Criminal Court has applied this doctrine in several cases, including the prosecution of former military commanders for war crimes.

Complementarity refers to the principle that the International Criminal Court should only exercise its jurisdiction when national courts are unable or unwilling to do so. This concept is closely related to primacy and subsidiarity, and is a key principle in international criminal law. The International Criminal Court works closely with national authorities to ensure that investigations and prosecutions are carried out at the national level, whenever possible.

Crime against humanity refers to a serious violation of human rights, often committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack on a civilian population. This concept is closely related to genocide and war crimes, and is a key concept in international criminal law. The International Criminal Court has jurisdiction over crimes against humanity, and has prosecuted several cases involving such crimes.

Crimes of aggression refer to the use of force against another state or the threat of such force, in contravention of international law. This concept is closely related to aggression and belligerence, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court has jurisdiction over crimes of aggression, although this jurisdiction is still developing.

Detention refers to the act of holding an individual in custody, often pending investigation or trial. This concept is closely related to arrest and imprisonment, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court has rules and procedures in place to ensure that detention is carried out in accordance with international human rights standards.

Due process refers to the principle that individuals have the right to a fair and impartial trial, with adequate notice and opportunity to defend themselves. This concept is closely related to fair trial and justice, and is a key principle in international law. The International Criminal Court is committed to upholding due process, and has established procedures to ensure that the rights of all parties are protected.

Evidence refers to the facts or information presented in a court of law to support or refute a particular claim or charge. This concept is closely related to proof and testimony, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court has rules and procedures in place to ensure that evidence is collected and presented in a fair and reliable manner.

Genocide refers to the intentional destruction, in whole or in part, of a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group. This concept is closely related to crimes against humanity and war crimes, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court has jurisdiction over genocide, and has prosecuted several cases involving such crimes.

Human rights refer to the fundamental rights and freedoms that are inherent to all human beings, regardless of their nationality, ethnicity, or other characteristics. This concept is closely related to human

dignity and fundamental freedoms, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court is committed to upholding human rights, and has established procedures to ensure that the rights of all parties are protected.

Humanitarian law refers to the branch of international law that regulates the conduct of war and the protection of civilians and prisoners of war. This concept is closely related to international law and war crimes, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court has jurisdiction over war crimes, which include serious violations of humanitarian law.

Immunity refers to the doctrine that certain individuals or entities are exempt from prosecution or liability, often due to their official status or position. This concept is closely related to impunity and amnesty, and is a key concept in international law. However, immunity can be problematic, as it can be seen as undermining accountability and perpetuating a culture of impunity.

Impunity refers to the state of being exempt from punishment or accountability, often due to a lack of investigation or prosecution. This concept is closely related to amnesty and immunity, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court is committed to combating impunity, and has established procedures to ensure that individuals are held accountable for their actions.

International criminal law refers to the branch of international law that regulates the prosecution and punishment of international crimes, such as war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. This concept is closely related to human rights law and humanitarian law, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court is a key institution in the development and enforcement of international criminal law.

Investigation refers to the process of gathering evidence and information to determine whether a crime has been committed, and to identify those responsible. This concept is closely related to inquiry and inquest, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court has procedures in place to ensure that investigations are carried out in a fair and impartial manner.

Jurisdiction refers to the authority of a court or tribunal to hear and decide cases, often based on the location of the alleged crime or the nationality of the accused. This concept is closely related to competence and admissibility, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court has jurisdiction over war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, although this jurisdiction is subject to certain limitations and conditions.

Justice refers to the principle of fairness and impartiality in the application of the law, often with the goal of punishing the guilty and protecting the innocent. This concept is closely related to fairness and equity, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court is committed to upholding justice, and has established procedures to ensure that the rights of all parties are protected.

Leadership refers to the role of individuals in directing or commanding others, often in a military or

organizational context. This concept is closely related to command responsibility and superior responsibility, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court has applied the doctrine of command responsibility in several cases, including the prosecution of former military commanders for war crimes.

Liability refers to the state of being responsible for one's actions, often in a legal or financial sense. This concept is closely related to accountability and responsibility, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court is committed to promoting liability, and has established procedures to ensure that individuals are held accountable for their actions.

Nationality refers to the relationship between an individual and a state, often based on citizenship or residency. This concept is closely related to citizenship and residency, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court has jurisdiction over individuals of any nationality, although this jurisdiction is subject to certain limitations and conditions.

Non-state actor refers to an entity or organization that is not a state, often including rebel groups, terrorist organizations, or other armed groups. This concept is closely related to state actor and international organization, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court has jurisdiction over non-state actors, although this jurisdiction is subject to certain limitations and conditions.

Persecution refers to the act of harassing or oppressing an individual or group, often based on their nationality, ethnicity, or other characteristics. This concept is closely related to discrimination and harassment, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court has jurisdiction over persecution, which is considered a crime against humanity.

Prosecution refers to the process of bringing a case against an individual or entity, often with the goal of punishing the guilty and protecting the innocent. This concept is closely related to investigation and trial, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court has procedures in place to ensure that prosecutions are carried out in a fair and impartial manner.

Protection of civilians refers to the principle of protecting civilians from the effects of war and armed conflict, often through the application of humanitarian law. This concept is closely related to humanitarian law and human rights law, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court is committed to upholding the protection of civilians, and has established procedures to ensure that civilians are protected from the effects of war and armed conflict.

Reconciliation refers to the process of rebuilding relationships and promoting healing and forgiveness, often in the aftermath of conflict or violence. This concept is closely related to justice and accountability, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court is committed to promoting reconciliation, and has established procedures to ensure that justice is served and that the rights of all parties are protected.

Repatriation refers to the act of returning an individual to their country of origin, often after they have been detained or imprisoned abroad. This concept is closely related to deportation and expulsion, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court has procedures in place to ensure that repatriation is carried out in a fair and humane manner.

Responsibility refers to the state of being accountable for one's actions, often in a moral or legal sense. This concept is closely related to accountability and liability, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court is committed to promoting responsibility, and has established procedures to ensure that individuals are held accountable for their actions.

Restorative justice refers to the approach to justice that focuses on repairing the harm caused by a crime, rather than simply punishing the offender. This concept is closely related to retributive justice and reconciliation, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court is committed to promoting restorative justice, and has established procedures to ensure that the rights of all parties are protected.

Sanctions refer to the measures taken to enforce international law, often through the imposition of penalties or restrictions on states or individuals. This concept is closely related to enforcement and compliance, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court has the power to impose sanctions on individuals or states that fail to comply with its decisions or orders.

State responsibility refers to the doctrine that holds states accountable for their actions, often in cases where they have failed to prevent or punish human rights abuses. The International Criminal Court has applied the doctrine of state responsibility in several cases, including the prosecution of states for human rights abuses.

Superior responsibility refers to the doctrine that holds individuals responsible for the actions of their subordinates, particularly in cases where they have failed to prevent or punish those actions. This concept is closely related to command responsibility and leadership, and is a key concept in international law.

Torture refers to the act of inflicting severe physical or mental pain on an individual, often as a means of punishment or coercion. This concept is closely related to cruel treatment and inhuman treatment, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court has jurisdiction over torture, which is considered a war crime and a crime against humanity.

Trial refers to the process of hearing and deciding a case, often with the goal of determining guilt or innocence. This concept is closely related to prosecution and judgment, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court has procedures in place to ensure that trials are carried out in a fair and impartial manner.

Victim refers to an individual who has been harmed or affected by a crime, often in a physical, emotional, or psychological sense. This concept is closely related to survivor and witness, and is a key concept in

international law. The International Criminal Court has procedures in place to ensure that victims are protected and supported, and that their rights are respected throughout the judicial process.

War crime refers to a serious violation of humanitarian law, often committed during armed conflict or war. This concept is closely related to crime against humanity and genocide, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court has jurisdiction over war crimes, and has prosecuted several cases involving such crimes.

Witness refers to an individual who has observed or has knowledge of a crime, often called to testify in court. This concept is closely related to victim and survivor, and is a key concept in international law. The International Criminal Court has procedures in place to ensure that witnesses are protected and supported, and that their rights are respected throughout the judicial process.